







THE UNION ARMY

A HISTORY OF MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE LOYAL
STATES 1861-65—RECORDS OF THE REGI-
MENTS IN THE UNION ARMY—CYCLO-
PEDIA OF BATTLES—MEMOIRS
OF COMMANDERS AND
SOLDIERS

VOLUME VI

Cyclopedia of Battles—Helena Road to Z

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CYCLOPEDIA OF BATTLES, Continued

Helena Road, Miss., June 21, 1863. Detachment of 3d Michigan Cavalry. During the operations of the left wing of the 16th army corps in northwestern Mississippi Co. E of the 3d Mich. was sent across the Coldwater river and came upon a considerable force of the enemy on the Helena road. The Confederates took refuge in a log house and for a time held the Federals in check, but upon discovering a force moving to their rear they fled precipitately, leaving 1 man dead on the field.

Henderson, Ky., July 18, 1862. A detachment of Morgan's raiders, commanded by Adam R. Johnson, made a descent on Henderson, plundered some of the stores, etc. There was no force at Henderson to resist the operations of the guerrillas, and Gen. Strong, commanding the District of Cairo, called on Gen. Quinby to send a gunboat up the river, but before the preparations could be completed Johnson left the town.

Henderson's Hill, La., March 21, 1864. Expedition under Brig.-Gen. Mower. As an incident of the Red River campaign, Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Mower with the 1st division, a regiment of infantry and a battery from the 3d division, 16th corps, and the 1st brigade, of the cavalry division, moved out from Alexandria to engage the Confederate force at Henderson's hill on Bayou Rapides. Leaving three regiments of infantry, a section of the artillery and the cavalry to engage the enemy in the front, he took two regiments of infantry, another section of the battery and the 16th Ind. mounted infantry and made a detour to the left to get in the enemy's rear. He captured a courier from Gen. Taylor to the commander of the force and obtained the countersign, thus enabling him to capture the whole command by detail without a shot being fired. The prisoners, numbering 262, were members of the 2nd La. cavalry and Edgar's battery of light artillery. The 4 guns of the latter were also taken.

Henderson's Mill, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1863. Cavalry of the Department of the Ohio. As an incident of the East Tennessee campaign, while an infantry division was attacking the Confederate forces under Gen. Williams, Col. John W. Foster was sent to the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat. Owing to the condition of the roads Foster did not reach his position at Henderson's mill near Rheatown in time to fully carry out the plan, and the Confederates passed with but slight resistance. No casualties were reported.

Hendersonville, N. C., April 23, 1865. Cavalry Division, Stoneman's Expedition. At daylight Gillem's cavalry entered Hendersonville only to find that a Confederate force of 300 which had been there the day before had evacuated. Maj. Slater with the 11th Ky. was ordered in pursuit and at noon he reported that he had captured 4 pieces of the enemy's artillery and 70 infantry. Some 400 stands of arms were taken in Hendersonville.

Henryville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864. Capron's Cavalry Brigade. As the Federal forces were concentrating at Columbia, Tenn., Col. Capron was sent by Gen. Schofield to watch the enemy's movements on the Waynesboro road until Hatch and Croxton could get their commands over Shoal creek. Near Henryville Capron was attacked by Chalmers' division of Confederate cavalry and lost 25 men, who were captured. Capron fell back to Fouché springs, where he made another stand, but was struck in rear by Forrest and lost 20 more of his men, most of whom were taken prisoners. By skillful management Capron managed to extricate his command and fell back toward Mount Pleasant and Columbia.

Hernando, Miss., March 15-16, 1863. Brig.-Gen. James R. Chalmers of the Confederate army, reporting from Panola under date of March 18, says: "A part of my command, under Major (G. L.) Blythe, skirmished with the enemy near Hernando on Sunday; killed 1 man. Again on Monday. Enemy's loss reported 8 killed. Our loss, 1 killed." Federal reports make no mention of the affair.

Hernando, Miss., April 18, 1863. 12th and 33d Wisconsin and 43d Illinois Infantry, 15th Ohio Battery, and detachment of 5th Ohio Cavalry. As an incident of the expedition to Coldwater, Miss., Col. George E. Bryant, with the troops mentioned, reached Hernando at 6 p. m. of the 18th. At 6:30 a Confederate force of between 600 and 700 men under Col. W. C. Falkner attacked the Federal pickets. The cavalry was sent out to engage the enemy and the rest of the command was formed in line of battle. After half an hour's sharp fighting the Confederates withdrew, having suffered a loss of 30 in killed and wounded. The Federal loss was 4 wounded.

Hernando, Miss., June 19, 1863. Detachments of 1st Missouri, 2d Illinois and 5th Ohio Cavalry. During the raids of the Federal troops from Tennessee into Mississippi, a party of cavalry, commanded by Maj. John Henry, was attacked at Dr. Atkins' plantation 3 miles from Coldwater, by a Confederate force under Brig.-Gen. James R. Chalmers. The 7th Tenn. cavalry led the charge, driving the 1st Mo., and in the general attack which followed the whole Union command was routed and fled. The Confederates pursued some 15 miles, capturing Maj. Henry and 87 of his men. The Confederate casualties were 1 man killed and 10 wounded. The Union loss in killed and wounded was never officially given, but Chalmers estimated it at between 20 and 30.

Herring Creek, Va., July 17, 1864. Sailors and Marines from the U. S. Gunboat Parke. Capt. A. L. Fitch, commanding the gunboat, landed at the Herring creek wharf at 12:30 a. m. and sent ashore 50 sailors and 30 marines to capture a detachment of Confederate cavalry known to be in the vicinity. A small skirmishing party of 10 sailors moved in advance and when about 800 yards from the river was fired upon by the enemy's pickets. The fire was promptly returned and Fitch ordered the marines to the right at the double-quick, while with the remainder of his little command he charged on the run in front. Meantime the enemy was gradually forcing back the skirmish line, but when Fitch came up the Confederates retreated down the road. Being well mounted they could not be overtaken, and after a short chase the pursuit was discontinued. Fitch had 1 man slightly wounded.

Hickman, Ky., Sept. 4, 1861. Gunboats Tyler and Lexington. During the operations of the Federal army in southeastern Missouri and western Kentucky the two gunboats acting in conjunction were sent down the river on a reconnaissance. Near Hickman was discovered a Confederate gunboat which immediately opened fire, and one of the enemy's batteries also joined. The Federal gunboats fired several shots in return, and then retired up the river. While passing Columbus and the chalk banks the Confederates again opened fire with artillery and musketry. No casualties were reported.

Hickory Grove, Mo., Sept. 19, 1862. 6th Kansas Cavalry.

Hickory Hill, S. C., Feb. 1, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps. The corps broke camp at McPhersonville at 7 a. m. and moved toward Hickory Hill, the 1st division in advance. The road was found to be obstructed by fallen timber, and at every swamp a detachment of the enemy had to be dislodged from behind rail barricades. At 3 p. m. the advance reached the bridge over the Coosawhatchie river opposite Hickory Hill. Here a strong force of the enemy was found posted on the opposite side of the stream, with outposts thrown forward to guard the causeway

and approaches to the bridge. Gen. W. B. Woods, commanding the 1st brigade, deployed the 27th, 31st and 32nd Mo., and the 26th Ia., and pushed them forward in line of battle to drive off the enemy and save the bridge. The river could not be crossed except by means of the bridge, so the skirmishers were ordered to advance along the causeway and if possible carry the bridge. Although the skirmish line was pushed forward in the face of a sharp fire, not a man was injured, and in a very short time the Confederates were driven from their positions on both sides of the river. The skirmishers were then supported and the bridge, which had been somewhat injured by the enemy in an effort to destroy it, was repaired so that the entire corps could cross in safety.

Hickory Station, Ark., April 2, 1865. Detachment of 112th U. S. Colored Infantry. Capt. Richard C. Custard, in charge of a train guard of 19 men, reports that a band of 25 Confederates tore up the rails for some distance and then attacked his command but were repulsed with the loss of 1 wounded.

High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865. 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, 54th Pennsylvania and 123d Ohio Infantry. At 4 a. m. of this date this detachment, under command of Gen. Theodore Read, left Burkeville to destroy High bridge over the Appomattox river about 5 miles from Farmville. The cavalry advance met the enemy when within about 2 miles of the bridge and immediately engaged and drove him almost to Farmville. Here the Confederate artillery opened on the advance, compelling it to fall back to near Rice's Station, where the infantry was hotly engaged. Read ordered the cavalry to charge into the woods on the left, which it did with great success, but on its return it was surrounded and after a severe fight captured by a superior force of the enemy. Some 15 members of the cavalry were killed or wounded. The enemy's loss was not reported.

High Bridge, Va., April 7, 1865. (See Farmville.)

Hillsboro, Ala., Dec. 29, 1864. Detachment of Steedman's Cavalry. Col. W. J. Palmer, of the 15th Pa. cavalry, with his own regiment, and parts of the 10th, 12th and 13th Ind. and 2nd Tenn., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Prosser, were sent out from Decatur by Gen. Steedman to find and overcome Roddey's cavalry. Prosser moved by the Courtland road and Palmer by the Brown's Ferry road, the object of the latter being to get in Roddey's rear, and at the same time be in a position to intercept any force coming up from Bainbridge, where Hood's army was crossing the Tennessee river on its retreat from Nashville. Prosser encountered the enemy at Hillsboro, and after a running skirmish of 5 miles found Roddey's main force drawn up in line of battle at Pond springs. Without hesitation he charged the Confederates, drove them back through Courtland and pursued them to Town creek. In making his attack on Roddey, and in the pursuit which followed, Prosser moved so rapidly that Palmer did not reach the rear of the Confederate position in time to take part in the action. Prosser captured 45 prisoners, killed 1 and wounded 2 of the enemy, and reported a loss of 1 man wounded.

Hillsboro, Ga., July 30-31, 1864. (See Stoneman's Raid to Macon.)

Hillsboro, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861. Flemingsburg Home Guards.

Hillsboro, Miss., Feb. 10, 1864. Cavalry of 17th Army Corps. The report of Col. E. F. Winslow, chief of cavalry of the 17th corps, contains the only mention of this affair. The following extract is from Winslow's report: "Marched on 10th instant 16 miles, passing through Hillsboro, where we had a short skirmish." The engagement occurred during the Meridian campaign.

Hillsboro, Tenn., June 29, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps. This brigade under Brig.-Gen. John Beatty was just leaving Hillsboro on the Manchester and Winchester road when the head of the column

was attacked by a detachment of Confederate cavalry. The result was the killing of 1, the wounding of 1 and the capture of another of the Federals.

Hill's Gap, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1863.

Hill's Plantation, Ark., July 7, 1862. Detachments, Army of the Southwest. Pursuant to orders from Brig.-Gen. Steele, commanding 1st division Army of the Southwest, Col. Hovey, commanding 2nd brigade, directed Col. Harris of the 11th Wis. infantry to take four companies of his own regiment and four of the 33d Ill. with a small steel gun of the 1st Ind. cavalry, and reconnoiter in advance of the Federal lines. At Hill's plantation near Round hill, Harris fell in with Confederate pickets, fired on them and passed on toward Bayou de View. He was soon overtaken by Hovey and instructed to proceed down the Des Arc road to undertake the rescue of a prisoner just taken. At the end of half a mile's rapid marching, he fell into an ambush, more than 2,000 Texas troops being in line of battle. Two companies were deployed as skirmishers and led the fight. The little cannon opened fire from a station near the road and the enemy's advance fell back on his main line, which was hidden behind underbrush. Harris pushed forward his advance until it came within range, when it staggered under a murderous fire and fell back under orders, but in some confusion. In resisting a charge which the Texans now made, Harris was severely wounded, but kept his saddle. A desperate onslaught was now made on the little steel gun in charge of Lieut. Denneman and 1 man, but it was rescued by Capt. Potter and his company. As Capt. Partridge and others took the gun up the road, the infantry reformed in a cornfield by the roadside. The Confederates charged in great force in pursuit, but were met by a steady and well directed fire and the ground was strewn with their dead and wounded. The Texans wavered and another volley routed them, but they again rallied and tried to gain the Federal rear, where they were repelled by a force that Hovey had ordered back after the first onset. Then they were baffled by Capt. Elliott's company in an attempt to turn the Federal left. They formed on their original line of battle, when the Federals bore down upon them and again they gave way. At this juncture Col. Wood of the 1st Ind. cavalry, with a battalion of his regiment and 2 steel guns, came to Hovey's assistance and made the retreat a rout. The fight was ended by a cavalry charge led by Maj. Clendenning. Other reinforcements came, and late in the day Gen. Benton followed the fleeing foe 5 or 6 miles toward Des Arc, killing several and taking some prisoners. All along the route he found the houses crowded with dead and wounded. Benton's force consisted of the 8th Ind. infantry; a section of Manter's battery, 1st Mo. light artillery; part of the 33d Ill. infantry; a howitzer from Bowen's battalion; the 13th Ill. cavalry; a battalion of the 5th Ill. cavalry. Federal loss, 6 killed, 57 wounded. After the fight Confederates estimated the number of their dead at 200; the Federals found 123 on the field.

Hill's Plantation, Miss., June 22, 1863. Portions of three companies of the 4th Iowa Cavalry.

Hill's Point, Va., April 19, 1863. (See Battery Huger.)

Hillsville, Va., April 3, 1865. 3d Cavalry Brigade of Stoneman's Expedition. After the cavalry division had captured a wagon train of 17 wagons and a forge near Hillsville, Col. John K. Miller moved out at sunset from Hillsville in the direction of Jacksonville. Shortly after dark he came upon a force of Confederates and drove them for several miles. No casualties were reported.

Hinesville, Ga., Dec. 16, 1864. Detachment of the 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry. During the investment of Savannah a foraging party was sent out from this regiment and when near Hinesville it fell in with a party of Confederate cavalry. In the skirmish which ensued 1 Confederate was killed, the Union troops escaping without casualty.

Hodgeville, Ky., Oct. 23, 1861. Detachment of 6th Indiana Volunteers.
Hog Island, Mo., May 18, 1863. Detachment of 9th Kansas Cavalry. Two companies of cavalry under Capt. C. F. Coleman made a descent upon Hog island in Bates county, and discovered some 300 Confederates entrenched behind light breastworks. Coleman charged and routed the enemy, who left 3 dead and 5 wounded. The Federals lost 1 man killed in the attack.

Hog Jaw Valley, Ala., Feb. 3-4, 1865. (See Ladd's House, same date.)

Hog Mountain, Ala., April 30, 1863. (See Streight's Raid.)

Hoke's Run, W. Va., July 2, 1861. (See Falling Waters.)

Holland House, Va., May 15, 1863. (See Carrsville.)

Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864. 1st and 7th Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Cumberland. In the pursuit of Hood from Nashville, Hammond's brigade of the 7th division and Croxton's of the 1st came up with the enemy just south of Brentwood and drove him back to Hollow Tree gap, 4 miles north of Franklin, where he made a stand. While part of the Federal force engaged the enemy in front the remainder turned his position and struck him in the flank. About 250 prisoners and 5 battle flags were captured, and near the Harpeth river Hammond captured a piece of artillery.

Holly River, W. Va., April 17, 1862. 10th West Va. Volunteers.

Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 13, 1862. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Tennessee. During Gen. Grant's expedition against the Mississippi Central railroad, the cavalry under Col. Albert L. Lee charged the Confederate pickets 2 miles north of Holly Springs and drove them through the town, capturing 4 and killing 1. Skirmishing was kept up all day, the enemy bringing up five regiments of cavalry in an unsuccessful attempt to drive Lee from the town.

Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 20, 1862. Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee. Early on the morning of Dec. 20, the Confederates under Van Dorn surprised the town of Holly Springs. Little resistance was made by the garrison under Col. R. C. Murphy, of the 8th Wis. infantry, the larger portion of the command being in bed when the town was attacked. The enemy captured and paroled some 1,500 men and destroyed \$400,000 worth of property. Col. Murphy was later dismissed from the service of his country for neglecting to take the necessary precautions to guard the place.

Holly Springs, Miss., June 16-17, 1863. Detachments of 2nd Iowa and 3d Michigan Cavalry. During the operations in northwestern Mississippi a patrol of the 2nd Ia. came upon a company of Confederates after dark on the 16th. In the skirmish 2 Union men were wounded. Co. F of the 3d Mich. was sent out from camp near Holly Springs on the same day and on its return on the 17th encountered a company of 20 Confederates, but repulsed them with a few shots.

Holly Springs, Miss., Feb. 12, 1864. 3d Brigade, Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps. Col. Lafayette McCrillis, commanding the brigade, reports that his command marched at daylight and later passed through Holly Springs. In the course of the day considerable skirmishing was done, resulting in the killing of 3, the wounding of 2 and the capture of 1. The movement was a part of the Meridian expedition.

Holly Springs, Miss., May 24, 1864. 4th Missouri Cavalry.

Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 27-28, 1864. 14th Iowa and 11th U. S. Colored Infantry, and 10th Missouri Cavalry.

Holman's Bridge, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865. 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps. As the division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. B. Hazen, was moving toward Columbia the 55th Ill. and 57th Ohio, belonging to Theodore Jones' brigade, skirmished all the afternoon with the enemy, driving him back to Holman's bridge over the Edisto river. The bridge was found to have been

burned and the enemy stationed in some force on the opposite bank, but troops were crossed on fallen trees late in the evening and the enemy evacuated his position during the night. The only casualties reported were 1 man killed and 1 wounded, both of the 57th Ohio.

Holston River, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1864. 4th Tennessee Volunteers.

Homochitto River, Miss., Sept. 20, 1864. (See Buck's Ferry.)

Honey Creek, Mo., Oct. 19, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri Militia. Lieut. John A. Devinney while scouting with 9 men in the Honey creek neighborhood came upon a party of 4 guerrillas just finishing a meal. An attack on the outlaws resulted in the killing of all 4, and the capture of 3 horses, equipments, etc.

Honey Creek, Mo., May 30-31, 1864. (See Mill Creek, same date.)

Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864. Two Brigades of the Coast Division, Department of the South, one Naval Brigade and portions of Three Batteries of light artillery. On the night of the 28th Brig.-Gen. John P. Hatch with 5,500 men left Hilton Head for Boyd's neck. Owing to a heavy fog the troops were not disembarked from the transports until late the following afternoon, and Hatch immediately started forward to cut the railroad near Grahamville. The maps and guides proved worthless, however, and not until the morning of the 30th was he able to proceed on the right road. At Honey Hill a few miles from Grahamville, he encountered the enemy with a battery of 7 guns across the road. An attack was immediately made but the position of the Federal force was such that only one section of artillery could be used at a time, and the Confederates were too well entrenched to be dislodged. Fighting was kept up until dark, when Hatch, realizing the impossibility of successfully attacking or turning the flank of the enemy, withdrew his command, having lost 89 in killed, 629 wounded and 28 missing. The Confederate casualties amounted to 8 killed and 42 wounded.

Honey Springs, I. T., July 17, 1863. Detachment of the Army of the Frontier. At midnight of the 15th Maj.-Gen. James G. Blunt with some 250 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery marched 13 miles up the Arkansas river, where he drove the enemy from the farther shore with his artillery and forded the stream. The picket at the Grand River crossing fled at his approach and at this point he was able to bring over his whole force. About 10 p. m. of the 16th he started south with about 3,000 men, consisting of detachments of the 2nd Col., 1st, 2nd and 3d Indian Home Guards, 1st Kas. (colored) infantry, 2nd Kas. battery, Hopkins' Kas. battery, 6th Kas. and 3d Wis. cavalry. At daylight he came upon the enemy's advance about 5 miles from Elk creek, and with his cavalry drove them rapidly back upon their main force, which was formed in a line a mile and a half long on the south side of the creek. After a halt for rest the Federal force pushed forward in line of battle. After two hours of determined fighting the Confederate center gave way and entire force commenced a retreat, in which Blunt pushed them hard. They made several determined stands, but each time were obliged to fall back. Rather than have their commissary stores fall into the hands of the Federal troops they were burned. Blunt pursued about 3 miles before he was forced to abandon the chase because of the exhausted condition of his animals. About 4:30 p. m. 3,000 men came to reinforce the Confederates and during the night Blunt withdrew. The Confederate loss, by Blunt's estimate, was 150 killed, 400 wounded and 77 captured, besides 1 piece of artillery, a stand of colors, 200 stands of arms and 15 wagons. The Federal casualties were 17 killed and 60 wounded.

Hookerton, N. C., March 31, 1865. 8th Minnesota Infantry, Company L, 12th New York Cavalry. In a scout from Wheat swamp toward Hookerton the regiment, commanded by Col. G. A. Camp and accompanied by

Capt. Hubbard's company of the 12th N. Y. cavalry, met the enemy's pickets about half a mile from Hookerton. Hubbard charged, drove the pickets through the town, scattering them in all directions and capturing 4 men, 2 of whom were commissioned officers, without the loss of a man.

Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24-25, 1863. 4th Division, 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. At 4 a. m. of the 24th this division left Murfreesboro on the Manchester pike. Two miles out it engaged the enemy's picket and drove them back through Hoover's gap on their reserve. The 1st brigade, Col. J. T. Wilder, discovering the enemy in force at Fairfield, concentrated at the southern terminus of the gap, the other two brigades meanwhile moving into and occupying it. Before the division had fairly finished taking position, Wilder was attacked and the other two brigades were ordered to his support. Attempts on the part of the Confederate commander to turn the Union flanks proved of no avail, though heavy skirmishing was continued until dark. During the night reinforcements came to the Federal aid, and on the 25th an artillery duel was kept up from dawn to dark. That night the enemy withdrew, having lost 19 killed, 126 wounded and 40 captured. The Union casualties in the two days were 15 killed and 41 wounded.

Hopewell, Mo., Aug. 26, 1863. 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Col. B. F. Lazear, in reporting the operations of his command during the pursuit of Quantrill in the latter's raid into Kansas, states that on the 26th his forces and the enemy's had a picket skirmish in the morning and a long chase after a party of 30 of the enemy who disappeared in the underbrush.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Division of the Mississippi. As an incident of Lyon's raid from Paris, Tenn., Brig.-Gen. Edward M. McCook sent Bvt. Brig.-Gen. L. D. Watkins to the right with instructions to make a detour and get in the enemy's rear while the 2nd brigade under Col. Oscar H. LaGrange attacked the front. Had the plan been carried out, Lyon's entire force of 500 men would have been captured, but for some unaccountable reason Watkins had failed to cut off the Confederate retreat by the Greenville road. When LaGrange advanced the enemy fled, abandoning their artillery. The Federal troops captured 61 men and killed and wounded a number. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Hornersville, Mo., May 19, 1862. Detachment of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. While stationed near Chalk bluff, Ark., Col. Edward Daniels, commanding the regiment, received information that the steamer Daniel E. Miller was taking on supplies at Hornersville, 20 miles below. With 82 picked men and a 6-pounder cannon Daniels hurried to Hornersville, surprised the enemy's pickets and reached the landing before the boat could get out of rifle range. His advance fired a few shots, which called forth a volley from the boat, when the cannon was brought up and two shots fired, one ball passing through the wheel-house and the other striking below the water line. The Miller then hove to and surrendered. In the affair 2 Confederates were killed, 3 wounded and 30 surrendered. The Union troops met with no casualties. Daniels then pressed into service all the teams in the vicinity and moved the stores on the boat to Chalk bluff.

Horn Lake Creek, Tenn., May 18, 1863. Detachment of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. This affair was a skirmish between a scouting party under Capt. Albert M. Sherman and a Confederate picket. The enemy showed fight at first but was driven back to his reserves, which were in turn driven. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Hornsboro, S. C., March 3, 1865. 4th Brigade, Kilpatrick's Cavalry. The brigade, commanded by Col. William B. Way, had just

gone into camp 3 miles north of Hornsboro, when the pickets were fiercely attacked by some of Wheeler's cavalry, but the attack was repulsed with a loss of 1 man slightly wounded.

Horse Landing, Fla., May 23, 1864. U. S. S. Columbine. As the steamer was returning down the St. John's river from a trip to Volusia, with 2 officers and 25 men of the 35th U. S. colored infantry on board, in addition to her regular crew, she was fired upon at Horse landing by the sharpshooters of the 2nd Fla. cavalry and a section of artillery. After an engagement of 45 minutes her rudder was shot away and she became unmanageable. The white flag was then run up, the crew and troops surrendered as prisoners of war and the vessel was burned. The Confederate casualties were not reported.

Horeshoe Bottom, Ky., May 10, 1863. U. S. Troops under Col. R. T. Jacob. At 8 a. m. Maj.-Gen. John H. Morgan with some 5,000 or 6,000 men attacked the Federal force under Jacob at Horeshoe bottom on Greasy creek. For more than 7 hours heavy skirmishing was continued, when Jacob charged, driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet for more than half a mile, at which point reinforcements came to Morgan's aid. Jacob then slowly withdrew his forces to the Cumberland river and crossed without difficulty. The Federal killed, wounded and missing in this engagement and that of the day before amounted to 42; the Confederate losses, though not reported, were undoubtedly much heavier. The Union command consisted of Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky troops.

Horton's Mills, N. C., April 27, 1862. 103d New York Volunteers.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 4, 1864. 3d Missouri Cavalry.

Houlka Swamp, Miss., Feb. 17, 1864. Cavalry of Meridian Expedition. While Brig.-Gen. William Sooy Smith, commanding the cavalry, was advancing rapidly on Houston he encountered a body of state troops 10 miles out who fled at the first fire. At the crossing of a swamp, which could only be passed by a corduroy road a mile in length, the enemy was again met and was driven back after some sharp fighting. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Housatonic, U. S. Steamer, Feb. 17, 1864. For the destruction of the Housatonic in Charleston harbor, on this date, see Naval volume.

Houston, Miss., Feb. 19, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Tennessee Cavalry. During the Meridian expedition Col. Lafayette McCrillis, commanding the 3d cavalry brigade, sent a portion of the 2nd Tenn. under Maj. William F. Prosser toward Houston, from Okolona. Prosser proceeded to within 6 miles of Houston, where he fell upon and engaged the rear-guard of Chalmers' brigade, and then moving southward drove them as far as Buena Vista. He then fell back on the Pikeville road and rejoined his brigade at midnight. No casualties were reported.

Houston, Mo., Sept. 12, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. S. B. Richardson with 10 men after a pursuit of nearly 70 miles came upon the camp of a band of guerrillas. Of the 4 in camp 3 were killed and the other was severely wounded. A number of horses, saddles, harness, etc., was captured in the camp.

Howard County, Mo., Aug. 28, 1862. 4th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Howard's Gap, N. C., April 22, 1865. Cavalry Division, Stoneman's Expedition. This skirmish was an incident of an expedition into southwestern Virginia and western North Carolina. Gillem's cavalry passed through Howard's gap of the Blue Ridge mountains on the 22nd, the small force of the enemy posted there offering but slight resistance.

Howell's Ferry, Ga., Oct. 19, 1864. (See Turner's Ferry, same date.)

Howe's Ford, Ky., April 28, 1863. 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

Hudnot's Plantation, La., May 1, 1864. Cavalry of the 19th Corps.

Hudson, Mo., Dec. 21, 1861. Detachment of 7th Missouri Cavalry.

Hudson's Crossing, Ind. Ter., June 4, 1864. Detachment of the Indian Brigade of Home Guards. Forty bushwhackers attacked the detachment, under Capt. Craft, near Hudson's crossing of the Neosho river but were easily repulsed. Craft pursued them to their camp, which he burned. No casualties were mentioned.

Hudsonville, Miss., Nov. 8, 1862. 7th Kansas and 2nd Iowa Cavalry. This was an incident of a reconnaissance from La Grange, Tenn., toward Holly Springs, Miss. For the result of the movement see La Grange.

Hudsonville, Miss., June 21, 1863. Detachment of 4th Cavalry Brigade, 16th Army Corps. A portion of the brigade, while operating with the remainder of the left wing in northwestern Mississippi, encountered a considerable Confederate force at Hudsonville, near the Coldwater river. Three of the four companies were cut off from the main column and after a fight lasting three-quarters of an hour it was necessary to charge through the lines of the enemy's greatly superior numbers in order to regain the column. In the movement 1 man was killed, 2 were wounded and 26 captured; the rest made their way to their command. The Confederates had 1 killed, 18 wounded and 2 captured, according to Federal reports, but their own make no mention of any casualties.

Hudsonville, Miss., Feb. 25, 1864. 1st Cavalry Brigade, 16th Army Corps. On the morning of the 25th Waring's brigade was in the advance of Smith's column on its retreat from before West Point and as it neared Hudsonville the head of the column was fired into. One man was killed and 2 were wounded.

Huff's Ferry, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1863. 107th Illinois and 13th Kentucky Infantry. On the 13th the 2nd brigade, under Col. Marshal W. Chapin, was sent to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Huff's ferry near Maryville. The next day, when within two and a half miles of his destination, Chapin came upon the Confederate pickets. The 107th Ill. and the 13th Ky. were deployed and drove the enemy for 2 miles, where he took position on the top of a wooded hill. The enemy's attack was centered on the Kentucky regiment, which was in an exposed position in an open field. Being unable to dislodge the Confederates by skirmishing, the two regiments charged up the hill, forcing the enemy to abandon his position. The 2nd brigade occupied the hill during the night and next day covered the retreat of the column toward Loudon. The casualties were not reported for this one engagement, but during the three days' reconnaissance the two regiments lost 5 killed and 40 wounded. The Confederate loss was not reported.

Humansville, Mo., March 26, 1862. Detachment of Missouri Militia Cavalry. On the afternoon of the 26th a Confederate force advanced on Humansville from the east. The Federal troops were in position along a fence and when the enemy charged he was met by a galling fire which forced him to fall back. Capt. Gravely with 25 men followed for some distance, but did no more than hasten the Confederate retreat. The Union casualties were 12 wounded. The enemy lost 6 killed and 30 wounded.

Humansville, Mo., Oct. 6, 1863. Missouri State Militia. In the report of his raid in Arkansas and Missouri Col. Joseph O. Shelby (Confederate) states that a force of militia attempted to dispute the march of his army

when it reached Humansville, but was driven back without difficulty. No mention is made of casualties.

Humansville, Mo., Oct. 17, 1863. 6th Missouri Militia Cavalry. A Confederate account states that during Shelby's raid Col. Shanks encountered a Federal detachment (part of 6th Mo. cavalry) near Humansville, and lost a lieutenant and several men captured, but soon cut his way out. No mention of the affair is to be found in the official records of the war.

Humboldt, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1862. (See Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.)

Hundley's Corner, Va., June 26, 1862. (See Seven Days' Battles.)

Hunnewell, Mo., Aug. 17, 1861. Detachment of 16th Illinois Infantry. The train carrying a detachment of troops to Hudson City was fired upon as it left Palmyra and again as it entered Hunnewell. At the latter place it was stopped, the troops were disembarked and drove the Confederates from the track with a loss of 5 killed. One man of the 16th Ill. was killed and another wounded when the train was fired into.

Hunnewell, Mo., Jan. 3, 1862. Four Companies of the 10th Missouri Cavalry.

Hunnewell, Mo., April 18, 1864. Three bushwhackers entered Hunnewell and started to plunder the town when the citizens resisted. The result was the killing of 1 of the outlaws, the wounding of another and the escape of the third. One citizen was killed and 2 others were wounded in the affair.

Hunter's Farm, Mo., Sept. 26, 1861. Detachment 8th Illinois Infantry. A small detachment from the companies of Cpts. Stewart, Langen and Pfaff, under the command of the first named, met a party of Confederates near the edge of the timber at Hunter's farm, not far from the town of Belmont. By a skillful movement the Confederates were surrounded, 10 or 12 killed and wounded, several men with their horses and equipments captured. No casualties reported on the Union side.

Hunter's Mills, Va., Nov. 26, 1861. 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Huntersville, W. Va., Jan. 3, 1862. Detachments of 25th Ohio and 2nd West Virginia Infantry and Bracken's Cavalry. On the morning of Jan. 3 Maj. George Webster with about 700 men approached Huntersville. When about 2 miles from the village the Confederate pickets fired upon the Federal advance-guard and a mile farther Webster was confronted by a body of the enemy and immediately became engaged. Discovering a movement to turn his flank, the enemy retreated and drew up in battle line half a mile nearer the town. Again he retreated when attacked upon the right and Webster pursued him through the town. Provisions and property amounting to \$30,000 were destroyed by the Federals, who remained in the place 2 hours and then returned to Edray. The number of Confederates is variously estimated at from 250 to 1,000. The only Union casualty was 1 man wounded. The Confederates lost 1 killed and 7 wounded.

Huntersville, W. Va., Aug. 22, 1863. (See Averell's Raid.)

Huntingdon, Tenn., Dec. 27, 29 and 30, 1862. (See Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.)

Huntsville, Ala., April 11, 1862. 3d Division, Army of the Ohio. After a forced march the advance guard of the division entered Huntsville at 6 a. m. of the 11th. The Confederate garrison was completely surprised and offered little resistance. About 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a number of cars, telegraph instruments, etc., were captured. There were no casualties reported. Brig.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel was the Union leader.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 1, 1864. Detachments of 11th and 13th Indiana

Infantry, and 12th Indiana cavalry. During Forrest's raid into Alabama and Tennessee he arrived near Huntsville on Sept. 30. A summons to surrender was sent to the garrison, and early next morning a cavalry force of 2,000 Confederates was seen on the roads to the north. With this force the Union cavalry skirmished for a number of hours, the artillery in the garrison also taking a hand. At 2 p. m. the enemy retired in the direction of Athens. The only casualties were 2 wounded on the Confederate side.

Huntsville, Ark., Nov. 9, 1863. 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Col. M. La Rue Harrison in pursuit of the Confederates under Col. Stirman was attacked by a force under Brooks at Huntsville. The Union pickets were driven back, when the 2 mountain howitzers with Harrison's command were opened upon the enemy who, after a few rounds, retreated in disorder, having lost 1 killed, several wounded and a lieutenant captured. The Federals sustained no casualties.

Huntsville, Mo., July 24, 1864. Detachment of 17th Illinois Cavalry and Militia. The day after Lieut. Knapp was attacked at Allen his command was again attacked at Huntsville by the same party of guerrillas, but after a rather severe fight he succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Knapp's loss was 2 men killed and a number of horses killed or lost. The enemy's loss was not learned.

Huntsville, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1862. 7th Tennessee Infantry. The regiment, about 250 strong and commanded by Col. William Clift, occupied a fortified position on an eminence near Huntsville. About 8 a. m. on the 13th the pickets were driven in by a force of over 1,500 Confederates. Most of Clift's men were raw recruits, and seeing the great odds against them left the works in wild confusion. About 50 remained and held the works for nearly 2 hours, during which time more than half the gallant little band were killed or wounded. When the number was reduced to 20 able-bodied men Clift ordered a retreat, which was conducted in good order and without further loss.

Huntsville, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862. Tennessee Home Guards.

Hupp's Hill, Va., Oct. 14, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. Brig.-Gen. Thomas C. Devin, commanding the brigade, was ordered to cross Cedar creek and make a reconnaissance toward Strasburg. Upon reaching Hupp's hill, which overlooked the town, he found himself confronted by Conner's brigade of Kershaw's division, supported by Simms' brigade. Devin ordered the 6th N. Y. to charge a small force of the enemy in the earthwork nearest him, and this regiment, supported by the 1st N. Y., drove the Confederates from their position and back through the town. Two bodies of the enemy then advanced against him—one through the woods on his right and the other up the pike from the direction of Fisher's hill, where the main body of Early's army was intrenched. As Devin had no artillery, and not wishing to bring on an engagement, he ordered his command to retire to the crest of Hupp's hill, but later in the day he again drove the enemy from his intrenchment at Strasburg. No casualties reported.

Hurricane Bridge, W. Va., March 28, 1863. Detachment of the 13th West Virginia Infantry. At 6 a. m. a summons to surrender was sent in under a flag of truce to Capt. J. W. Johnson, commandant of the post at Hurricane bridge, by Brig.-Gen. A. G. Jenkins of the Confederate army. Johnson refused to surrender and 15 minutes after Jenkins had received the negative answer the engagement was begun. For five hours it continued, at the end of which time the Confederates withdrew. The Federal loss was 3 killed and 4 wounded. The Confederate casualties, although not reported, were probably about the same.

Hurricane Creek, Ark., Oct. 23, 1864. Detachments of 3d U. S., 9th

Kansas and 4th Arkansas Cavalry. Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele writing from Little Rock under date of Oct. 24 states that detachments of the above regiments "had a fight with Logan's cavalry 21 miles from here on the Benton road yesterday, and with complete success. They found 27 dead upon the field, captured 17—1 lieutenant. Our loss, 1 killed and 8 wounded."

Hurricane Creek, Miss., Aug. 9, 1864. (See Tallahatchie river.)

Hurricane Creek, Miss., Aug. 13, 1864. 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 16th Army Corps, and 1st Cavalry Division. In the expedition to Oxford the pickets of the 3d brigade were attacked early in the morning. The demonstration was continued until noon, when the 52nd Ind., 117th Ill. and 178th N. Y. infantry and Hatch's cavalry division, all under command of Brig.-Gen. J. A. Mower, were ordered out from Abbeville on the Oxford road to drive the Confederates away. At Hurricane creek, 5 miles south of Abbeville, the enemy under Gen. Forrest was found posted behind earthworks on the south side of the creek, with 4 pieces of artillery. Hatch ordered Col. Starr to move with the 6th and 9th Ill. cavalry to a crossing about 2 miles below and attack the enemy on the left flank, while Col. Herrick was directed to cross with his brigade 2 miles above and attack Forrest's right. The 2nd Ia. cavalry preceded the infantry on the main road and drove the Confederate skirmishers across the creek, when Mower opened with his artillery. The enemy promptly replied and for over an hour the duel was kept up, though no effort was made to force a crossing. Herrick and Starr both encountered the enemy before reaching the creek. The former was met by a heavy artillery fire and could not effect a crossing, but he held his position and engaged the force in his front until ordered to fall back. After about 3 hours Starr succeeded in crossing and drove the enemy from his works toward Oxford. The only casualties reported were 6 killed and 14 wounded in Starr's detachment.

Hurricane Creek, Miss., Aug. 19, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, District of West Tennessee. This affair was an incident of an expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., in which Brig.-Gen. Edward Hatch's command was engaged. There was only light skirmishing as the Federals advanced to where they encamped on the south side of the creek. No casualties were reported.

Hurricane Creek, Miss., Aug. 21-22, 1864. (See College Hill.)

Hurricane Creek, Miss., Oct. 23, 1864. 1st Iowa and 9th Kansas Cavalry.

Hustonville, Ky., Feb. 9, 1865. Bridgewater's Kentucky Scouts. Capt. J. H. Bridgewater went in pursuit of the guerrillas who had robbed the train at New Market and attacked them near Hustonville. The result was the killing of 4, the dispersal of the remainder and the capture of 35 horses.

Hutchinson, Minn., Sept. 3, 4, 1862. Fight with Indians.

Huttonsville, Va., Aug. 24, 1864. Pickets of the 8th Ohio Cavalry. About 100 Confederates, dismounted, came over the mountain and surprised a picket post of 70 men belonging to the 8th Ohio cavalry. All the horses and equipments were captured and about 40 of the men were taken prisoners, but were afterward released. One man was seriously wounded. Maj. Shaw immediately started in pursuit, but the enemy was not overtaken.

Hydesville, Cal., Oct. 21, 1862. Detachment of the 2nd California Infantry. Capt. Henry Flynn, with his company, left Hydesville at 7:30 a. m. for Fort Baker. He had not proceeded far when a band of Indians, near Simmons' ranch, fired upon him and then tried to surround the company. Flynn returned their fire and fell back down a hill, when he dis-

covered that some of the Indians had gained his rear and threatened to cut him off. A volley was directed against this party, killing one of the savages, and the remainder withdrew. Flynn returned to Hydesville.

Illinois Creek, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862. (See Prairie Grove.)

Independence, Mo., June 17, 1861. Detachment of Missouri Volunteers.

Independence, Mo., Nov. 26, 1861. 7th Kansas Cavalry.

Independence, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862. 2nd Ohio Cavalry.

Independence, Mo., March 22, 1862. (See Blue Springs.)

Independence, Mo., Aug. 11, 1862. Detachments of 7th Missouri Cavalry and 2nd Battalion Missouri Cavalry (Militia). At daybreak this post was attacked by the Confederates under Col. J. T. Hughes, numbering from 700 to 800 men. The enemy entered the town by two roads, one party attacking the provost guard at the jail and the other the headquarters of Lieut.-Col. James T. Buel in the bank building. Capt. Thomas' company of the Missouri militia was compelled to seek cover behind a stone wall running parallel with the south side of the camp, the enemy meanwhile occupying a building from which he could pour a galling fire into the bank building, and at 9 a. m. Buel surrendered, a good part of the town having been set on fire. A party of 65 men under Lieut. Herington, which had been sent out to open a communication between headquarters and the different parts of the camp, managed to cut their way out and escaped to Kansas City. The Federal loss was 26 killed and 30 wounded. Of the garrison of 213 some 150 were taken prisoners, the others escaping toward Kansas City. The Confederate casualties were not reported, but included the leader, Col. Hughes, killed.

Independence, Mo., Feb. 8, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Col. W. R. Penick, commanding the post of Independence, Mo., sent out Lieut. D. A. Colvin with a detachment of 50 men from Companies C, D, and F, to break up a guerrilla camp not far from the town. About 2 p. m. Colvin surprised the enemy and for half an hour a running fight was kept up, the guerrillas losing 8 killed and 2 wounded. The Federals lost but 1 man. All the horses and arms of the bushwhackers were captured.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 25, 1863. Detachment of 11th Kansas Cavalry. Lieut. John G. Lindsay of the 11th Kan., reporting from Independence under date of Aug. 26, says: "I had a fight yesterday at sunrise; killed 1, wounded 2; had 1 of my men wounded."

Independence, Mo., Oct. 22, 1864. Pleasanton's Provisional Cavalry Division. During the pursuit of Price in his Missouri expedition the cavalry under Pleasanton reached the Little Blue river at 10 a. m. and after crossing on a hastily constructed bridge the head of the column was opened on by artillery. A steady advance was made, however, and the enemy was slowly driven toward Independence, into which town the 13th Mo. cavalry charged. Two guns and about 100 prisoners were captured and the enemy left 40 dead and wounded. The Union casualties were not reported.

Independence Station, La., May 9-18, 1863. (See Amite River, same date.)

Indian Bay, Ark., April 13, 1864. 56th U. S. Colored Troops (3d Arkansas).

Indian Bayou, Miss., June 8, 1864. Capt. Perry Evans, of the Confederate scouts, in a report dated at Deer creek, June 13, states that "On the 8th instant a Federal cavalry force, from 300 to 400 strong, landed at Greenville, Miss., and marched hastily to Indian bayou, which they reached at night and there surprised and captured during the night several furloughed soldiers from the Texas cavalry

brigade." This is the only mention of the affair, so there is no way of ascertaining what Federal soldiers participated.

Indian Hill, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863. (See Chattanooga.)

Indianola, Tex., Feb. 22, 1864. Twenty-five Mounted Infantry of U. S. forces in Texas. Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, commanding at Indianola, reports that 25 mounted infantrymen of his command, who were driving stock 8 miles from camp, were attacked by a well-armed and mounted band of 55 Confederates. The horses of the Federals were scrubs unaccustomed to fire and at the first volley fired by the Union troops 14 of them were thrown and subsequently captured.

Indianola, U. S. S., Capture of, Feb. 24, 1863. The Indianola was captured and sunk by the Confederate gunboats Webb and Queen of the West near New Carthage, La., about 11 p. m., after a pursuit from the mouth of the Red river. For a full account of the action see Naval Volume.

Indian Ridge, La., April 12-14, 1863. This skirmish was a part of the operations about Bayou Teche, but no circumstantial report of it is found in the official records.

Indiantown, N. C., Dec. 18, 1863. Detachment of 5th U. S. Colored Infantry. Four companies of colored infantry while out on a reconnaissance were fired upon from a dense thicket of pines about 400 yards from the road. Two companies were sent out to flank the attacking party, but before they reached the pines the Confederates had fled. Two of the reconnoitering party were killed and 2 wounded.

Indian Village, La., Jan. 28, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Louisiana Cavalry. Lieut. Perkins with a portion of a company of cavalry and a boat's crew from one of the gunboats with a howitzer, while reconnoitering near Indian Village on Grosse Tete bayou, was fired upon by a body of Confederates in rifle-pits on the opposite side of the bayou. Perkins was unable to dislodge the enemy at first, but after getting his force across the bayou in boats sent down from Plaquemine he drove the Confederates out. No casualties were reported.

Ingraham's Plantation, Miss., Oct. 10, 1863. 2nd Wisconsin and 4th Illinois Cavalry. A cavalry expedition across the Big Black river under Maj. Harry E. Eastman of the 2nd Wis. came up with about 200 of Wirt Adams' Confederate cavalry at the plantation of Alfred Ingraham, not far from Port Gibson. The enemy's position was in a big yard enclosed by a box hedge, and the Federals entered this yard before the enemy was discovered. Eastman dismounted his men and deployed them so as to outflank the Confederates on the left, but before the disposition was completed the enemy was withdrawing on the Port Gibson road. Pursuit was immediately given and a running fight kept up to within 3 miles of Port Gibson. Eastman lost 1 killed and 2 wounded and though the Confederate loss was not reported, they abandoned 9 of their dead and 2 mortally wounded. Four prisoners were taken by Eastman's men.

Ingram's Mill, Miss., Oct. 12, 1863. Detachment of Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps. During Chalmers' raid the cavalry division of the 16th corps came upon the Confederates 3 miles south of Byhalia near Ingram's mill. The enemy was strongly posted on hills with a swamp in their front and two 6-pounder guns commanding the road. The Confederate skirmishers were driven out of the swamp and about 3 p. m., after the Federal troops had opened on the log houses, the enemy charged. The attack was repulsed by the 7th Ill. cavalry and the 9th Ill. infantry, and the 7th Ill. and 7th Kas. cavalry made a countercharge under Lieut.-Col. Phillips. The enemy broke

and fled and were not rallied until 2 miles from the scene. Phillips followed until 9 p. m., fighting an obstinate rear-guard. The losses were not reported.

Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863. 4th Division, 19th Army Corps. At daylight the division, Brig.-Gen. Cuvier Grover commanding, moved from Mrs. Porter's plantation, near Centerville, toward Irish bend. The 3d brigade under Col. H. W. Birge, with Rodgers' battery, had the advance, followed by the 1st brigade, under Brig.-Gen. William Dwight, with Closson's battery, while the 2nd brigade, under Col. W. K. Kimball, brought up the rear. When within 40 rods of where the road turned to form a right angle with the bend, Birge's skirmishers became engaged, and soon afterward the enemy opened with a battery posted in the woods at the angle of the road. In ordering up his reserves Birge exposed for a time his right flank, of which situation the Confederates were quick to take advantage, a force which had been concealed in the thick undergrowth making a dashing charge upon the flank and rear of the reserve regiments. This unexpected assault was bravely met, but the brigade was finally compelled to fall back. In the meantime Dwight had come up and he now, with the aid of Rodgers' battery, drove the enemy from Birge's flank, after which he attacked and pressed back the force in front. Reconnaissances disclosed the fact that the Confederates had taken up a still stronger position, where their right was protected by the gunboat *Diana*, thus giving an opportunity for the concentration of a greater portion of their strength on the left. For awhile the *Diana* kept up a cross-fire on the front, but the enemy did not attack. Grover then ordered a general advance, when the infantry and cavalry retired and the *Diana* dropped down stream, where she was blown up and burned. The Union loss was 49 killed, 264 wounded and 30 missing. The exact losses of the enemy were not learned, but Grover's men buried 21 Confederate dead and carried off 35 of their wounded.

Ironton, Mo., Sept. 26-27, 1864. (See Fort Davidson.)

Irvine, Ky., July 29, 1863. U. S. Troops under Col. W. P. Sanders. On this date Col. Sanders assumed command of all the mounted troops in the vicinity of Lexington, and at 3 p. m. with detachments of the 1st, 10th and 14th Ky., 2nd and 7th Ohio, 8th and 9th Mich., and 5th East Tenn. cavalry; 1st and 2nd East Tenn., 45th Ohio, and 112th Ill. mounted infantry, and Crawford's Tenn. battery, started from Lexington. After driving the enemy through Winchester, Sanders next day followed him closely on the Irvine road, and upon arriving at Irvine the Confederates were found in force, drawn up in line of battle on the other side of the river. After an hour's fighting they were driven from their position and forced to abandon a number of horses and mules. During the running fight from Winchester to Irvine the Federal troops captured some 100 prisoners and killed and wounded a number of the enemy.

Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865. Detachments of 1st Wisconsin and 4th Michigan Cavalry. These two regiments were sent out by Maj.-Gen. J. H. Wilson to follow and capture Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy. It was ascertained that Davis, with a train, was encamped on the night of the 9th at Irwinsville. Col. Harnden, commanding the Wisconsin detachment, started at 3 a. m. next day, and when near Irwinsville his detachment was fired upon by what he supposed was a Confederate picket. The Wisconsin men returned the fire and advancing captured a prisoner, who proved to be a member of the 4th Mich., which regiment Harnden had left at Abbeville the day before. In the meantime part of the Michigan troops had

surrounded and captured the camp, and with it Davis and his family. In the unfortunate skirmish between the two Union detachments 2 Michigan men were killed and an officer was wounded; 3 Wisconsin men were severely and several others slightly wounded.

Island Mound, Mo., Oct. 27-29, 1862. Detachment of the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry. The detachment, numbering about 240 men and commanded by Maj. Richard G. Ward, left camp on the 26th and the next day crossed the Osage river at Dickey's ford. Near this point the Confederates had a force of about 800 men concentrated on Osage island, and the next two days were spent in desultory skirmishing, Ward trying to draw the enemy from the island and the Confederates trying to draw the Union men from the cover of the timber. While Ward's men were at dinner on the 29th his pickets were driven in, and suspecting that the enemy was taking position behind the eminence known as Island mound, Lieut. Gardner was sent with 25 men to dislodge him. Gardner succeeded in doing this, but on attempting to return to camp was charged by about 400 of the enemy and his little band would have been annihilated but for the timely arrival of Capt. Armstrong with reinforcements. Even then it was an unequal contest and the remainder of the Union troops were speedily brought into action, with the result that the Confederates were repulsed. The Federal loss was 8 killed and 11 wounded. The enemy's loss was not ascertained, but it must have been considerably more.

Island No. 10, Siege of, March 15 to April 8, 1862. (See New Madrid.)

Island No. 65, Mississippi River, May —, 1863. Detachments of 1st Indiana Cavalry, 36th Iowa Infantry and 2nd Arkansas Colored Infantry. The steamboat Pike, with a force of troops under Lieut.-Col. George W. DeCosta, while proceeding down the Mississippi for the purpose of recruiting for the 2nd Ark., was fired into near Island No. 65. Brisk fighting ensued for a time, one of the 2 Confederate pieces of artillery being silenced by a howitzer on board the vessel. Capt. Waters of the Union command was slightly wounded, and 2 contrabands received death wounds. The Confederates are thought to have lost 10 or 15 in killed or wounded.

Island No. 76, Miss., Jan. 20, 1864. Battery E, 2nd Colored Light Artillery.

Island No. 82, Miss., May 18, 1863. Detachment of 4th Division, 16th Army Corps. While proceeding on transports, 15 miles from Greenville and near Island No. 82, the advance boat of the transport fleet was fired into from the Mississippi side of the river, wounding 14 men of the 3d Ia. A force was immediately landed and started in pursuit, but the chase was futile.

Isle of Wight County, Va., Jan. 30-Feb. 1, 1864. Naval Brigade Expedition. Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Graham, commanding the naval brigade, led an expedition to Isle of Wight county for the purpose of capturing a detachment of the enemy reported to be on the peninsula formed by Pagan and Chuckatuck creeks and the Nansemond river. A reconnaissance was made on the 29th by the gunboats Flora Temple and Smith Briggs, the former to Chuckatuck creek and the latter up the Nansemond. Owing to a heavy fog on the 30th but little was done, but at daylight on the 31st the Smith Briggs, two launches from the steamer Foster, and the gunboat Commodore Morris, all under command of Lieut.-Com. J. H. Gillis, were ordered to move up the Nansemond to Holloway point, where the troops were to land and move on the village of Chuckatuck. Graham, with the gunboats Flora Temple and General Jesup, and the transport Long Branch,

was to sail at 10:30 a. m. for Smithfield, on Pagan creek, where his men were to land and move to Chuckatuck, where the two detachments were to form a junction. Shortly after 1 p. m. a force of 90 men was landed at Smithfield, under command of Capt. Lee of the 99th N. Y. infantry, with instructions to push on to Chuckatuck, engaging any enemy that might be in the way. The gunboats were placed in position to command the town and cover the retreat of Lee, in case he was compelled to fall back. They remained there until about 3 p. m., when the Temple was sent to engage the attention of the enemy on Chuckatuck creek in the neighborhood of Cherry Grove. An hour later, having heard no firing, Graham moved with the Jesup and Long Branch for Holloway point. In the dense fog the Temple ran aground at the mouth of Pagan creek, and when Graham reached the mouth of the Nansemond the pilot of the Jesup stated that it would be impossible to go up the river until the fog lifted. The Long Branch, being of light draft, was sent up the river and about 8 p. m. arrived at Holloway point, where Graham was informed that Capt. McLaughlin, with 40 men, had advanced to Chuckatuck and remained there until dark without meeting Lee, and had then returned to the point with the report that he had heard heavy firing in the direction of Smithfield. Reconnaissances were made during the night and at 7 a. m. on Feb. 1 Graham landed with 80 men and proceeded to Chuckatuck. Finding no enemy there he went a mile farther toward Smithfield, but could get no tidings of the force under Lee and returned to the river. About 11:30 a. m. the gunboat Commodore Jones came up with a despatch, stating that Ensign Harris had escaped from Smithfield and brought the news that Lee had met the enemy at Benn's church and had been driven back to Smithfield, where he was then surrounded and short of ammunition. Without waiting to hear from Graham, Rear Adm. Lee had sent launches with howitzers and ammunition to the assistance of the detachment. Upon receiving this despatch Graham at once started with the gunboats for Smithfield, but when he reached the mouth of Pagan creek he learned that Lee's command and the Smith Briggs had been captured, that the gunboat had been blown up by the Confederates to prevent recapture, and that the launches sent by Rear Adm. Lee had met with such a galling fire that they were compelled to retire, the commanding officer and several of his men having been wounded. Thus the expedition ended disastrously. The exact losses were not reported, but practically all of the detachment that landed at Smithfield and the crew of the Briggs were either killed, wounded or captured.

Isle of Wight County, Va., April 13-15, 1864. Expedition led by Brig.-Gen. C. K. Graham. Pursuant to orders from Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. Graham, commander of the naval brigade, conducted an expedition into Isle of Wight county to break up a Confederate force that was annoying the gunboats along the James and Nansemond rivers. At midnight of the 13th the 23d Mass. infantry, Col. Andrew Elwell, was embarked on the transport Pentz at Newport News, and under convoy of the gunboat Brewster moved up the James river, arriving at 4 a. m. at Burwell's bay, 9 miles above Smithfield, which was the objective point. The 25th Mass., Col. Josiah Pickett, embarked at Portsmouth, at sunset on the 13th, on the steamers C. W. Thomas and John Tracy, and arrived at Smithfield about 2 p. m. the next day. The 118th N. Y., Col. Oliver Keese, embarked on launches at Sleepy Hole landing, on the Nansemond, at 2 a. m. of the 14th and proceeded directly to Holloway's point. From there Keese sent a detachment of 100 men to Barrel point

and with the remainder of the regiment marched to Cherry Grove, where he arrived at 7 a. m. Graham, with the 9th N. J., left Newport News on the flag-ship Chamberlain and the transports Tucker and Woodis at 4 a. m., and arrived at Cherry Grove about the same time as Keese. The two regiments immediately took up the march for Smithfield, but had not proceeded far when the enemy's skirmishers were encountered and the fighting was kept up for a distance of 3 or 4 miles, the dense thickets along both sides of the road making it impossible to capture the small force that annoyed the advance. At Benn's church the 118th N. Y. was halted, with orders to remain there until 3 p. m. and then push on to Smithfield. Graham reached Smithfield about 5 p. m., but was disappointed at not finding the 23d Mass. there as he had expected, and made arrangements to hold the town until the next morning. Shortly afterward he was joined by Keese's regiment.

Immediately after landing at Burwell's bay, Col. Elwell started for Smithfield, but soon met the enemy's pickets and drove them back for about 2 miles, when he came upon a larger force protected by earthworks. After a sharp skirmish the Confederates were lodged, but a little farther on they again made a stand at Wren's mills. Here they held Elwell in check for an hour, when one company charged across the creek and flanked the enemy from position. The enemy's cavalry now came up and Elwell decided to fall back to Fort Boykin, where his regiment could be protected by the fire of the gunboats in the James. At 8 p. m. he reembarked and moved down to Pagan creek, where he anchored until the following morning, when he received orders to return to Portsmouth. The loss of this regiment during the actions of the 14th was 4 wounded and 1 missing.

At daylight on the 15th the 118th N. Y. was sent up Pagan creek to destroy all the boats that could be found and feel the enemy. No enemy could be found and it soon became apparent that the Confederates had withdrawn during the night. The results of the expedition were the capture of a few prisoners; the driving away of the force in the vicinity of Smithfield and Cherry Grove; and the capture of considerable stores, which for want of transportation had to be destroyed. Among the property thus taken were 3 carriages, a lot of tobacco, several pairs of boots, some sugar, harness, tools, etc. Besides the loss of the 23d Mass., already mentioned, the 9th N. J. had 1 man wounded in the skirmish at Cherry Grove. The enemy's casualties were not ascertained.

Isle of Wight Court House, Va., Dec. 22, 1862. Detachment 2nd New York Mounted Rifles.

Iuka, Miss., Sept. 13, 1862. 8th Wisconsin Infantry. Col. Robert C. Murphy of the 8th Wis., commanding the garrison at Iuka, reported to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans that a Confederate cavalry force attacked him and were repulsed on the morning of the 13th. Two of the attacking party were captured, but no other casualties were reported.

Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19-20, 1862. Army of the Mississippi. On Sept. 15 Gen. J. A. Mower made a reconnaissance with his brigade to within 2 miles of Iuka and ascertained that Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price of the Confederate army, with 28 regiments of infantry, 6 batteries and a considerable force of cavalry, occupied the town. Gen. Grant determined upon an attack in two columns, the one commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans to move to the right of the railroad, and the other, under Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, was to move to Burnsville, take the roads to the north of the railroad and move

upon Iuka. On the night of the 18th the latter was in position to bring on an engagement in an hour, but Rosecrans, because of a greater distance to march and a worthless guide, was 20 miles back. At daylight of the 19th his command moved, Stanley's division in the lead, and by noon had reached Barnett's, a distance of 12 miles, the enemy's pickets having been driven for 2 or 3 miles. At this point Sanborn's brigade of Hamilton's division took the lead, the rest of Hamilton's division following with Stanley's division in the rear. The Confederate skirmishers were steadily driven back until the head of Rosecrans' column was within 2 miles of Iuka, near the forks of the Jacinto road and the cross-roads leading from it to Fulton. Here at 4:30 p. m. the enemy unexpectedly took the initiative. Hamilton deployed his force to the best advantage, his artillery being posted on the only ground available for the purpose. Col. Mizner with a battalion of the 3d Mich. cavalry was sent out on the right and Col. Perczel with the 10th Ia. infantry and a section of artillery formed the left. The enemy's line moved forward on the battery, and although met by a volley from the entire Federal line at 100 yards, it succeeded in reaching the battery, but was repulsed. A second time the enemy gained the battery and a second time was repulsed, but on the third attempt the three regiments sent out for the purpose, with the aid of the regiment of Texans which had just been repulsed by the 5th Ia., drove off the gunners and compelled the 48th Ind. to fall back upon the 4th Minn. At this time Stanley's division was brought into the action. The 11th Mo. was placed a trifle to the right and rear of the 5th Ia., where it repulsed with loss a last desperate attack of two Miss. brigades. The battle raged furiously until darkness put a stop to the fighting, the 2nd brigade of Stanley's division having been brought into action. During the night Rosecrans deployed his forces to the best advantage, expecting a renewal of the engagement at daylight, but the Confederate forces had withdrawn. Stanley followed, and when within striking distance shelled the town, driving out a number of stragglers. He pushed on for several miles, but owing to the exhausted condition of his troops, his column was badly distanced and he gave up the pursuit. Among the ordnance stores abandoned by the enemy and taken possession of by Rosecrans were 1,629 stand of arms, a large stock of equipments, a quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, and 13,000 rounds of ammunition. The casualties were 141 killed, 613 wounded and 36 captured or missing on the Federal side and the Confederates, according to their own report, lost 86 killed and 408 wounded. Rosecrans, however, in his report says they lost 265 killed; 120 died of wounds; nearly 700 wounded, and 361 taken prisoners. The Federal force in the engagement consisted of 9,000 men. A fresh wind, blowing from Ord's position in the direction of Iuka, prevented the sound of the guns from reaching him, and he knew nothing of the engagement until after it was over.

Iuka, Miss., July 7, 1863. U. S. Troops under Col. Florence M. Cornyn. On the morning of this date Col. Cornyn, with the 7th Kas., eight companies of the 10th Mo., and a detachment of the 15th Ill. cavalry, 750 men in all, left Corinth for a reconnaissance on the North Farmington road. On reaching the corral on this road he learned that 12 companies of mounted Confederates had a short time before overpowered the guard and taken all the stock. He pursued and when about a mile and a half from Iuka came upon about 1,500 of the enemy posted in an open field on both sides of the road. The Illinois troops were deployed as skirmishers while the rest of the command, except a portion of the 7th Kas., was dis-

mounted and formed in line of battle. The mounted howitzers were discharged into the enemy's line for some time, when Cornyn advanced. He was met by a heavy fire but succeeded in driving the Confederates in confusion. Three squadrons of the 7th Kas. under Maj. Jenkins was sent in pursuit and followed as far as Iuka, capturing a battery wagon and forge. The Federal loss was 4 killed and 8 wounded. The Confederate casualties were not reported but were undoubtedly heavy, as the Union men found several dead on the field.

Ivey's Farm, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864. (See Okolona, same date.)

Ivey's Ford, Ark., Jan. 17, 1865. U. S. Transports Chippewa, Lotus and Annie Jacobs. While these vessels under Col. Thomas M. Bowen were proceeding up the Arkansas river, they were attacked by a Confederate force on the south bank. The Chippewa, which was in the advance, received the worst of the fire and became so disabled that it was necessary to run her aground in order to save her. The crew and the soldiers on board were disembarked and a battery placed in position to fire upon the enemy, but during the night the Confederates withdrew. The casualties were not reported. The other transports received several shots, but were not so badly injured as the Chippewa.

Jacksboro, Tenn., March 14, 1862. (See Big Creek Gap.)

Jack's Fork, Mo., Aug. 14, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Sergt. Thomas J. McDowell with 26 men started in pursuit of a band of guerrillas who had taken 3 Union men prisoners. After a chase of two days the band was overtaken and 2 of its members captured, but the captured prisoners were not released.

Jackson, La., Aug. 3, 1863. Detachments of 3d Mass. Cavalry, 2nd Vt. Battery, 1st, 3d and 6th U. S. Colored Infantry. On Sunday, Aug. 2, Lieut. M. Hanham with about 325 men left Port Hudson for the purpose of collecting negroes for the 12th regiment of infantry, Corps d'Afrique, then being mustered. On Monday, after collecting about 50, his command was attacked by the Confederates under Logan. After several hours of fighting, Hanham started to withdraw, but the loss of a guide caused him to take a wrong road and he was obliged to abandon his artillery. The enemy followed closely for some hours. The Federal loss was 78 in killed, wounded and missing, 6 wagons and 24 mules. The enemy lost 12 in killed and wounded and 6 prisoners.

Jackson, La., March 3, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf. The record of events for this brigade states that on the 3d "a small force went to Jackson; had a skirmish at that place; killed 1 rebel and took 1 prisoner. In the afternoon the same party encountered a superior force, and in charging them lost 3 men prisoners."

Jackson, La., Oct. 5, 1864. (See Thompson's Creek.)

Jackson, La., Nov. 21, 1864.

Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863. 15th and 17th Army Corps. After the occupation of Raymond the Federals moved on Jackson, Sherman's corps (the 15th) moving by way of Mississippi Springs and McPherson's (the 17th) advancing on the Clinton road. During the early morning the rain came down in torrents, making the roads heavy and in some places almost impassable. By 10 a. m. Sherman was within 3 miles of the city and the sound of McPherson's guns was heard on the left. The enemy was discovered in the front of Sherman at a small bridge, and as the head of the Federal column appeared opened with artillery. The 2nd and 3d brigades of Tuttle's

division were deployed to the right and left of the road and Waterhouse's and Spoor's batteries, placed on commanding ground, soon silenced the enemy's pieces, the whole Confederate force retiring about half a mile into a skirt of woods in front of Jackson. Mower's brigade (2nd) followed closely until the enemy took refuge in his intrenchments. The banks of the stream at this point were high bluffs, and the river could be crossed only at the bridge which the enemy did not attempt to destroy. As far as could be seen on either side were the Confederate intrenchments and a steady artillery fire which enfiladed the road was kept up from all points. The 95th Ohio was taken from the reserve and sent to feel the enemy's flanks. It was soon discovered that the intrenchments were abandoned where they crossed the railroad and Steele's division was pushed into the city that way, the rest of the column following on the main road. McPherson, meantime, had also been fighting severely, but entered the city almost simultaneously with Sherman. The Federal loss was 42 killed, 251 wounded and 7 captured or missing. Brig.-Gen. John Gregg, commanding the Confederate forces at Jackson, roughly estimates his loss at 200 killed, wounded and missing; Union reports make it over 800.

Jackson, Miss., July 10-17, 1863. Sherman's Expeditionary Army. After the capitulation of Vicksburg, Gen. Grant ordered Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman to take part of the army and move against Gen. J. E. Johnston, who had been marching to Pemberton's relief. Sherman's forces consisted of the 9th corps, under Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke and composed of the divisions of Welsh and Potter; the 13th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, including the infantry divisions of Osterhaus, A. J. Smith and Hovey, and Fullerton's cavalry brigade; the 15th corps, under Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele and consisting of the divisions of Thayer, Blair and Tuttle. W. S. Smith's division (1st) of the 16th corps and Bussey's cavalry brigade were temporarily attached to Parke's command, and Lauman's division (4th) of the same corps was attached to Ord's. Sherman marched from Vicksburg on the night of July 4th, crossed Big Black river at Messinger's and Birdsong ferries and on the railroad bridge on the 6th, and gradually forced Johnston to take refuge in the intrenchments at Jackson. Sherman approached the city in three columns, Ord on the right, Steele in the center and Parke on the left, and disposed his troops to hold the Confederates in their works while detachments could destroy the Great Central railroad. At the same time Ord was directed to extend his line across the railroad and threaten Pearl river south of the city, while Parke on the left extended his line to approach the river on that flank, thus threatening the enemy's only line of communication to the rear. One brigade of each corps was kept constantly employed in destroying the railroad; Bussey was dispatched to Canton, 26 miles north, to burn cars and tear up the track; and Fullerton was sent to the south to burn the railroad bridges for a distance of 15 miles. The remainder of the army was set to work constructing parapets and rifle-pits, and by the 11th the city was fairly invested. In his report Sherman says: "It was no part of the plan to assault the enemy's works, so that the main bodies of infantry were kept well in reserve, under cover, whilst the skirmishers were pushed forward as close as possible, leading to many brisk skirmishes, which usually resulted in the enemy taking refuge within his works."

On the morning of the 12th, through some misunderstanding of orders, Lauman assaulted the enemy's works with Pugh's brigade and one regiment, followed by another regiment and a battery.

Ord reported that the point of attack was not selected by any reconnaissance or previous examination, and that the attack itself was unsupported and unknown to the other division commanders until after it had been made. Of the 880 men in Pugh's brigade, 465 were killed, wounded or captured, besides nearly all the men and horses belonging to the battery, the guns being brought off by hand by the 53d Ind. infantry. Ord relieved Lauman and placed the division under command of Gen. Hovey, and a fresh brigade was sent to occupy that part of the line. That night two batteries were planted on the hill and the position thus made secure. During the 12th and 13th the batteries of 10 and 20-pounder Parrott guns and 12-pounder Napoleons threw about 3,000 rounds into the city, all of which did great execution. On the 14th Sherman was reinforced by McArthur's division of McPherson's corps, the lines were strengthened and pushed forward at all points, but the cannonading was lessened, owing to the short supply of ammunition. Ord pushed a strong party to the river on the morning of the 15th, the Confederates there retiring into their works. The trenches and skirmishers were then advanced and batteries brought up to hold the new position. During the day the enemy made sallies against each of Ord's divisions, but all were repulsed, and toward evening Osterhaus planted a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts which covered his advance and held the Confederates to their trenches. The next day Parke advanced his whole line with a view of ascertaining the location and strength of the Confederate batteries. The movement was executed in gallant style, but was attended by severe losses, especially in W. S. Smith's division. During the night of the 16th it was noticed that the enemy was busy with a movement of some sort, and when the line again advanced, early on the morning of the 17th, it was discovered that Johnston had evacuated the city. Ferrero's brigade of Potter's division moved into town and established guards and patrols, capturing a lieutenant and 137 men. By the 19th over 15 miles of railroad track was rendered totally unfit for service; 20 platform cars and about 50 box and passenger cars were burned in the city, and all the wheels broken; 4,000 bales of cotton were burned; 2 heavy rifled-guns and a large quantity of ammunition were thrown into Pearl river; Steele moved to Brandon, 13 miles east of the city, where he tore up about 3 miles of track; during the siege Fullerton made two raids to the south, destroying about 2 miles of track, 4 locomotives and 52 cars and burning the depots at Byram, Byhalia, Crystal Springs, Gallatin and Hazlehurst. Jackson was evacuated just in time, as Sherman's ammunition train came up late on the 16th and arrangements were made to open a furious cannonade on the city, when it was learned that the Confederates had retired, burning the bridges behind him to avoid pursuit. The Union loss in the operations about Jackson was 129 killed, 762 wounded and 231 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not officially reported.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 5, 1864. 16th and 17th Army Corps. After the 17th corps had driven the Confederates through Clinton, orders were received to move by a plantation road on Jackson while the 16th corps advanced on the main Jackson and Clinton road. The cavalry of the 17th corps, under Winslow, came upon the enemy's cavalry flank as it was slowly retiring before Hurlbut's (16th corps) advance. A charge was made by the 11th Ill. cavalry which resulted in the capture of a gun, caisson and limber. A disposition was shown by the Confederates to make a stand in the center of the

town, but a few shots from the artillery supporting the cavalry dispersed them and they retreated across Pearl river.

Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1864. U. S. Forces of District of Vicksburg. On the 2nd of July Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum with 2,200 infantry, 600 cavalry and 6 pieces of artillery left Vicksburg for the purpose of destroying the bridge over the Pearl river. This was accomplished and Slocum entered Jackson on the 6th. While there the enemy took position about 3 miles from Jackson, on the road leading to Clinton, and when Slocum left the town next day for Vicksburg he encountered the Confederates at 4 a. m. disputing the passage of the road. After a sanguinary engagement which lasted over two hours the enemy was compelled to retire and Slocum moved on toward Clinton, being unable to pursue the retreating foe because of a scarcity of supplies. The Union troops lost 33 men killed, about 156 wounded and 30 captured or missing. The Confederate loss was not reported.

Jackson, Mo., April 26-27, 1863. 2nd Division, Army of the Frontier. As the Confederates under Gen. Marmaduke fell back from Cape Girardeau after their attack on that place, they were closely pursued by the division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. William Vandever. About 9 p. m. on the 26th Vandever came up with the enemy near Jackson. The 1st Ia. cavalry charged the camp and drove the enemy through the town, killing and wounding several and capturing a large number of horses and other property, without casualty. At 6 o'clock the next morning the division occupied the town and soon discovered the enemy in force posted about a mile out on the Bloomington road. Vandever opened fire with his artillery, to which Marmaduke did not reply, but hastened off in the direction of the White Water river with the Federals in close pursuit. (See White Water.)

Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1862. Detachments of 11th Illinois, 5th Ohio and 2nd West Tennessee Cavalry, 43d and 61st Illinois Infantry. On the morning of this day Brig.-Gen. Mason Brayman sent out the cavalry detachments to a point about three and a half miles from Jackson, where the enemy attacked in force. Col. A. Engelmann, commanding, ordered the cavalry to fall back slowly toward Jackson. At the Salem cemetery the 43d and 61st Ill. infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Dengler and Maj. Ohr, were concealed and when the Confederates came within close range they were met with a deadly fire, which killed and wounded a large number of horses and men, threw the column into confusion, and before it could be rallied it was driven from the field by the Federal cavalry. The losses were not reported.

Jackson, Tenn., July 13, 1863. (See Forked Deer River, same date.)

Jacksonboro, Ga., Dec. 10, 1864. Detachment of the 8th Indiana Cavalry. Lieut. McManaman, with a small foraging party, met and charged a detachment of Confederate cavalry near Jacksonboro, causing them to seek safety in the swamps. McManaman captured 12 horses and destroyed 12 stands of arms. The affair was an incident of the Federal advance upon Savannah in the march to the sea.

Jackson County, Mo., Sept. 15, 1863. Detachment of 9th Kansas Cavalry. Capt. C. F. Coleman, commanding a portion of a Federal force scouting in Jackson county, came upon the camp of one of Quantrill's bands and attacked it. The result was the dispersal of the guerrillas with a loss of 2 men killed, 40 horses and an amount of commissary stores captured.

Jackson Cross Roads, La., June 20, 1863. Detachments of the 6th and 7th Illinois and 2nd Rhode Island Cavalry, 52nd Massachusetts Infantry, and a section of Artillery.

Jacksonport, Ark., Nov. 21, 1863. Detachment of 3d Missouri Cavalry. During a scout of the 3d Missouri cavalry a detachment was sent forward to get possession of the ferry-boat at Jacksonport. When the Federal troops appeared on the opposite bank of the river a fire was immediately opened upon them and a rush was made for the boat which was on the Jacksonport side. The fire of the Federals kept the enemy away from the boat, however, while two non-commissioned officers of Co. C crossed in a yawl and brought the boat over. The whole detachment was then crossed and the Confederates driven from the town with a loss of 3 wounded.

Jacksonport, Ark., Dec. 23, 1863. 3d Missouri Cavalry.

Jacksonport, Ark., April 24, 1864. Squadron M, 11th Missouri Cavalry. On the return of an expedition to Augusta, the 11th Mo. cavalry, commanded by Capt. George W. Weber, having the advance, met a body of Confederates who opened fire on them. A charge led by Weber caused the enemy to break and flee, Weber pursuing for 7 miles and capturing 4 men. The Confederates also lost 1 man killed. The Union force suffered no loss.

Jackson Ford, Ala., July 13, 1864. 8th Indiana Cavalry. Clanton's brigade of Confederate cavalry and the 8th Ind. came together at Jackson's ford, on the Coosa river, the enemy losing 21 killed, a number wounded and 25 captured. The affair was an incident of the raid on the West Point & Montgomery railroad. The Federal loss was not reported.

Jackson's River, Va., Dec. 19, 1863. Expedition under Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell. As an incident of the expedition to destroy or cut the line of the Virginia & Tennessee railroad Gen. Averell with the 2nd, 3d and 8th West Va. mounted infantry, the 14th Pa. and Gibson's battalion of cavalry, and Ewing's battery, attacked the Confederate force under Jackson and drove it so rapidly across two bridges over Jackson's river, one about 5 miles from Covington and the other near that town, that there was no time to set fire to the structures. Later the enemy attempted to retake one of the bridges but was repulsed. As a measure of safety Averell destroyed the bridges, swam his force across the stream and the next day made his way across the mountains. Averell's loss was 6 men drowned, 5 wounded and 93 missing. The prisoners taken by the Confederates were mostly the sick in the ambulances. The enemy's loss was not reported.

Jacksonville, Fla., Expedition to, March 23-31, 1863. 8th Maine, detachments of 6th Connecticut and Higginson's Colored Troops. On March 13 the expedition embarked at Beaufort for Jacksonville on board the transports Delaware and Gen. Meigs and ten days later landed at Jacksonville, having been delayed by rough weather. On their arrival a Confederate battery mounted on a platform car was shelling the town, but was soon forced to retire by the gunboat Norwich, which accompanied the expedition. The following night the enemy again approached with the same battery and shelled the city. On Wednesday, the 25th, a portion of the troops made a reconnaissance in force for about 4 miles along the railroad, driving in the Confederate pickets. On the same day the platform car battery appeared a third time and shelled the city, killing 2 men and wounding 1, the only casualties suffered by the Union troops during the operations. Col. Montgomery with 120 men, accompanied by gunboat Paul Jones, made a successful expedition, 75 miles up the

river to Palatka, capturing 15 prisoners and a quantity of cotton, rifles, horses, etc., and on the 31st the expedition re-embarked on the transports and left Jacksonville. A portion of the city was fired before the troops left.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 1, 1864. 7th U. S. Colored Troops.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 28, 1864. 7th U. S. Colored Troops.

Jacksonville, N. C., Jan. 20, 1862. 3d New York Cavalry. While on a reconnaissance from New Berne to Pollocksville this regiment, under Col. Simon H. Mix, found its progress checked at Big North-east run, five miles from Jacksonville, by the destruction of the bridge. On the opposite side and about 100 yards from the stream was a stockade from which the Confederates poured a volley on the Federal advance. A howitzer was brought to bear, the stockade was cleared, the bridge repaired and the command crossed. The Union loss in the affair was 1 killed and 1 wounded.

James City, Va., Oct. 10, 1863. (See Russell's Ford, same date.)

James Creek, Mo., April 27, 1865. Detachment of 15th Missouri Cavalry. Lieut. J. P. Boyd with 13 men started in pursuit of 2 guerrillas who had robbed a citizen. Four miles west of James creek he located them and after a brisk skirmish killed both of them.

James Island, S. C., June 3, 1862. (See Legare's Point, same date.)

James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862. Detachments of 97th Pennsylvania, 45th Pennsylvania, 47th New York Infantry and Company E, 3d U. S. Artillery. While six companies of the 47th N. Y. were doing picket duty on the afternoon of the 10th they were attacked by a superior force of the enemy and compelled to retire. A few minutes later a picket guard consisting of the 97th Pa. and two companies of the 47th N. Y. were attacked, but held the enemy in check until the arrival of the artillery and reinforcements. The Federal loss was 3 killed and 13 wounded. The Confederate casualties were not reported, but the Union troops buried 16 of their dead and captured 6 of their wounded.

James Island, S. C., June 13, 1862. Organizations not recorded.

James' Plantation, La., April 6-8, 1863. Portion of the 9th Division, 13th Army Corps. While advancing on New Carthage it became necessary for the troops under Brig.-Gen. P. J. Osterhaus to dislodge the enemy from the gin-house on James' plantation. The grounds, 20 acres in all, were the only dry land for several miles outside of the levee, and the levee was commanded by the gin-house. An attack was made and in about an hour the building was in Federal hands, the enemy leaving 1 man dead on the field. On the 8th at 11 a. m. the Confederates attacked, bringing two 12-pounder howitzers within 800 yards and cannonading for three-quarters of an hour, but without inflicting any injury on the Union troops or forcing them from their position.

James River, Va. During the Peninsular campaign of 1862 and the siege of Richmond and Petersburg in 1864-5 the Union gunboats were frequently engaged, sometimes in coöperation with the land forces and sometimes in shelling the Confederate fortifications along the river. For a full account of these operations see the Naval Volume.

Jamestown, Ky., June 2, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps. While on a march the brigade had just stacked arms to make breakfast, when the cavalry picket was driven in, closely pursued by the Confederate cavalry. The infantry was immediately put under arms and the enemy, seeing these preparations, broke and fled across the Cumberland river. No casualties are mentioned in the report.

Jarratt's Station, Va., May 8, 1864. (See Kautz's raid in Virginia, May 5 to 17, 1864.)

Jasper, Tenn., June 4, 1862. (See Sweeden's Cove.)

Jeffcoat's Bridge, S. C., Feb. 12, 1865. 2nd Division, 20th Army Corps. As Sherman's army was advancing upon Columbia the head of the 20th corps reached Jeffcoat's bridge over the north Edisto river at 2 p. m. on the 12th and found the bridge destroyed, while on the north bank was stationed a force of the enemy with a section of a battery, which opened fire as soon as the Federals appeared. The 2nd division, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John W. Geary, was in the advance and had been skirmishing with some of the enemy's pickets for some distance. Geary now pushed forward the 5th Ohio and 147th Pa. as skirmishers, who made their way with great difficulty through the dense, swampy thickets, and drove the enemy away from the river bank. On the opposite side was a causeway leading through a swamp to the bridge, and the Confederates took up a position at the farther end of this causeway, from which their artillery commanded the bridge, and swept the road with frequent discharges of grape and canister. Geary's troops threw up a small earthwork at the bridge-site and held their position until after dark, when the enemy ceased firing and the 1st Mich. engineers went to work on a bridge to take the place of the one that had been burned. Shortly after midnight this bridge was finished and the skirmishers were pushed forward to find that the enemy had evacuated his position and taken up a new one at a bridge across a small mill stream about three-fourths of a mile from the river. Here a sharp skirmish ensued, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Confederates. Geary reported a loss in these two engagements of 3 killed and 10 wounded. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.

Jefferson, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862. 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps. Just as a train of 64 wagons, loaded with camp equipment, stores, officers' baggage, knapsacks, etc., was entering Jefferson it was attacked in the rear and center by a portion of Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, while the remainder advanced on both sides of the highway to attack the brigade stationed there under the command of Col. John C. Starkweather. The pickets, however, were able to hold the enemy in check until Starkweather formed his brigade in line of battle the 21st Wis. being sent to the front and rear of the train and the 1st Wis. deploying as skirmishers. The 24th Ill. moved to the bridge and 79th Pa. with 2 sections of the 1st Ky. battery was pushed to the front. The 21st Wis. soon became hotly engaged and took shelter in a number of log houses on a hill to the right. The 2nd Ky. cavalry was advanced to the left to feel the enemy and was not long in becoming engaged. After a fight lasting over two hours the enemy was repulsed, the brigade following for a mile and a half. The casualties were 1 killed, 8 wounded and 113 missing on the Federal side, most of the missing being captured when the rear of the train was attacked. The Confederate loss was not reported.

Jefferson Pike, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862. Left Wing, Army of the Cumberland. As an incident of the Stone's river campaign Gen. Crittenden, commanding the left wing, sent Hazen's brigade of Palmer's division, supported by a battalion of cavalry and a battery, to secure the bridge over Stuart's creek on the Jefferson pike. Near the creek Hazen encountered a force of some 300 Confederates. After a slight skirmish the enemy fell back across the bridge, closely followed by the cavalry, which turned the retreat into a rout. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded and a few were captured. Hazen reported a loss of 3 men missing.

Jeffersonton, Va., Oct. 12, 1863. 4th and 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. At 10 a. m. Col. J. Irvin Gregg, commanding the 2nd brigade, 2nd cavalry division, learned that the picket guard of the 13th Pa. cavalry, which had been left at Jeffersonton, was being driven back by a superior force of the enemy and the 4th Pa. was immediately sent to reinforce the retreating regiment. One squadron, under command of Maj. Kerwin charged the enemy and reoccupied the town. About 3 p. m. Gregg gave the order to retire. On his retreat to the river he was attacked on the flank and rear and it was only with great difficulty that the crossing was effected. The casualties were not reported.

Jeffersonville, Va., May 8, 1864. (See Abb's Valley.)

Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Jenks' Bridge, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864. 15th and 17th Army Corps. When the Federal advance on Savannah reached the Ogeechee river on Dec. 7, 1864, they found the bridge destroyed and the passage of the river disputed by a small force of Confederates on the east bank. The 19th Ill. infantry was left at the crossing, while the remainder of Hazen's division made a diversion in the direction of the Canouchee river and Bryan Court House. When Gen. Corse arrived at the river he found the 19th Ill. in a line of rifle-pits keeping up a hot fire on the Confederates on the other bank, but the fire was as hotly returned and every time a head appeared above the slight earthworks it was greeted by a Confederate bullet. Corse ordered up a battery and opened fire with artillery. Under protection of the guns a pontoon bridge was constructed and in the face of a galling fire some of the men made a dash across the bridge and gained the opposite side. Finding the numbers too strong to cope with, the Confederates fell back toward Eden and Pooler's Stations.

Jennie's Creek, Ky., Jan. 7, 1862. Detachment of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry. Col. James A. Garfield, in command of the Union forces in eastern Kentucky, sent Col. Bolles with 300 of his cavalry to attack the enemy on Jennie's creek, while he, with 1,000 men, moved against Humphrey Marshall at Paintville. Garfield discovered that Marshall had evacuated his camp, and moved to join Bolles, whose advance of 60 men had in the meantime attacked and routed 200 Confederate cavalry, killing 6 and wounding several, with a loss to the Union forces of 2 killed and 1 wounded. The whole command then went in pursuit of Marshall. (See Middlecreek and Prestonburg.)

Jericho Bridge, Va., May 25, 1864. (See North Anna River.)

Jerusalem Plank Road, Va., June 22, 1864. 2nd and 6th Army Corps. On the 21st, while the army was extending its lines around Petersburg, the two corps were moved to the west side of the plank road. The next day, in taking a more advanced position, the 6th corps failed to move promptly, leaving a gap in the line on the left of the 2nd. Into this opening the enemy pushed a considerable force, turning the left of Barlow's division and attacking Gibbon's in the rear. In the confusion 4 pieces of McKnight's battery and some prisoners were captured. The men were quickly rallied, however, and Col. Blaisdell was sent forward with his brigade to recapture the guns. He was met by a galling fire from behind the breastworks lately held by the Union troops, but held his ground and the firing continued until 11 p. m. Blaisdell's men lay on their arms until daylight, when they advanced upon the works and captured a few prisoners, but found that most of the force had retired to the main line of intrenchments during the night, taking the captured guns with them.

The Union Army

Jetersville, Va., April 5, 1865. (See Amelia Springs.)

John's Island, S. C., July 4-10, 1864. U. S. Troops of the Department of the South under Brig.-Gen. John P. Hatch. During the day of the 4th Hatch moved to a point on Aberpoolie creek. The following day he marched to a point opposite Battery Pringle, leaving four battalions of the 26th U. S. colored infantry at the camp of the night before and two companies at the forks of the Bugbee bridge and Legareville roads. The last named companies were attacked and driven back on the four battalions guarding the camp. On the 6th the enemy appeared on the Federal front with 3 guns and shelled their camp, but the next day the tables were turned, as Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton, with the 26th, attacked the enemy's line of rifle-pits and drove both the artillery and the infantry from the field. The Confederates were strongly reinforced and shelled the Union camp with an 8-inch and a 10-inch columbiad during the day of the 8th. At daylight on Saturday morning (the 9th) the enemy drove in the Federal pickets and at 5:45 a. m. attacked the line, but was easily repulsed. At 6:30 a. m. he attacked with a larger force, but was again repulsed. During the remainder of the day the Confederates kept quiet. The Federal loss was 11 killed and 71 wounded. The Confederate casualties amounted to over 100 killed and wounded. Hatch withdrew his forces from the island on the 10th.

Johnson County, Mo., April 28, 1864. Detachments of 1st Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. A party under Lieut. James E. Couch was surprised by a band of guerrillas on the 28th, with the result that Couch and 2 of his men were killed and another wounded. Later in the day another portion of the same regiment ran upon the guerrillas and after a sharp skirmish dispersed and pursued them, but without any signal success.

Johnson Depot, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1863. 8th Tennessee Volunteers.

Johnson's Crook, Ga., Feb. 10, 1865. 68th N. Y. Infantry. Col. Felix Prince Salm with his regiment surprised Witherspoon's company of Confederates in Johnson's crook at 2 a. m., killed 3 of the enemy, wounded 5, and captured 16, besides 30 stands of arms and 23 horses. The Federals suffered no loss.

Johnson's Farm, Va., Oct. 7, 1864. (See Darbytown Road, same date.)

Johnson's Farm, Va., Oct. 29, 1864. 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, and West's Cavalry. Johnson's farm was on the Darbytown road, about 5 miles southeast of Richmond. The Federal cavalry had been driven from a line of intrenchments on this farm and Gen. Ames, commanding the 1st division of the 10th corps, ordered Col. H. M. Plaisted to move out with his brigade and recapture the works. Plaisted formed his line of battle with the 10th Conn. on the right, the 100th N. Y. in the center and the 11th Me. on the left. A heavy skirmish line was thrown forward to the edge of a piece of woods, diagonal to the line of works, the left being about 100 and the right 500 yards distant. Under cover of the sharpshooters the left advanced and the skirmishers carried the works in their immediate front, when the entire line swung in on the double-quick, Col. West with his cavalry at the same time dashing across the farm on the right of the infantry. In his report of the affair Plaisted says: "The rebels turned their backs and fled, giving the boys an opportunity of firing into them, which they improved with evident satisfaction. Skirmishing was kept up along the line of works and to the right along the Darbytown road, the cavalry taking the right until dark. The cavalry pickets having been reestablished in their old position, the infantry was withdrawn after dark and returned to camp." The casualties were slight.

Johnson's Mills, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1864. Detachment of the 5th Tennessee Cavalry; prisoners killed by Champ Ferguson's Guerrillas.

Johnson's Station, S. C., Feb. 10-11, 1865. 1st Brigade, Kilpatrick's Cavalry. Johnson's station was occupied on the 10th by the brigade, under the command of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. T. J. Jordan, who found himself confronted by Anderson's and Young's divisions of Wheeler's cavalry. The 1st battalion of the 8th Ind., commanded by Capt. Crowell, being the advance guard, engaged the enemy and drove him from several barricades back to the main body, when it was recalled by order of Jordan, because of the superior strength of the enemy. The next day, when the 2nd brigade was compelled to fall back from Aiken the brigade held its position until the defeated troops could form behind the defenses, when the 8th Ind., 2nd Ky. and 9th Pa. met a determined charge of the Confederates, hurling them back with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. As the enemy retreated he was followed by a hail of grape and canister that greatly added to his loss and discomfiture. No report of Federal casualties.

Johnsonville, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1864. 13th U. S. Colored troops.

Johnsonville, Tenn., Nov. 2-5, 1864. Detached Troops of Department of the Cumberland and Gunboats. On the afternoon of Nov. 2 Lieut.-Com. King proceeded down the Tennessee river from Johnsonville with the gunboats Key West and Tawah. At Davidson's ferry, 5 miles below, the gunboat Undine and the transport Venus, both of which had been captured by the Confederates a few days before, were discovered moving up the river and loaded with troops. The Venus was captured after she had been disabled by a shot from the Key West and the Undine returned down stream. On the Venus were two 20-pounder Parrott guns, 200 rounds of ammunition for the same, 100 boxes of shoes, 2 bales of blankets, 576 boxes of hard bread and other materials. On the 3d the Undine steamed up to within a mile of Johnsonville, but when the gunboats went out to engage her she withdrew to the protection of the Confederate batteries along the shore. On the morning of the 4th she was discovered lying at the head of the island a mile below the town. The 3 Federal gunboats, Key West, Elfin and Tawah, engaged her and finally compelled the crew to abandon her after she had been set on fire. About 2 p. m. of the same day the Confederates were discovered planting batteries opposite the town and the three gunboats in attempting to dislodge them were so badly disabled that they were fired and abandoned. Fearing that the Confederates would cross the river Col. C. R. Thompson ordered the transports and barges burned, and these drifting against the wharf set fire to that building and the stores piled on the levees. Next morning Confederates shelled the warehouse for a few hours and then withdrew. The affair was an incident of a raid by Forrest's cavalry into West Tennessee. The total money value of the property destroyed was \$2,200,000. The Federal loss in men during the attack on Johnsonville was 8 killed and wounded; Forrest reported his loss during the whole raid as 2 killed and 9 wounded.

Johnseown, Mo., Nov. 24, 1861. Missouri Home Guard.

Johnstown, Mo., Oct. 16, 1863. Col. Joseph O. Shelby, (Confederate) in his report of the raid in Arkansas and Missouri mentions that when the command arrived at Johnstown it was met by a body of militia opposing an entrance into the town. Shelby soon dispersed this command and proceeded on his way. No casualties were mentioned.

Jonesboro, Ark., Aug. 3, 1862. 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. At daylight Sunday morning, Aug. 3, a detachment of this regiment, con-

sisting of about 130 men under Maj. Henry S. Eggleston, was attacked by some 600 Confederate cavalry led by Col. W. H. Parsons, and after a fight of 30 minutes was obliged to take to the woods with a loss of 14 killed, 40 wounded and 25 missing. The enemy did not report a loss, but Eggleston's report estimates his dead at 25. Some 7 wagons were taken and the property of value destroyed. **Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864.** (See Lovejoy's Station, Kilpatrick's Raid.)

Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1864. Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio. The movement of Sherman's armies to the south of Atlanta began on Aug. 25. On the morning of the 31st the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, was in position near Jonesboro; the 4th and 14th corps of the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, and the Army of the Ohio, under Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, were along the line of the Macon & Western railroad between Jonesboro and Rough and Ready Station. Hood had learned the position of the Federal forces on the 30th, and that night he sent Hardee's and S. D. Lee's corps to Jonesboro, with orders to attack Sherman's flank the next morning. Hardee was in command of the expedition, his corps being temporarily commanded by Gen. Cleburne. Owing to the fact that Howard occupied the road on which Hardee wanted to move, it was 2 p. m. before the Confederates were in a position to attack. Shortly after that hour a heavy artillery fire was opened along the entire line and a little later Cleburne advanced to the assault. Hardee had formed his line with Cleburne on the left and Lee on the right. The former was to turn the Union right and Lee was to attack vigorously as soon as he heard the sound of Cleburne's guns. Lee mistook the firing of the skirmishers on his left for the main attack and advanced his line before Cleburne became fairly engaged. Hazen's division, which formed the left of Logan's line, received the brunt of the attack, the enemy trying to turn the left flank and get between the Union line and the Flint river. Bryant's brigade of Blair's corps was first sent to Hazen's assistance and later all of Woods' division was moved to that part of the line with instructions to charge the Confederates if they attempted to turn the flank. At the same time Howard called on Thomas for reinforcements and Carlin's division of the 14th corps was hurried to the scene of action, but before its arrival the enemy had been repulsed.

While the main engagement was in progress Kilpatrick, with his cavalry division, was at Anthony's bridge, a mile and a half below Howard. Seeing that Howard's right was in danger of being turned, Kilpatrick dismounted five regiments, posted them behind barricades on the flank of Cleburne's column, placed his batteries in good positions and directed them to open fire, while the rest of his command was ordered to attack. This diversion forced Cleburne to forego his attempt to turn Howard's flank and turn his attention to Kilpatrick. Twice he attacked the latter, but each time he was repulsed. A third effort was more successful and Kilpatrick was forced to retire across the river. This was done in good order, but with the loss of 2 of his cannon. Some of the enemy followed over the bridge, but they were met by the 92nd Ill. mounted infantry, now dismounted, and held in check. To protect his trains and assist Kilpatrick Howard ordered Blair to send Giles A. Smith's division to the bridge. The arrival of this division turned the tide of battle, the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss and the 2 guns were recaptured.

The fight lasted about an hour and resulted in complete defeat for the Confederates at every point. The defeats at Peachtree creek, Bald Hill, Ezra church and Utoy creek seemed to have dampened the ardor of the Confederate soldiers, as Lee says in his report: "The attack was not made by the troops with that spirit and inflexible determination that would insure success. Several brigades behaved with great gallantry, and in each brigade many instances of gallant conduct were exhibited by regiments and individuals; but generally the troops halted in the charge when they were much exposed, and within easy range of the enemy's musketry, and when they could do but little damage to the enemy behind his works, instead of moving directly and promptly against the temporary and formidable works in their front. The attack was a feeble one and a failure, with a loss to my corps of about 1,300 men in killed and wounded."

As soon as Sherman was informed of the result of the action he knew that he was in possession of Hood's line of communications, and issued orders for a complete destruction of the railroad, in the expectation of forcing Hood to evacuate Atlanta and concentrate his forces somewhere near Jonesboro. Lee's corps was recalled during the night, leaving Hardee alone at Jonesboro, and upon learning this Sherman ordered Thomas and Schofield to unite with Howard to surround and capture Hardee before Hood could reinforce him. Stanley's corps, which was engaged in destroying the railroad near Rough and Ready, was hurried forward to Jonesboro; Davis was sent to Howard's left; two divisions of Blair's corps, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, were ordered to gain a position on the railroad south of town, and Schofield was to continue the work of destroying the track, but at the same time follow up Stanley to support him in an emergency. Hardee had formed his line to meet an attack from Howard on the west, with Cleburne's division on the right, sharply refused, Govan holding the angle, Granbury on the left of Govan, and Lewis to the right and rear. Davis reached the position assigned him about noon on Sept. 1, and pushed forward Edie's brigade of Carlin's division to reconnoiter the ground to the railroad. Edie soon became engaged in a sharp skirmish, but succeeded in gaining a ridge that commanded the angle in Hardee's line. Prescott's battery was placed on this ridge, in a position where it could enfilade a portion of the enemy's line, and in a short time disabled a number of Hardee's guns. Davis now ordered an assault. Edie struck the salient and carried it, but owing to the uneven surface of the ground his supports did not come up in time and he was repulsed with considerable loss. About 5 p. m. a second advance was made, when Este's brigade of Baird's division carried the salient. This time the supports were at hand. Morgan's division swept in from the right and Carlin's from the left, completely surrounding the Confederates and capturing Gen. Govan, with nearly all his command. Lewis and Granbury were forced to fall back and form a new line, though the Confederate left and center held on to their trenches. Stanley, who had reached the field about the time Davis made his second assault, now deployed on the left of Davis, but before any decisive movement could be made darkness put an end to the conflict. During the night Hardee abandoned his position and joined the main body of Hood's army at Lovejoy Station. The Union loss at Jonesboro was about 1,150 men. The enemy acknowledged a loss of 5,000.

Jonesboro, Ga., Nov. 15, 1864. 1st Brigade, Kilpatrick's Cavalry. In the concentration of Gen. Sherman's army for the march to the sea this brigade, commanded by Col. Eli H. Murray, left camp 4

miles southwest of Atlanta and moved toward Jonesboro. Shortly after crossing the Flint river the 5th Ky. came upon a small force of the enemy on the McDonough road. Lieut. Baker at the head of Co. E, made a dashing charge, killed 1 man, wounded 1 and scattered the rest. Later in the day this regiment effected a junction with the 8th Ind. and advanced on Jonesboro, where the enemy was found in considerable force, occupying the works recently evacuated by Gen. Hood. After some sharp skirmishing the two regiments charged and drove the Confederates out of town, capturing 3 caissons filled with ammunition. The Union casualties were 2 men wounded.

Jonesboro, Mo., Aug. 21, 1861. Missouri Home Guards.

Jonesboro, Mo., Oct. 12-13, 1863. (See Dug Ford.)

Jonesboro, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863. 4th Cavalry Division, 23d Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. J. M. Shackelford, commanding the division, reported at 4 p. m. from a point 8 miles from Jonesboro, as follows: "After a brisk fight of one hour we drove the enemy from his position. He is retreating rapidly, and we are pursuing as rapidly as possible. Captured 1 caisson, 2 wagons, 6 horses, etc., and some rebels."

Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1864. (See Carter's Station, Sept. 30.)

Jones' Bridge, Va., June 23, 1864. 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. As the army was moving toward the James river after the battle of Cold Harbor, Torbert's cavalry division was sent on the 22nd to secure Jones' bridge over the Chickahominy river. The bridge was secured without opposition and Devin's brigade was thrown forward to picket the Long Bridge and Charles City roads. Early on the morning of the 23d the pickets on the Long Bridge road were attacked by Chambliss' brigade of Confederate cavalry and driven in. Gen. Getty, who had succeeded Gen. Abercrombie in command of the force at White House, sent six companies of colored troops to reinforce the pickets and these checked the enemy's advance until Devin could bring up the remainder of his brigade, when Chambliss was driven back to a strong position behind some barricades. Devin attacked his works and again forced him back with some loss in killed and wounded. The Union loss was 6 killed, 9 wounded and 1 missing.

Jones' Ferry, Miss., July 6-7, 1863. 4th Brigade, 1st Division, Detachment of the 16th Army Corps. On the evening of the 6th the brigade, Col. W. W. Sanford commanding, was ordered to Jones' ferry on the Big Black river, to effect a crossing in conjunction with the other troops of the division, who were to cross higher up. Sanford reached the ferry about 9 p. m., but waited for the 6th Ia., under Col. Corse, which did not come up until some two hours later. Owing to the depth of the water and the swiftness of the current it was found impossible to wade or swim the stream. Two canoes were finally found and lashed together, with which a few men started across, but were driven back by the fire of the enemy on the opposite bank. Corse was then ordered to picket the river for 2 miles up and down and the remainder of the brigade went into bivouac. During the night Corse succeeded in getting a few men across, but the movement was discovered by the Confederates and again they opened fire. Corse managed to recross his men without loss and on the 7th the brigade kept up a continual skirmish with the enemy, thus enabling the troops above to cross and drive the Confederates from Sanford's front, after which the brigade crossed the river and joined the main body. The 6th Ia. suffered some slight casualties during the maneuvers.

Jones' Hay Station, Ark., Aug. 24, 1864. (See Devall's Bluff, same date.)

Jones' Plantation, Ga., Nov. 27-29, 1864. (See Waynesboro.)

Jones' Plantation, Miss., June 22, 1863. Detachment of 4th Iowa Cavalry. Maj. A. B. Parkell with a detachment of 130 men was sent out to blockade the road leading westward from Birdsong ferry on the Big Black river. The nearest available point for the work was at Jones' plantation, a mile west of the ferry. Pickets were sent out to guard against surprise while the rest of the command set to work to effect the blockade. After two hours the pickets on the north road were driven in, when the whole command formed in line of battle and proceeded to the scene of action. The Confederates were in such superior numbers that it was impossible for Parkell's men to fall back in order and they separated and retreated. The Federal loss in this engagement was 8 killed, 16 wounded and 33 captured or missing, while the enemy lost 5 killed, 16 wounded and 1 missing.

Jonesville, Va., Jan. 3-5, 1864. Detachment of the 16th Illinois Cavalry and 22nd Ohio Battery. After having driven the Confederates from Jonesville, Maj. Charles H. Beeres camped in that place on Friday and Saturday nights. Early Sunday morning (the 5th) his command was surprised by the enemy, under Brig.-Gen. William E. Jones, and driven in confusion for some distance. Beeres finally rallied his men and fought until 3 p. m., when, having had 31 men killed, he surrendered the remainder of his command, which originally consisted of about 250 men, a rifled gun and 2 mountain howitzers. The enemy lost 5 killed and 11 wounded.

Jonesville, Va., Aug. 4, 1864. 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 23d Army Corps. While scouting in the vicinity of Cumberland gap the detachment under Col. William Y. Dillard entered Jonesville half an hour after two companies of Morgan's men had left. Dillard pursued and overtook them a short distance from the town. A few shots were exchanged, when the Confederates retired, leaving 5 of their number as prisoners in Federal hands. No other casualties were reported.

Jonesville Road, Va., Feb. 12, 1864. 11th Tennessee Cavalry. A foraging train of 23 wagons under escort of a detachment of the 11th Tenn. cavalry proceeded up the Mulberry road while the remainder of the Tenn. regiment moved on the Jonesville road, from which it was surmised an attack on the train might be made. The train was attacked and compelled to retreat and at the same time the command on the Jonesville road met with a superior force and was compelled to fall back below the fork of the Mulberry road, thus throwing the Confederates in the rear of the train, which was captured with 25 men. No other losses were reported.

Jordan's Store, Tenn., May 30, 1863. Detachment of 1st East Tennessee Cavalry. A scouting party of this regiment encountered about 50 Confederate cavalry at Jordan's store on the Chapel Hill pike and drove them beyond Riggs' cross-roads. A small Federal detachment, while endeavoring to cut off a portion of the retreating enemy, came upon three of them who refused to surrender and were killed. There were no casualties on the Union side.

Jornando Del Muerto, New Mexico, June 16, 1863. One company of the 1st New Mexico Cavalry.

Jug Tavern, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864. (See Stoneman's Raid to Macon.)

Julesburg, Colo. Ter., Jan. 7, 1865. One company of the 7th Iowa Cavalry. On this date the garrison of Julesburg Station repulsed an attack by a large body of Indians which had surrounded the place. The troops lost 15 killed and the Indians about 35. Julesburg was a station on the Overland route and the garrison was commanded

by Capt. Nicholas J. O'Brien. The Indians went south after their repulse.

Kabletown, W. Va., March 10, 1864. (See Charlestown, same date.)

Kanawha Valley Campaign, W. Va., Sept. 6-16, 1862. Troops of the Kanawha District. Col. J. A. J. Lightburn, of the 4th W. Va. infantry, was assigned to the command of the Kanawha district on Aug. 17. His forces consisted of the 4th, 8th and 9th Va., the 34th, 37th, 44th and 47th Ohio infantry, the 2nd Va. cavalry, 14 pieces of artillery, and was divided into two brigades, commanded by Col. Edward Siber and Col. S. A. Gilbert. The 34th and 37th Ohio, with 4 howitzers and 2 smooth-bore field pieces, were at Raleigh Court House; two companies of infantry were at Fayetteville to guard trains; the 44th and 47th Ohio were at Camp Ewing, 10 miles from Gauley bridge; two companies of the 9th Va. and two companies of cavalry were at Summerville; and the remainder of the troops were at various places between Gauley and Charleston. Learning that the Confederates were massing troops at different points for a demonstration on the Valley, Lightburn ordered Siber to fall back from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and Gilbert to fall back to Gauley mountain, with a view to getting the troops together, while Col. Paxton was sent with six companies of cavalry to keep open the communications with the Ohio river. Siber reached Fayette on the 9th and took an intrenched position, determined to hold it until the quartermaster's and commissary stores there were removed. About 10 a. m. on the 10th he received notice of the approach of a large force of the enemy. He threw out four companies to cover his right flank, and an hour later sent two companies down the Raleigh pike to reconnoiter in front. This detachment soon encountered the enemy's advance guard and Siber ordered all his men into the intrenchments. The attack in front was repulsed, but the enemy succeeded in getting around to the rear, cutting off the line of retreat. The first notice Siber had of this was an attack on the trains he had ordered back to Cotton hill. Finding himself likely to be surrounded he ordered Col. Toland to take six companies of the 34th Ohio and clear the road to Gauley. A fight of 3 hours ensued, in which Toland was well supported by the fire of 4 mountain howitzers, when reinforcements came to Siber and he decided to hold his position until the rest of the stores could be saved. About 1 a. m. on the 11th he withdrew his whole force, unperceived by the Confederates, and took up a position at Cotton hill. Here he was assailed by six or seven regiments on the forenoon of the 11th, but a steady fire of artillery and five companies of the 37th repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. As Siber withdrew from Cotton hill he managed to destroy the magazines opposite Gauley. Late in the afternoon his rear-guard, the 47th Ohio, was attacked at Armstrong's creek by some of the enemy's cavalry. Siber sent back a force sufficient to repulse the assault and then barricaded a narrow defile in a road on the left bank of the creek, making further pursuit on that side of the stream impossible. As the enemy withdrew the march was resumed toward Camp Piatt, where he expected to join the other brigade.

At 3 p. m. on the 10th Gilbert received the instructions to fall back to Gauley and immediately issued orders to that effect. Learning of the attacks on Siber's brigade, he sent four companies of the 47th Ohio and 120 cavalry to Cotton hill in time to assist in guarding the trains, and at 8 a. m. on the 11th stationed the 44th Ohio and one company of the 4th Va., under Maj. Mitchell, opposite the point where the Fayetteville road strikes the Kanawha river, and posted artillery to cover Siber's retreat. When the enemy approached they were held in check for an hour or more, when Gilbert gave the order to retire. Just above

Cannelton the Confederate advance struck the rear-guard, but was driven off with severe loss. During the night the command moved through Cannelton and reached Camp Piatt at 4 p. m. on the 12th. Here the two brigades were united and at 2 a. m. on the 13th the whole column moved down to Charleston. Col. Elliott, with the 47th, and Lieut. Fischer, with 3 howitzers, were ordered to take position in the upper part of the town and hold it as long as possible. The remainder of the command was formed on the north side of Elk creek. About 9:30 the cavalry pickets were driven in and two hours later Elliott's troops were actively engaged. He held his position, however, until 3 p. m., when he fell back on the main body and the engagement became general. The Union forces were outnumbered two to one in front, and Jenkins' cavalry, 1,200 to 1,500 strong, had come up on the right and rear. Matters looked hopeless for that little band, but by good generalship Lightburn held the enemy at bay until night, when he retreated under cover of darkness, via of the Ripley road to Point Pleasant, bringing off his artillery and trains. The Union loss in the campaign was 25 killed, 95 wounded and 190 missing. The heaviest loss fell on the detachment of the 34th Ohio, while trying to clear the road at Fayetteville. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but it must have been heavy, as they were the assailants, the Federals fighting most of the time from sheltered positions. Large quantities of stores were burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Kautz's Raids Near Petersburg, Va., May 5-17, 1864. Cavalry Division, Army of the James. On the morning of May 5, Brig.-Gen. August V. Kautz with his cavalry division and a section of the 8th N. Y. battery left the Federal camp near Suffolk for the purpose of cutting the Petersburg & Weldon railroad, and marched 33 miles to Andrews' corners. Soon after midnight the march was resumed through Windsor and the Isle of Wight Court House to Fearnsville. At Birch Island bridge over the Blackwater river there was a slight skirmish between the advance guard of the Federal column and a Confederate picket engaged in destroying the bridge, in which 1 Union man was wounded. On the evening of the 6th the command camped at Wakefield, where the Norfolk & Petersburg track was cut and the station house, some freight cars and a small amount of stores destroyed. From Wakefield Kautz moved via Littleton to Stony Creek station on the Petersburg & Weldon railroad. At Littleton 8 Confederate soldiers were captured, together with several wagons of commissary stores. At Bolling's bridge, a structure for the passage of wagons over the Nottoway river, the Federal advance encountered and drove back the enemy's pickets after a sharp skirmish, and with a loss of 3 men in killed and wounded, but the Confederates surrendered after a sharp resistance. Besides more than 40 prisoners, a large quantity of provisions was captured, and a frame bridge, 2 wood sheds, 2 water tanks, a quantity of extra bridge timber, 3 freight cars, a culvert and a turnpit at Stony Creek station near by were destroyed. At daylight of the 8th the 11th Pa. under Col. Samuel P. Spear took up the line of march toward Jarratt's station. On his arrival Spear was met by a portion of Holcombe's Confederate legion and after a desperate contest was obliged to fall back. The 5th Pa. was brought up and dismounted, charged the enemy and succeeded in carrying the place, capturing 37 prisoners. While Spear was fighting at Jarratt's station the rest of the division was engaged at Nottoway bridge, where it had come upon several hundred men under a Col. Tabb of the 59th Va. The ground about the bridge was open and the enemy occupied both sides of the stream, holding a redoubt on the farther side. Tabb put up a good fight, but was finally driven from the bridge, which

was set on fire and in 20 minutes was a complete ruin. All of Tabb's men might have been captured had not Kautz been hampered with prisoners and a lack of provisions. Having accomplished the object of the expedition he returned via Allen's bridge and the Jerusalem plank road to City Point, burning a culvert on the Petersburg & Norfolk railroad on the way.

On the 11th Kautz drew rations for an expedition against the Richmond & Danville railroad. About 9 a. m. on the 12th he moved out to Chesterfield Junction, continued on to the Chesterfield Court House road and then in a northwesterly direction to Coalfield, where the station-house, woodsheds, water-tank, some cars loaded with shells, and a section of the track were destroyed. At 9 a. m. on the 13th the command reached Powhatan Station, where a supply of forage and bacon was obtained, and the railroad buildings, water-tank and 15 cars were destroyed. At the railroad bridge over the Appomattox, the enemy was found in force on the opposite bank. The advance regiment was left to keep up a demonstration in front while the main column went down the stream and crossed at Goode's bridge. Considerable delay was experienced in repairing this bridge and, reinforcements having been sent to the Confederates at the railroad bridge, the original design was abandoned. Col. Spear and Maj. Jacobs with portions of their commands were then sent up the road to make a demonstration on Flat Creek bridge, while the remainder of the command engaged in destroying the railroad equipment. The Confederates at the bridge being too strongly posted to successfully engage, Kautz proceeded toward Wellville, while Spear marched to Wilson's station on the South Side railroad, where the buildings were destroyed and some track torn up. The track and station at Wellville were destroyed and the march was resumed along the South Side road to Blacks and Whites station, where a supply of forage and commissary stores was taken and the freight house, woodshed, water-tank, etc., were burned. On the 15th the column moved to Lawrenceville, where a number of prisoners and a supply of bacon and forage were taken. The next day Kautz started for Belfield, but receiving information which led him to believe that the Hicksford bridge was too strongly guarded to be successfully attacked, he changed his plans and returned to Jarratt's station. The railroad equipment which Spears had destroyed the week before had been replaced, and it was again destroyed. The railway bridge over the Nottoway had also been repaired, but it was too strongly guarded to be charged, and the column proceeded to Freeman's, where a body of Confederates attempting to destroy the bridge were driven away. Some delay was caused in repairing this bridge so that the cavalry could cross, but on the 17th the command arrived in City Point. The loss in Kautz's command during the 2 expeditions was 14 killed, 60 wounded and 27 missing.

Kearneysville, W. Va., Aug. 23-25, 1864. Army of West Virginia. On the 23d, during the operations of Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley, Gen. Crook was ordered to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Kearneysville. In this maneuver several of the enemy were killed and wounded and a few prisoners taken. On the same day Maj. Brewer, with the 1st and 7th Mich. cavalry, moved down the Smithfield pike toward Kearneysville, engaged the enemy's pickets and drove a small Confederate force out of the town, after which he returned to camp. Another reconnaissance was made on the 24th, which resulted in a sharp skirmish, the Union loss being about 30 men in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not ascertained, but a number of prisoners were brought in. On the 25th Merritt's and Wilson's cavalry divisions were sent toward Leetown on a reconnaissance. Soon after crossing

the railroad at Kearneysville the enemy's pickets were met and the command formed quickly in line of battle, Merritt's division on the right of the pike and Wilson's across the road and to the left of it. McIntosh's brigade of Wilson's division was dismounted and thrown forward to a piece of woods on both sides of the pike; Ranson's battery was stationed in the same woods near the road and opened a vigorous fire on the enemy's front, while Chapman's brigade with Pennington's battery was moved to the left to enfilade the Confederate lines. After a sharp fight of about half an hour the enemy began to fall back and was closely pressed for nearly a mile, when it was learned from some of the prisoners taken that Early was on his way to Shepherdstown, where he intended to cross the Potomac into Maryland. The two divisions were therefore ordered back to head off the movement. Breckenridge immediately followed and when near Shepherdstown made a desperate attack on the rear-guard, forcing it from its position and following up with great vigor and persistence. Custer's brigade of Merritt's division was ordered out to repel the attack, but in doing so was struck on the flank by another body of Confederates that had marched across the country to join Early. For a time it looked as though Custer would be cut off from the main body, and Devin's brigade was directed to engage the enemy in order to give Custer a chance to cross the river. As soon as Devin's attack was well under way Custer, with his characteristic bravery, cut his way through the enemy's lines and crossed the Potomac, going into camp that evening near Sharpsburg. Wilson was withdrawn to Halltown and Merritt remained at Shepherdstown. The Union loss was not reported. The Confederate casualties were given as 250 killed and wounded and "a number" captured or missing. Although the withdrawal of Merritt and Wilson left the ford open for Early no advantage was taken of it, Early contenting himself with the slight victory gained over the Federal cavalry in forcing it to retire from his immediate vicinity.

Kearsarge and Alabama, June 19, 1864. For a complete account of the sinking of the Confederate cruiser *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*, off Cherbourg harbor, France, see *Naval Volume*.

Keller's Bridge, Ky., June 11, 1864. 171st Regiment Ohio National Guard. About 2 a. m. Brig.-Gen. E. H. Hobson disembarked this regiment from a train at Keller's bridge, about a mile from Cynthiaana. Firing was heard in the direction of the town and before very long Hobson was attacked. The first and second attacks were repulsed, but later it became evident to Hobson that he was surrounded, and he surrendered his force to Gen. John H. Morgan. The Confederate forces on the same day took Cynthiaana and its garrison of a company of the 168th Ohio.

Kelley's Plantation, Ala., April 11, 1864. Detachment of the 5th Ohio Cavalry. As a wagon belonging to Capt. Jessup's company was returning from Huntsville to the camp near Sledge's plantation, it was attacked near Kelley's, on the Sulphur Springs road, captured and burned with all its contents, consisting of ten days' rations, a quantity of ammunition, clothing, etc. Three of the escort were taken prisoners, and the 6 mules of the team were driven off by the Confederates. Jessup, immediately upon hearing of the affair, organized and started a party in pursuit, but failed to overtake them that night. The next day he learned from citizens that they had been seen on the Fayetteville road, but that they had no prisoners with them. The fate of the captured men was never reported.

Kelly's Ford, Va., Aug. 21, 1862. Cavalry of the Army of Virginia. On this morning the Federal cavalry met the advance of Longstreet's cavalry on the road leading from the Stevensburg road to Kelly's ford.

Some skirmish firing was done in a field about 1,000 yards from the Rappahannock river, when the Confederates withdrew across Mountain run, leaving two companies on the farther side as a picket guard. The Federal cavalry surrounded these two companies and demanded a surrender, but the arrival of another body of the enemy aided them to get away. The Federals then charged, but were repulsed, and finally withdrew from the fight. Their loss was not reported; the Confederates lost 2 killed and 12 wounded.

Kelly's Ford, Va., March 17, 1863. 2nd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. This command, under Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell, crossed the Rappahannock river at Kelly's ford on the morning of the 17th, after having driven the enemy's sharpshooters from an abatis on the river. Half a mile from the ford was a skirt of woods and when the Federals approached it the enemy was discovered advancing in force. The 4th Pa. and the 4th N. Y. were immediately deployed, with McIntosh's brigade supporting the right and Reno's in reserve. An attempt was made by the Confederates to gain a house and outbuildings on Averell's right, but it was repulsed by artillery. Gregg's and McIntosh's brigades then advanced on the enemy's left, while Duffie's brigade charged the center, driving him in confusion. After half an hour taken to reorganize the Federal troops, an advance was again made, but when the column debouched from the woods it was met by a charge of the Confederate cavalry on both flanks. The assault on the right was handsomely repulsed, but the left wing was not formed until after the Union forces had cleared the woods and the enemy got to within 400 yards of the battery before it could be unlimbered. A fierce and sanguinary cavalry fight occurred here, but Averell's men kept advancing until the Confederates were compelled to give way. Another attack upon the Union right was repulsed and the enemy driven into his intrenchments. Darkness coming on and the enemy circling to the right, Averell deemed it advisable to withdraw across the Rappahannock, which move was made without the loss of a man. The Federal loss in this engagement was 6 killed, 50 wounded and 22 missing. The Confederate forces, which were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, suffered more heavily, losing 11 killed, 88 wounded and 34 missing.

Kelly's Ford, Va., Aug. 4, 1863. (See Brandy Station, same date.)

Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7, 1863. Detachment of 3d Army Corps. Shortly after noon the head of the column reached Kelly's ford, when a brigade of Confederate infantry was seen to rush out of the woods on the opposite bank toward the intrenchments. A cross-fire of artillery was brought to bear upon them, the enemy replying with a battery. At 1:30 p. m. the Federals forced the passage of the ford and by 2 o'clock the whole of the 1st division had crossed. The Confederates, meantime, had evacuated their rifle-pits and were in full flight across the field. Their casualties were not reported; the Union loss was 6 killed and 36 wounded.

Kelly's Island, Va., June 26, 1861. (See Patterson Creek.)

Kelly's Mill, Miss., July 8, 1864. 3d Iowa Cavalry. While Smith's expedition was proceeding to Tupelo the 3d Ia. was sent on a reconnaissance toward Kelly's mill. The destination was reached without incident, but as soon as the regiment began its return it was assailed on the flank by a party of Confederates, 1 of whom was killed, 1 wounded and another captured. The Federals suffered no loss.

Kelly's Store, Va., Jan. 30, 1863. (See Deserted House.)

Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864. Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio. When Gen. Sherman transferred his line of

operations from Pumpkin Vine creek to Allatoona and Acworth on June 4th, he rebuilt the railroad bridge over the Etowah river, established a base of supplies at Allatoona, and on the 9th occupied Big Shanty, the next railroad station south of Acworth. By that time Gen. Johnston, commanding the Confederate forces, had formed a new line along Brush, Pine and Lost Mountains, across the railroad in front of Marietta and near Kennesaw mountain. Sherman began the investment of this position on the 10th with McPherson's Army of the Tennessee on the left, moving toward Brush mountain and Marietta; Thomas, with the Army of the Cumberland, occupied the center, moving against Pine and Kennesaw mountains; and Schofield, with the Army of the Ohio, was on the right, operating against Lost mountain. Stoneman's cavalry covered the right flank and Garrard's the left, while McCook's cavalry division guarded the communications in the rear and the base at Allatoona. After two weeks of almost constant skirmishing, in which Johnston was forced to abandon Pine and Lost mountains and contract his lines about Kennesaw, Sherman determined to assault the Confederate position. In his report he says: "Upon studying the ground I had no alternative in my turn but to assault his lines or turn his position. Either course had its difficulties and dangers, and I perceived that the enemy and our own officers had settled down to a conviction that I would not assault fortified lines. All looked to me to outflank. An army to be efficient must not settle down to a single mode of offense, but must be prepared to execute any plan which promises success. I wanted, therefore, for the moral effect, to make a successful assault against the enemy behind his breastworks, and resolved to attempt it at the point where success would give the largest fruits of victory. The general point selected was the left center, because if I could thrust a strong head of column through that point by pushing it boldly and rapidly two and one-half miles, it would reach the railroad below Marietta, cut off the enemy's right and center from its line of retreat, and then by turning on either part it could be overwhelmed and destroyed. Therefore, on the 24th of June, I ordered that an assault should be made at two points south of Kennesaw on the 27th, giving three days' notice for preparation and reconnaissance, one to be made near Little Kennesaw by General McPherson's troops, and the other about a mile farther south by General Thomas' troops."

The plan of assault was for Schofield on the right to threaten the enemy's extreme flank and at the same time make an attack at some point near the Powder Springs road. McPherson was to make a demonstration on his extreme left, then attack on the south and west of Kennesaw, while strong skirmish lines were to be ready to push forward and seize the crest if opportunity offered. In the center Thomas was to choose some point for his assault and mask his purpose by suitable demonstrations. The real points of attack, where Sherman hoped to break through the lines, were in front of Thomas and McPherson, Schofield's movements being more for the purpose of inducing Johnston to weaken his right and center by sending troops to his left, as the action of Reilly's and Byrd's brigades along Olley's creek (q. v.) the day before had caused Johnston much concern, and it was believed that a vigorous demonstration on that part of his line would cause him to reinforce it at the expense of other portions. Accordingly at daybreak on the 27th Schofield sent Cameron's brigade of Cox's division across the bridge built by Byrd the preceding day, while Reilly deployed a portion of his brigade as skirmishers along the Sandtown road, planted a battery on the Confederate flank and under its fire forded the stream. Just as he pushed up the bank on one flank of the Confederate intrenchments

Cameron came up on the other and after a brief skirmish the enemy broke and fled.

While these movements were in progress on the right Thomas and McPherson were perfecting their arrangements for the general assault. McPherson's batteries opened a rapid fire on the works at the south end of the ridge known as Little Kennesaw, and Thomas' artillery along the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road began sending in a storm of shot and shell against the intrenchments on Kennesaw. About 9 a. m. M. L. Smith's division of Logan's corps moved forward from McPherson's lines to the attack. Almost at the same instant Newton's division of Howard's corps and Davis' division of Palmer's also advanced on the Confederate works. Smith was met by a galling fire from three batteries and a line of infantry, but his men moved steadily forward and carried two lines of rifle-pits in the face of all opposition. The main line of works was found to be located along the crest of a rocky declivity that it was impossible to scale and the division fell back to the first line of rifle-pits taken, which position was strengthened and held.

Newton's division was formed in two columns, Harker's brigade on the right, Wagner's and Kimball's on the left, and preceded by a strong line of skirmishers advanced, driving in the enemy's pickets, through a tangled mass of undergrowth and fallen trees up to the very foot of the Confederate works, but were unable to carry them. Harker rallied his men and made a second assault, but fell mortally wounded. Wagner's brigade met with no better success and Kimball was then ordered to assault. His command moved forward gallantly to the foot of the works, but was met with such a stubborn resistance that it was compelled to fall back with heavy loss. Newton's pickets continued to hold the captured rifle-pits, where they were afterward relieved by Stanley's division.

Davis massed his troops in an open field in the rear of the Federal breastworks and about 600 yards from the line of works to be assaulted. The intervening ground was exceedingly rough, a good portion of it being covered with a dense undergrowth. Morgan's brigade was held in the Union trenches as a reserve and at the given signal the brigades of McCook and Mitchell sprang forward over their own works and dashed across the rough ground in the face of the enemy's fire. They reached the enemy's works, but, owing to the intense heat and the strenuous exertions in crossing the broken ground, were too much exhausted to mount the parapet to which their impetuous valor had carried them. McCook fell, dangerously wounded, and Col. Harmon of the 125th Ill. assumed command of the brigade, but fell almost immediately. Col. Dilworth, of the 85th Ill., then took command and heroically led the brigade against the enemy, many of the men falling in the trenches on the threshold of victory. Mitchell's brigade moved in column parallel with McCook's and in its front a similar drama was being enacted. A problem now presented itself. To withdraw the troops was to receive the full effect of the enemy's unrestrained fire; to attempt a renewal of the assault was equally hazardous. Under the circumstances Davis recommended to Thomas that the position be held and the troops intrenched where they were. Thomas ordered this to be done and tools were immediately sent forward to the men. That night stronger works were thrown up and the division occupied a line of trenches only a few yards from those of the enemy. The Union losses in the attacks on Kennesaw mountain numbered about 2,500 in killed and wounded. Johnston admitted a loss of "over 500." The assault had failed of its purpose, but at every point of attack the Federal lines had been advanced and made permanent, proving a constant menace to the Confederate position. On the

night of the 29th an attempt was made to drive Davis from his position, which was the closest to the enemy's lines, but it was repulsed. Under the circumstances Johnston had his engineer prepare a new line along the north side of the Chattahoochee river, crossing the railroad near Smyrna. On the night of the 28th he began the removal of his trains and on the night of July 2 the entire Confederate army evacuated Kennesaw mountain.

Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862. Shields' Division, 5th Army Corps. Early in 1862 "Stonewall" Jackson retreated from Winchester up the Shenandoah Valley, closely followed by Maj.-Gen. N. B. Banks with the 5th army corps. The movement continued until Jackson reached New Market and was within easy marching distance of a junction with Johnston's army. It was essential to prevent this union and to get Jackson to fight away from any supporting force. Accordingly on March 20 Banks fell back to Winchester, a distance of 30 miles, giving the movement all the appearance of a retreat. The ruse worked and Jackson followed. On the morning of the 22nd Banks sent all his force with the exception of Shields' division and a small cavalry detachment across the Blue Ridge. Jackson learned of this movement and about 5 p. m. of the same day Ashby's cavalry was directed to attack and drive in the Federal pickets around Winchester. The movement was made, but Shields used only two regiments of infantry and a battery in repulsing the attack, so that Jackson was deceived as to the strength of the Union force. In the skirmish, however, Shields was struck by the fragment of a shell, and his arm fractured above the elbow, which incapacitated him for active command on the field the following day. In the night Col. Nathan Kimball received orders to push forward at daylight on the Strasburg road to within a short distance of Kernstown. The Strasburg or Valley pike is the middle or center of three roads leading into Winchester from the south, the other two being the Cedar Creek road on the west and the Front Royal road on the east. Kimball established his headquarters on a ridge which extended across the Valley pike, a little west of that thoroughfare and half a mile north of Kernstown. The Confederate line of battle was 2 miles long, extending in a semi-circle from a ravine near the Front Royal road on the east to near the Cedar Creek road on the west. The position was so skilfully concealed, however, that when Kimball placed his brigade on an eminence to the east of the road no enemy was to be seen except Ashby's cavalry which had been repulsed the night before. The Confederates commenced the attack, advancing from Kernstown and occupying a position on the heights to the east of the Strasburg pike with the batteries, while the cavalry and infantry took position on the plain on the other side. The 8th Ohio was thrown out as skirmishers, and joined by two companies of the 67th Ohio, drove back a Confederate battery which had opened a heavy fire, and routed five companies of infantry posted behind a stone wall. The position thus taken was held for several hours, or as long as the Confederates were active in front, and several attempts of Ashby's cavalry to turn the Federal left were frustrated by this advance line. When Sullivan's brigade came up it was placed at the left of Kimball's, forming the extreme left of the line. After several unsuccessful attempts to turn the Union left, Jackson moved the bulk of his force to his left and took a strong position behind a stone fence running northwest and southeast. Tyler was ordered to advance his brigade against the position. With a rush he drove the Confederate skirmishers back on their reserves behind the fence, but the position was too strong to be carried. It was at that point that the most desperate fighting of the day occurred, and had not Kimball hurried up portions of Sullivan's and his own brigades

to reinforce Tyler the result would have been disastrous. For 2 hours the battle raged with great fury and then, just as darkness fell, Jackson retired. The Federal participants, too exhausted to follow, slept on the field. The Union loss in this engagement was 118 killed, 450 wounded and 22 captured or missing. The Confederates lost 80 killed, 375 wounded and 263 captured or missing. This affair is also known as the battle of Winchester.

Kernstown, Va., July 23, 1864. (See Winchester, same date.)

Kernstown, Va., Nov. 11-12, 1864. 1st and 3d Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Shenandoah. The 3d division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. G. A. Custer, went into camp near Kernstown on the evening of the 10th and the 1st Vt., under command of Maj. W. G. Cummings, was placed on picket from Newtown to Fawcett's gap. About noon on the 11th the picket line was attacked by the Confederate cavalry under Rosser, which came up on the Middle road. Cummings retired slowly until Col. William Wells ordered out the 2nd brigade to the assistance of the picket line, when the tables were turned and the enemy driven off. Another attack was made on the morning of the 12th and the skirmishing continued until nearly dark, several charges being made during the action. A little while before dark Merritt's division came up and a charge by the two divisions completely routed Rosser and drove him from the field. The 1st Vt. lost 5 killed and 16 wounded, which were the only casualties reported.

Kettle Creek, Ky., June 9, 1863. Detachments of 5th Indiana and 14th Illinois Cavalry. A Federal expedition from Glasgow, Ky., to Burkesville and the Tennessee state line, under Col. Felix W. Graham, surprised the camp of Hamilton's battalion of Morgan's Confederate cavalry. The result was the rout of the enemy with a loss of several in killed, wounded and prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery and a quantity of stores.

Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 26, 1862. (See Bristoe Station.)

Keytesville, Mo., Feb. 26, 1862. 6th Missouri Cavalry.

Kickapoo Bottom, Ark., May 29, 1862. Detachment of 3d Iowa Cavalry. Maj. William D. Bowen, with some 300 men and 2 mountain howitzers, surprised the camp of a band of outlaws in the Kickapoo bottom, 2 miles from Sylamore. An attempt was made to surround the camp, but owing to the extreme darkness it was unsuccessful. When the Confederates fled pursuit was made for a number of miles, resulting in the capture of 25 men, 40 horses and 40 stands of arms. Two of the enemy are known to have been killed, while the Federals suffered casualties to the extent of 1 man killed, and 2 wounded.

Kilpatrick's Expedition, Va., Feb. 28-March 4, 1864. (See Richmond.)

Kilpatrick's Raid, Aug. 18-22, 1864. (See Lovejoy's Station, Ga.)

Kimbrough's Cross-Roads, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1864. (See Dandridge, same date.)

Kimbrough's Mill, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862. 1st and 93d Ohio and 5th Kentucky Infantry. Three regiments under Col. Harvey M. Buckley acting as escort to a forage train were attacked by a band of Wheeler's cavalry at Kimbrough's mill. The attack was repulsed, but when the train started to move for camp the Confederates again attacked the rear-guard and fighting was continued all the way to camp, the Union force losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Eight wagons farther out on the same road were captured by the Confederates.

Kinderhook, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1862. Detachments of the 3d Kentucky and 1st Tennessee Cavalry. At 5 a. m. 108 Federal soldiers engaged 175 Confederates near Kinderhook. The contest was continued for 4 hours,

resulting in the defeat of the enemy with a loss of 7 killed, several wounded and 27 captured. The Federal loss was 3 killed.

King and Queen Court House, Va., March 10, 1864. 1st New York Mounted Rifles and 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition into King and Queen county two regiments of cavalry under Col. B. F. Onderdonk attacked a force of Confederates estimated at 1,200 and after a brief engagement routed them. No casualties were reported.

King George Court House, Va., Dec. 2, 1862. (See Leeds' Ferry, same date.)

King George Court House, Va., Aug. 24, 1863. Detachment of 3d Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. Brig.-Gen. George A. Custer, commanding the detachment on a reconnaissance in the direction of King George Court House, came across a party of Confederates 2 miles south of that place. In the skirmish which followed Custer forced the enemy back to within 2 miles of Port Conway, where he discovered a brigade of infantry and 4 pieces of artillery and withdrew. The enemy lost 2 killed and several wounded, and a few were taken prisoners. There were no casualties in Custer's force.

King's Creek, Miss., May 5, 1863. 10th Missouri, 7th Kansas, 15th Illinois Cavalry, and 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry. After a successful expedition to Courtland, Col. Florence M. Cornyn was sent with four regiments to meet and engage the enemy then at Tupelo. When the command was within a short distance of the town it was opened upon with musketry. Squadrons of the 10th Mo. were immediately thrown out to the right and left and drove back the enemy, meanwhile securing the bridge over Old Town creek. When the command had crossed the skirmishers were again deployed and advanced. Two squadrons of the 7th Kas. (dismounted) attacked the line of the enemy drawn up before the town, and two of the 10th Mo. followed the move with a saber charge, driving the Confederates from their position and out of the town. After a short time they returned and charged the Union force, which had been drawn up in line of battle on a hill. Two regiments of mounted infantry succeeded in getting between the fighting column and the reserve, but were compelled to retire in disorder. The mountain howitzers then poured charge after charge of canister into the Confederate ranks, which after a short time forced them to withdraw. The Union loss was 1 killed, 5 wounded and 3 missing. Eighty-one Confederates were captured, and besides this loss in prisoners they had 5 killed and 7 or 8 wounded.

King's Hill, Ala., Oct. 25, 1864. (See Turkeytown, same date.)

King's Hill, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1864. 5th and 6th Divisions, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. After destroying all the ammunition at Pulaski that Gen. Hood had been unable to remove, Gen. Forrest fell back to Devil's gap, a narrow gorge in King's or Anthony's hill, 7 miles from Pulaski, leaving Jackson's command to burn the bridge over Richland creek and then bring up the rear. The 5th Ia. cavalry charged upon Jackson's men and saved the bridge after it had been fired. Col. T. J. Harrison, of the 8th Ind. cavalry, commanding the 1st brigade, 6th division, ordered 2 pieces of artillery into position and deployed a force along the bank of the creek, compelling the enemy to withdraw. He hotly pursued the retreating Confederates, several times driving them from strong positions, until he reached the main body at King's hill. Here Forrest had selected an admirable position on high ground and hidden from view until within a short distance of it. Harrison had to halt, and while Hatch's, Hammond's and Croxton's commands were marching through the woods to his support a fire from

3 masked cannon was poured upon him, followed by a charge in two lines of infantry and a column of cavalry, forcing Harrison down the road through the ravine and capturing 1 gun from Battery I, 4th U. S. artillery. After falling back for half a mile, Harrison's skirmishers checked the enemy, and receiving support repelled him. Forrest's stand at this time was to protect his train, as his rear-guard, consisting of seven brigades of infantry and Jackson's cavalry, had been driven sharp upon it. Hammond, Croxton and Hatch moving on the flanks of his position, he abandoned it hastily, just before nightfall. The Federals captured at Pulaski, a hospital containing 150 wounded Confederates and afterward that day, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants and 50 or 60 men. The Federal casualties consisted of 3 killed, 18 wounded and 5 missing. Of these the 3 were killed and 3 were wounded when the 5th Ia. charged Jackson at the bridge.

King's House, Mo., Oct. 26, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Lieut. Charles C. Twyford and a detail of men, while resting at King's house near Waynesville, were attacked by a party of Confederates, 25 or 30 in number. Twyford and his men sought shelter in the house, and for several hours held the enemy at bay. Finally after the house had been set on fire the Federals surrendered, and were paroled. During the encounter 5 Confederates were killed and 4 wounded.

Kingsport, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1864. A report of Brig.-Gen. J. C. Vaughn, of the Confederate army, states that a force sent out by him encountered the Federals at Kingsport and drove them across the north fork of the Holston river at noon. This is the only mention of the affair in the official records of the war.

Kingsport, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1864. 8th, 9th and 13th Tennessee Cavalry. As an incident of Stoneman's raid into southwestern Virginia with the Tennessee cavalry brigade, the Confederates made a stand at Kingsport on the north fork of the Holston. The 8th Tenn. was sent up the stream to cross at a ford and attack the enemy in flank while portions of the 9th and 13th charged across the river and attacked in front. The movement was successfully executed and the enemy fled after a feeble resistance. Pursuit was given for 7 miles, when the disorganized Confederates took to the woods. Some 18 were killed and 84 captured. No casualties were reported on the Federal side.

King's River, Ark., April 19, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. John B. Sanborn, reporting under date of April 21, says: "On the 19th instant Maj. Melton, with 200 men, 2nd Ark. cavalry, had quite an affair with the forces of Col. Sissell and Bailey on King's river, and the rebels were driven off with a loss of 25 killed and 9 captured; our loss not reported."

King's School House, Va., June 25, 1862. This engagement is officially reported as the battle of Oak Grove, and was the first of the Seven Days' battles. (q. v.)

Kingston, Ark., Oct. 10, 1863. 1st Arkansas Cavalry. While pursuing a band of Confederates the 1st Ark., under Col. M. La Rue Harrison, moved at daylight and an hour later surprised the enemy at breakfast a mile below Kingston. In 25 minutes he had been routed and was retreating toward Clarksville. Six miles from the scene of the morning's encounter the Confederates were forced to make a stand by the pursuing Arkansans, and the cavalry advance kept them busy until the howitzers were brought up, when a few shells dispersed them. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Kingston, Ga., May 19, 1864. 1st Division, 4th Army Corps. The division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. David S. Stanley, broke camp near

Adairsville and early on the morning of the 19th moved toward Kingston. Cavalry pickets were encountered early in the day and driven back through Kingston, where the enemy was found in considerable force posted beyond the creek. Cruft's and Whitaker's brigades were formed in line in front of the Confederate position, while Grose was sent to feel his way down to the left of the railroad to turn the enemy's flank. This was accomplished after a severe skirmish and the Confederates fell back toward Cassville, stubbornly fighting as they went.

Kingston, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 23d Army Corps. At daylight Wheeler's cavalry attacked Col. Samuel R. Mott's brigade of the 2nd division. After a brisk engagement of 7 hours the Confederates were driven back with a loss of 250 killed, wounded and captured. The Federal loss was 1 killed and 14 wounded. The affair was an incident of the Knoxville campaign.

King's Store, Ala., April 6, 1865. Detachment of 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi. Capt. W. A. Sutherland with 25 men was acting as an escort for 37 prisoners when he was attacked by a superior force of the enemy at King's store and was obliged to give up his prisoners. One man of the escort was wounded and 1 taken prisoner.

Kingsville, Mo., June 12, 1864. Detachment of Company M, 1st Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. Corp. Joseph V. Parman, with 14 men, was ambushed by a party of guerrillas near Kingsville on Sunday morning, June 12. The small squad of Union men was cut to pieces, only Parman and 2 men escaping with their lives. The bodies of the dead were robbed of their clothes and 1 was scalped.

Kinney's Farm, Va., May 27, 1862. (See Hanover Court House, same date.)

Kinsale, Va., March 12, 1865. 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 24th Army Corps. The brigade, commanded by Col. S. H. Roberts, was on an expedition from Fortress Monroe into Westmoreland county, Va. About 5 a. m. on the 12th the steamers landed near Kinsale and the troops began to disembark. No sooner had the first boat-load of cavalry reached the bank than it was attacked by a party of the enemy. A second boat was hurried ashore, when the Confederates, finding themselves likely to be outnumbered, made their escape before the remainder of the troops could be landed.

Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862. (See Goldsboro, Foster's Expedition.)

Kinston, N. C., March 8-10, 1865. 23d Army Corps and Provisional Division, District of Beaufort. Wilmington was occupied by the Union troops under Gen. Schofield on Feb. 22, and steps were immediately taken to open railroad communications between the seacoast and Goldsboro, in order to get supplies to Sherman's army. It was soon discovered, however, that communications could be more easily established from New Berne and the base of operations was transferred to that point. On Feb. 26, Maj.-Gen. J. D. Cox was ordered to assume command of the movement. Cox reached New Berne on the last day of February, organized his forces into two divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. I. N. Palmer and S. P. Carter, and at once commenced the work of repairing the railroad. A little later he was joined by Ruger's division of the 23d corps. The first opposition was met near Kinston, about 30 miles from New Berne. About 3 miles from Kinston is a stream called Southwest creek, along the banks of which some skirmishing occurred on March 7, and the enemy was found to be in greater force than had been anticipated. Several roads leading to Kinston crossed Southwest creek. Near the mouth of the stream was the Neuse road, running almost parallel to the river of that name. Between Kinston and Southwest creek two

roads—the Upper Trent and Dover—branched off from the Neuse road and followed a general southeasterly direction. On the east side of the creek, and nearly parallel to it, was the British road, while the Lower Trent road left the Neuse road a short distance east of the creek and ran for some distance nearly due south, crossing the British and Dover roads a little way south of the railroad. The crossing of the British and Dover roads was known as "Wise's Forks." After the skirmishing on the 7th along Southwest creek (q. v.) Cox placed Upham's brigade of Carter's division at this point to cover the left of the Federal position, a strong picket line was pushed up to the bank of the creek, and Ruger's division was stationed at Gum swamp, where it could move to the support of any part of the line at short notice.

Cox had received information that Hoke's division was at Kinston, and that a Confederate ironclad was lying in the Neuse in front of the town. He did not know, however, that Gen. J. E. Johnston, who had just been assigned to the command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina, had ordered Gen. Braxton Bragg to move with his command from Goldsboro, unite with the remnant of Hood's army, under Gens. Clayton and D. H. Hill, at Smithfield, and strike a decisive blow at the Union column coming up from New Berne, in the hope of cutting off Sherman's supplies, after which his intention was to concentrate the entire force at some available point to prevent Sherman from forming a junction with Schofield. On the morning of the 8th, while Schofield and Cox were in consultation as to what course was best to pursue, the enemy suddenly appeared in force between Upham and the rest of the division. Upham's troops were principally new recruits and could not be rallied after the first attack in time to meet the second. The result was that three-fourths of the brigade were captured. Ruger was hurried to Carter's support and the two divisions, protected by a light breastwork, held their position against the repeated assaults of the Confederates. In order to create a diversion Palmer was ordered to make a vigorous demonstration in his front, as though he intended to force a crossing. Here a few prisoners were taken, from whom it was learned that at least three divisions of the enemy were engaged at Wise's Forks, and that Bragg was in command. Upon receiving this information Schofield directed Cox to act on the defensive, holding his position if possible, until the remainder of the 23d corps could be brought up. Skirmishing was kept up during the 9th, but no serious attack was made on any part of the Union lines. A short time before noon on the 10th Hoke's division made a desperate assault on Cox's left. McQuiston's brigade of Ruger's division was moved on the double-quick to Carter's left, and at the same time both Carter's and Ruger's batteries began pouring a perfect shower of shrapnel and canister into the Confederate ranks. After an hour they broke and fled, closely pursued by McQuiston until the latter was recalled to support the center, where the line was too thin to successfully resist an attack should one be made. At 3:45 p. m. Bragg sent the following despatch to Johnston: "The enemy is strongly intrenched in the position to which we drove him. Yesterday and today we have moved on his flanks, but without gaining any decided advantage. His line is extensive, and prisoners report large reinforcements. Under these conditions I deem it best, with the information you give, to join you, which I shall proceed to do, unless otherwise directed."

That night the ironclad was burned and sunk, and Bragg moved to Goldsboro to effect a junction with the main body of Johnston's army. Kinston was occupied by the Federal forces on the 14th. The Union losses in the several engagements about Kinston were 65 killed, 319 wounded and 953 captured, most of the last being members of Upham's

brigade, which was surprised on the morning of the 8th. No detailed report of the Confederate casualties was made. The number of prisoners taken was 266, and as the enemy was the attacking party it is quite probable that their loss in killed and wounded was equal to or greater than that of the Union army.

Kirkville, Mo., Aug. 6, 1862. Missouri State Militia Cavalry. After pursuing a party of Confederates under Porter for 8 days, Col. John McNeil with a detachment of militia discovered them posted in the houses and outbuildings of Kirkville. The Union force consisted of only 500 men, but notwithstanding the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, McNeill dashed into the town and drove them out, capturing 47 prisoners. About 15 of these were shot for having violated paroles. The Federal casualties were 5 killed and 32 wounded. McNeil estimated the enemy's killed at 150 and the wounded between 300 and 400.

Kittredge's, La., Feb. 10, 1865. Detachment of 3d Rhode Island Cavalry. A picket of this regiment stationed at Kittredge's sugar-house was fired into from behind a fence and 1 of the number was captured. A party was immediately started in pursuit, but after being out all day only succeeded in taking 1 man.

Knob Gap, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862. (See Nolensville.)

Knob Noster, Mo., Jan. 22, 1862. 2nd Missouri Cavalry.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 19-20, 1863. U. S. Troops under Col. W. P. Sanders. About 7 p. m. of the 19th Col. Sanders, during his raid in East Tennessee, drove in the Confederate pickets to within a mile of Knoxville. After dark a detachment of the 1st Ky. cavalry was left in the position first taken by the Federals and the remainder of the force moved around to the opposite side, driving in pickets and cutting telegraph wires. At daylight the Union troops moved up close to the city, but finding it too strongly barricaded and fortified Sanders withdrew. Two pieces of artillery were captured, besides a quantity of camp equipment, etc., and a conscription camp was broken up. The Union casualties were not reported. A Confederate report states that the loss on that side was 4 killed and the same number wounded.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1863. This was not an engagement, being simply the occupation of the city and its environs by the Army of the Ohio, under Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio. The cavalry of the Army of the Ohio skirmished all day with the advancing Confederates around Knoxville. The affair was an incident of the Knoxville campaign. The casualties were not reported.

Knoxville, Tenn., Siege of, Nov. 17-Dec. 4, 1863. Army of the Ohio. By Nov. 17 practically all the Union troops about Knoxville had retired into the city before the advance of the Confederates. Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding the Army of the Ohio, had some 15,000 effective men, organized as follows: 9th army corps, Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Potter, consisting of two divisions, the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. Edward Ferrero and the 2nd by Col. John F. Hartranft; part of the 23d army corps, Brig.-Gen. Mahlon D. Manson commanding, the 2nd division under Brig.-Gen. Julius White and the 3d under Brig.-Gen. Milo S. Hascall; the provisional brigade of Col. W. A. Hoskins; the Tennessee brigade of Col. J. S. Casement; the cavalry corps of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Shackelford, the 1st division of which was commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. P. Sanders, and after his death by Col. Frank Wolford (only one brigade of the 2nd division, under Col. Israel Garrard, was present); and the reserve artillery under Capt. A. J. Konkle. The Confederate army, some 20,000 strong, was under command of Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, and consisted of Maj.-Gen. Lafayette McLaws' division;

Hood's division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Micah Jenkins; eight batteries of artillery, under Col. E. P. Alexander; the cavalry corps of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, whose division commanders were Maj.-Gen. W. T. Martin, Brig.-Gen. F. C. Armstrong and Brig.-Gen. John T. Morgan. Before the siege was raised Wheeler withdrew with part of his command, leaving Martin in charge of the cavalry remaining at Knoxville. Between Nov. 26 and 28 Longstreet was reinforced by Ransom's cavalry and Buckner's division, now commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson.

During the day of the 17th Burnside kept Sanders' cavalry stationed a mile out on the Kingston road, west of the city, to hold the approaching enemy in check until the infantry could throw up breastworks. Knoxville lies between two streams flowing south, First creek on the east side of the town and Second creek on the west. Both empty into the Holston river, which is the southern limit of the city. Just north was the East Tennessee & Virginia railroad, running southeast and northwest. The line of works on the west of the city started about a quarter of a mile below the mouth of Second creek, extending in a northwesterly and northerly direction across the Kingston road to a point 600 yards beyond. Here was constructed a bastioned earthwork, upon an irregular quadrilateral, "the sides of which are respectively 125 yards southern front, 95 yards western front, 125 yards northern front and 85 yards eastern front. The eastern front was entirely open. * * * Each bastion was intended to have a pan coupé. * * * The ditch of the fort was 12 feet in width and in many places as much as 8 feet in depth. The irregularity of the site was such that the bastion angles were very heavy, the relief of the lightest one being 12 feet." This fortification was named Fort Sanders. From this point the breastworks extended in a northerly direction to the railroad.

By the afternoon of the 18th Burnside had so nearly completed his works that he ordered Sanders' cavalry to withdraw into the city. The order had no sooner been given than Sanders fell, mortally wounded. The remainder of his command, however, was safely withdrawn within the defenses, and the city was now fairly invested. The ground which Sanders' cavalry had occupied was taken possession of by the Confederates on the 20th and the same day a sortie was made by the 17th Mich. to a house from which the enemy's sharpshooters were annoying the Federal troops. The Confederates were driven from the structure, which was burned. Friday and Saturday (21st and 22nd) were occupied by the garrison in strengthening the defenses. On the 23d an assault, which was partially successful, was made on the enemy's parallel by the 2nd Mich., which gained possession of the earthworks, but was obliged to fall back for lack of support. Late that night the pickets on Hartman's front were driven in, but the line was reestablished next day, but not without a struggle which resulted in 22 casualties. On the 24th the Federal detachment at Kingston had an encounter with Wheeler's cavalry. (See Kingston.) The same day the enemy commenced crossing a portion of his force to the south side of the Holston and on the 25th made a desperate attempt to drive Shackelford's cavalry from its position on a hill on that side of the stream, but the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the assailants. Little was done by the Federal garrison on the next two days, although on the 27th Longstreet's skirmishers were busy on both sides of the river. On the evening of the 28th an artillery fire was opened on Fort Sanders from a hill commanding that stronghold, and as it became apparent that Longstreet intended to attack in force that part of the defenses, Hascall's division was sent during the night to reinforce Ferrero there. About 6:30 a. m. of the 29th Longstreet

opened on Fort Sanders with artillery, but after 20 minutes the guns ceased firing, a heavy musketry fire opened along the whole of Longstreet's line, and at the same time an infantry column moved forward on a run toward the bastions of Fort Sanders. Large numbers of men fell while getting through the entanglements of wire before the fort, but the weight of the column was sufficient to push it forward to the ditch. It was here that the largest number of the enemy fell, for the Federals had not only a direct artillery fire upon them, but also a cross-fire of infantry from both sides. The few who managed to scale the parapet were knocked back or killed. The slaughter was awful. Those who were not killed or wounded surrendered, as there was no avenue of retreat. Burnside estimated the enemy's loss in killed and wounded at 1,000, but Longstreet reported 129 killed, 458 wounded and 226 missing.

The assault on Fort Sanders was the final effort on the part of Longstreet. The siege was not raised until Dec. 4, but in the meantime no fighting was done, although the skirmishers of the opposing forces had frequent encounters. By daylight of Dec. 5 the Confederate rear could just be seen crossing the Tazewell road to the northwest of the city. Bragg had been defeated at Chattanooga and Grant had despatched Sherman and Elliott to Burnside's assistance, so that Longstreet's position was fast becoming untenable. The charge of the 29th was a last desperate attempt of the Confederates to get a foothold in East Tennessee.

The Union loss during the siege was 92 killed, 394 wounded and 207 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties for the siege alone were not reported, but for the campaign up to the time of raising the siege (Nov. 14 to Dec. 4) were 198 killed, 850 wounded and 246 captured or missing.

Kolb's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864. Part of the 20th and 23d Army Corps. Kolb's farm was on the road from Marietta to Powder Springs. On the 21st, as Sherman was forcing Johnston to contract his lines about Kennesaw mountain, Williams' division of Hooker's (20th) corps moved forward and took possession of a hill near Kolb's house commanding the road. The enemy tried to regain the hill, but were repulsed. Johnston became uneasy over the situation and during the night of the 21st moved Hood's corps from the right of the army to drive Williams away. Although Hood reached Zion church, about a mile east of Kolb's, at an early hour on the morning of the 22nd, for some reason he did not attack until the afternoon. This gave Hascall's division of Schofield's (23d) corps time to come up and take position on Hooker's right. While reconnoitering with a view to moving forward to a ridge in front, Hooker and Hascall discovered that the enemy was advancing to attack. Hascall threw forward a skirmish line supported by the 14th Ky. under Col. Gallup, to hold the Confederates in check until the main body of the division could throw up barricades. Gallup repulsed three attacks on his advanced position, when he was ordered back to the main line. He fell back slowly and in good order and when the regiment reached the works the Union batteries opened. Williams' line was composed of Ruger's brigade on the right next to Hascall, Knipe's in the center and Robinson's on the left. Against this line Hood sent Hindman's division, while Stevenson's division attacked Hascall. The latter had placed in position the batteries of Shields and Paddock and these, with a well-directed infantry fire, soon repulsed the attack against that part of the Federal lines. On the left of Williams was Geary, the two divisions coming together on low ground, and here the enemy succeeded in gaining some advantage. Hooker called on Howard, who was next on his left, for reinforcements. Howard sent Butterfield's division as soon as it

could be withdrawn, but before the reinforcements arrived the 13th N. Y. battery opened from the hill on Geary's right and Winegar's and Woodbury's batteries joined in the cannonade from Williams's front, thus subjecting Hindman's forces to a cross-fire and compelling them to withdraw in some disorder and with heavy loss. The Union loss in this battle of Kolb's farm was less than 300. Johnston admitted a loss of "about 1,000."

Kossuth, Miss., Aug. 27, 1862. Detachments of 7th Kansas and 2nd Iowa Cavalry. A scouting party from the two regiments was fired upon from ambush, 5 miles from Kossuth, as it was returning from the Hatchie river. On recovering from the confusion incident to the attack the Federals charged and drove the enemy from his shelter, scattering the force, killing 2 and wounding several. The Union troops lost 4 killed and 8 wounded.

Labadieville, La., Oct. 27, 1862. (See Georgia Landing, same date.)

Lacey's Springs, Va., Dec. 21, 1864. 3d Division of Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. At daylight the Confederate cavalry under Rosser attacked Custer's division while it was preparing to move from its camp during an expedition to Lacey's springs. The enemy expected to surprise a sleeping camp, but found the greater part of the command mounted and ready to move. The result was a complete defeat of Rosser, with a loss of several killed and wounded. The Union casualties were 22 wounded. Each side took about 30 prisoners.

Laclede, Mo., June 18-19, 1864. Detachment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. A band of 16 guerrillas dashed into Laclede and shot and killed 2 citizens on the 18th. The following day a pursuing force under Lieut. Lewis came upon and skirmished with the band, killing 1 and wounding several others.

Ladd's House, Ala., Feb. 3-4, 1865. Detachment of 68th New York Infantry. A scouting party of the 68th N. Y. met and defeated a gang of bushwhackers near Ladd's house in Hog Jaw valley. One of the bushwhackers was killed. The affair occurred during the night of the 3d and 4th.

Ladiga, Ala., Oct. 28, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Kenner Garrard's Division, Army of the Cumberland.

La Fayette, Ga., June 24, 1864. 4th, 6th and 7th Kentucky Cavalry, and 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry. About 3 a. m. Col. Louis D. Watkins, commanding a brigade of Kentucky cavalry, was attacked by 2,000 cavalry under Gen. Pillow, who drove in the pickets and compelled Watkins' men to take refuge in the public buildings. A summons to surrender was sent to Watkins, who refused to comply with it, and several attempts were then made to carry the buildings by assault, but each was repulsed with loss to the assailants, who upon the arrival of Col. Croxton with the 4th Ky. mounted infantry to reinforce Watkins, fell back in confusion. The Federal loss did not exceed 60 in killed and wounded, while the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners was nearly 300.

La Fayette, Ga., Oct. 12, 1864. During Hood's march to the north in his attempt to decoy Sherman from Georgia, the Confederate cavalry, 250 strong, occupied La Fayette. There is no mention of any fight, nor does the report state what Union force, if any, was in the town.

La Fayette, Tenn., May 11, 1863. Detachment of 14th Illinois Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. Edward H. Hobson sent the following despatch on May 11 to Brig.-Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, commanding the District of Western Kentucky: "Maj. (F. M.) Davidson, 14th Ill. cavalry, and 100 men had a fight with 125 of Morgan's men at La Fayette, Tenn., last night. Our loss was 1 officer and 2 privates wounded, and 4 men taken prisoners. Rebel loss, 2 killed, 1 wounded left behind, and several wounded carried off, Davidson falling back to Barren river."

La Fayette, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1863. Detachments, 89th Indiana and 117th Illinois Infantry and 9th Illinois Cavalry. Learning that the enemy was moving westward, Brig.-Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding at La Grange, ordered Col. William H. Morgan, commanding the 3d brigade, cavalry division, 16th army corps, then stationed at Grand Junction, to embark his troops and move to La Fayette. Maj. Samuel Henry, with detachments of the 89th Ind. and 117th Ill., was sent from Moscow to hold Grisson's bridge until the arrival of Morgan. The latter was delayed in getting started, and Henry's skirmishers were already engaged with the enemy when he arrived at the bridge. The skirmishers were kept out and Morgan's command disembarked and deployed, but so much time was consumed in getting the brigade into order that Henry's force and 300 men of the 9th Ill. cavalry, who had marched by wagon road from La Grange, drove the Confederates into and through La Fayette before Morgan could become engaged. The casualties were not reported.

La Fayette, Tenn., June 9, 1864. 7th Kansas Cavalry.

Lafayette, Tenn., June 23, 1864. 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 16th Army Corps. While the brigade was on a train between Memphis and Moscow it was fired into near La Fayette, and several men were killed or wounded. Some of the men who jumped or fell off the train were captured, and were afterward murdered. The attacking party was said to have been a band of guerrillas.

La Fayette County, Mo., March 12, 1862. Detachment of 1st Iowa Cavalry. Lieut. J. D. Jenks with 30 men of Co. D, 1st Ia., came upon a party of 25 Confederates posted in the buildings on the farm of one Greer and immediately engaged them. After a sharp fight, in which 9 of the enemy were killed, 3 wounded and 1 captured, Jenks drove the Confederates into the woods. The Union loss was 1 killed and 4 wounded. The affair occurred 15 miles from Lexington.

La Fayette County, Mo., Sept. 22-25, 1863. Detachment of 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. While scouting in La Fayette county a force under Lieut.-Col. Bazel F. Lazear had two skirmishes with Confederates, resulting in the killing of 4, the capture of 6 and the wounding of others. Seventeen horses, a quantity of equipment, and some guns and ammunition were also taken. The Federal participants suffered but one casualty—the killing of the guide.

La Fayette Road, Ga., Sept. 11, 1863. 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 21st Army Corps. Col. G. C. Harker, commanding the brigade, was ordered to make a reconnaissance with his command on the La Fayette road. He had proceeded about three-quarters of a mile from the gap in Missionary ridge when his advance commenced skirmishing with the enemy. This was kept up lightly until about 3 miles from the gap, where it became more spirited, the enemy resisting with dismounted cavalry and 2 pieces of artillery. As soon as the Union artillery opened the Confederates withdrew. The reconnaissance was an incident of the Chickamauga campaign. No casualties were reported.

La Fayette Road, Ga., Sept. 12, 1863. (See Chattooga River.)

La Fourche, La., July 12-13, 1863. Portions of Weitzel's and Grover's Divisions, 19th Army Corps. At 3 p. m. of the 12th Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley with the 3d brigade of Weitzel's division started down the right side of Bayou La Fourche. Besides his own command he had two sections of the 6th Mass. battery and a company of the 1st La. cavalry. At the same time that Dudley moved, Col. Joseph S. Morgan with the 1st brigade of the 4th division advanced down the left side of the bayou. The advance skirmishers of Dudley's brigade had not gone more than a mile before they were fired upon by the enemy's pickets, who were well

supported. A section of artillery was used to dislodge them, and the column advanced to Cox's plantation, near Donaldsonville, where it bivouacked for the night. A simultaneous attack had been made upon Morgan, but had also been repulsed. At 4:30 a. m. of the 13th the Confederates advanced in considerable force, compelling the Union pickets to fall back a short distance. Observing that the enemy was about to flank him, Dudley asked for reinforcements and Paine's brigade, with the 1st Me. battery was sent to his assistance. There was a lull in the engagement until 1:30 p. m. when the Confederates opened a cross-fire which necessitated the retirement of the Federal command after a desperate resistance. In the retreat 1 gun was abandoned, the fire that caused its loss coming from a point on the opposite side of the bayou where Morgan had been, but who had, apparently without cause, fallen back before a smaller force of the enemy. His conduct was the subject of a court-martial, which found him guilty of needlessly abandoning his position, but the sentence was later suspended by Maj.-Gen. Banks. The Federal loss in this engagement was 56 killed, 223 wounded and 186 captured or missing. The Confederate loss was equally as large.

La Fourche Crossing, La., June 20-21, 1863. U. S. Troops under Lieut.-Col. Albert Stickney. Early in the morning of the 20th Stickney learned that the enemy was advancing in force on La Fourche crossing and was ordered to proceed to that place from Brashear City with all his available force. He arrived about noon and deployed his men in line of battle. His force comprised detachments of the 23d Conn., 176th N. Y., 42nd Mass. and 26th Me. infantry, 1st La. cavalry and 21st Ind. battery. At 5 p. m. the Federal pickets were driven in and the Confederates advanced until checked by a volley from the 23d Conn. and a few shots from a 12-pounder gun. During the night and the next morning detachments of the 26th Mass. infantry and the 25th N. Y. battery arrived to reinforce Stickney and on Sunday morning (the 21st) the enemy made several reconnaissances along the Federal line but no organized attempt was made to attack. During the afternoon the outposts of the opposing forces became engaged. About 6:30 p. m. the Confederates again appeared on Stickney's front, this time in force. The Union pickets were obliged to fall back, and a 12-pounder howitzer was opened by the enemy, to which the 25th N. Y. battery made reply and succeeded in silencing the piece. About 7 o'clock a charge was made on the guns, and it was only after a hand-to-hand encounter that the Confederates were repulsed, withdrawing an hour later toward Thibodeaux. Stickney had 8 men killed and 41 wounded. He estimated the Confederate loss at 300 killed and wounded.

La Grange, Ala., Dec. 30, 1864. (See Russellville.)

La Grange, Ark., Sept. 26, 1862. 1st Missouri Cavalry. While on a scout from Helena Lieut. William B. Dorsey with two squadrons of the 1st Mo. was fired upon from the brush. One of his men was killed and another wounded. Dorsey fell back and joined the main column of the expedition, composed of detachments of the 1st Mo. and the 4th Ia. cavalry under Capt. James T. Drummond. On learning of the attack on Dorsey, Drummond proceeded to the point of action. Near the place he saw what he supposed was a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle. The flankers and skirmishers of both forces had become engaged before it was discovered that the opposing commands were both Federal, Drummond's foes being detachments of the 5th Kas. and the 5th Mo. cavalry under Maj. Thomas W. Scudder. Scudder lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded before the mistake was discovered.

La Grange, Ark., Nov. 8, 1862. (See Marianna, Ark., same date.)

La Grange, Ark., Jan. 3, 1863. Portion of Gen. Washburn's Cavalry Regiment.

La Grange, Ark., May 1, 1863. Detachment of 3d Iowa Cavalry. Capt. J. Q. A. DeHuff with 160 men of the 3d Ia. was sent out from Helena to make a reconnaissance in the direction of La Grange. When within a mile of the town the enemy was discovered on foot, posted in the woods on either side of the road. Firing was opened by DeHuff's men, the successive volleys made the enemy waver, and De Huff was about to follow up his advantage and charge the Confederate line when his rear was assaulted. While his men were attempting to repulse this attack the enemy in the front rallied and attacked. The Federals became confused, but after an effort De Huff rallied them sufficiently to get a column formed and retired 3 miles into the timber on his left. The Union loss was 3 killed, 8 wounded and 30 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not reported.

La Grange, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1862. Cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee. Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant reporting on a reconnaissance from La Grange toward Holly Springs states that "The cavalry, under Col. Lee (Seventh Kansas), had two skirmishes yesterday, in which they took 102 prisoners and killed 17 that they know of. Our reported loss 2 wounded."

Lake Bruin, La., April 28, 1863. (See Choctaw Bayou.)

Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864. (See Old River Lake.)

Lake City, Fla., Feb. 11, 1864. 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry and Battery B, 1st U. S. Artillery. The advance of the Florida expedition, under Col. Guy V. Henry, while pursuing the enemy after his defeat at Barber's plantation, came upon a strong force of Confederates in good position near Lake City. An hour's severe skirmishing ensued, when infantry reinforcements came to the Confederates and Henry retired. No casualties were reported.

Lake Providence, La., May 27, 1863. 47th U. S. Colored Troops.

Lake Providence, La., June 9, 1863. 1st Kansas Mounted Infantry, 16th Wisconsin and 8th Louisiana Colored Infantry. An attack was made on the afternoon of the 9th by the Confederates, 600 in number, on the post of Providence. The enemy was first met 6 miles from town by two companies of the 1st Kas., which slowly fell back to within a mile of the post, where the whole garrison had been drawn up in support. The mounted infantry crossed the bridge and then destroyed it. The Confederates brought up a 6-pounder piece and opened fire, but the effective fire of the Federal skirmishers soon silenced it. A heavy force of skirmishers finally caused the Confederate withdrawal to Floyd at dusk. The Federal loss was 1 man wounded; the Confederate, 2 killed and 5 wounded.

Lake Providence, La., June 28, 1863. U. S. Forces under Brig.-Gen. Hugh T. Reid. C. A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, reporting to the head of the department from near Vicksburg says: "A rebel force, said to be 6,000 men, with 2 guns, attacked Gen. H. T. Reid at Lake Providence on the 28th, and was repulsed. Reid had three regiments of white troops."

Lake Saint Joseph, La., June 4, 1863. Maj.-Gen. Richard Taylor, of the Confederate army, reports that a company of his command attacked the camp of a company of colored Federal soldiers on the morning of the 4th. The white captain and 12 negroes were killed and the remainder captured. Union reports make no mention of the affair.

Lake Verret, La., Jan. 30, 1865. Detachment of 1st Louisiana Cavalry. Capt. John H. Alexander reports that his company (K of the 1st La. cavalry) came upon a party of Confederates just as they were embarking in a fishing boat on Lake Verret. One volley was fired by the enemy, wounding a sergeant. It is not known whether any of the Confederates were killed or wounded by the Union fire on the boat.

Lake Village, Ark., June 6, 1864. (See Old River Lake.)

Lamar, Miss., Aug. 14, 1864. Detachment of the 7th Indiana Cavalry. Lieut. J. W. Skelton, with one company, was started from Hudsonville to Lamar, where he was to join a detachment of some 300 Federal infantry which was reported to be there. About 9 p. m. Skelton saw a train of 4 wagons, followed by about a dozen men in their shirtsleeves, whom he supposed to be guerrillas trying to capture the wagons, and sent a part of his company to cut them off and capture them. A little later he came in sight of some troops, part in line and part in column, and, thinking it was the infantry he had been sent to join, rode boldly forward until within a short distance of the line before he discovered that they were Confederates. Their line swung round and gained his rear, but Skelton ordered a charge and cut his way out. His men were badly scattered in the darkness, some finding their way to La Grange, Skelton and 6 men reached Hudsonville about daylight on the 15th, and a few were supposed to have been killed or captured. With a stronger force Skelton returned to the scene on the 15th, but the enemy had disappeared in the direction of Salem, leaving 2 men badly wounded and the tools with which he was destroying the track. From a citizen living near it was learned that a large number of dead and wounded had been carried away. The Confederate troops were the 7th Tenn. and Forrest's old regiment, and numbered about 700 men.

Lamar, Mo., Nov. 5, 1862. Detachment of 8th Missouri Cavalry Militia. Capt. Martin Breeden of the 8th Mo. reports that between 200 and 300 Confederates attacked his men at Lamar on the night of Nov. 5. The fight lasted for over two hours, during which time about a third of the town was destroyed by fire. Three members of the garrison were killed and 3 wounded, while the enemy lost 6 killed.

Lamar, Mo., May 20, 1864. Missouri Militia. At 4 a. m. a Confederate force attacked the post at Lamar, garrisoned by 25 men of the Missouri militia. The enemy penetrated to the center of the city in a short time, but at 10:30 the militia rallied and drove them out. No casualties are mentioned.

Lamb's Creek Church, Va., Sept. 2, 1863. (See Port Conway, same date.)

Lamb's Ferry, Ala., May 13, 1862. (See Rogersville, same date.)

La Mine Bridge, Mo., Oct. 10, 1863. While Confederate Gen. Shelby was raiding in Arkansas and Missouri he despatched a force to burn the La Mine bridge. The movement was successfully accomplished, the garrison being captured after a brief fight. The only mention of the affair is in Shelby's report, so there is no way of ascertaining who the Federal participants were.

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 14, 1862. 19th Brigade, Army of the Ohio. In the pursuit of the Confederates from Perryville, after the battle at that place on the 8th, Hazen's brigade encountered Wheeler's cavalry near Lancaster. Wheeler says that in the fight he "disabled a battery and prevented the enemy from approaching nearer than to within 2 or 3 miles of the town." The next day Hazen forced Wheeler back through Crab Orchard, skirmishing all day and continuing the pursuit to within 2 miles of Mount Vernon. No report of casualties.

Lancaster, Ky., July 31, 1863. U. S. Forces under Col. W. P. Sanders. During the pursuit of Scott in his raid in eastern Kentucky the mounted force under Sanders, consisting of detachments of the 1st, 10th and 14th Ky., 2nd and 7th Ohio, 8th and 9th Mich. and 5th East Tenn. cavalry and 1st and 2nd East Tenn., 45th Ohio and 112th Ill. mounted infantry, came up with the enemy at Lancaster, where he attempted to make a stand. A charge was made by Maj. J. M. Taylor,

which completely routed the Confederates and resulted in the capture of 200 men. Pursuit was continued through Stanford, Scott several times attempting to check the pursuers with artillery, but without avail. The casualties of the affair were not reported.

Lancaster, Mo., Nov. 24, 1861. 21st Missouri Infantry.

Lane's Bridge, S. C., Feb. 6, 1865. 3d Division, 15th Army Corps. At 6 a. m. the corps broke camp at Moye's plantation and moved toward the Little Salkehatchie river, the 3d division, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. J. E. Smith, in advance, with the mounted infantry at the head of the column. About 2 miles from Lane's bridge the Confederate pickets were encountered and the skirmishing commenced. Two companies of the 10th Ia. were deployed and drove the enemy rapidly to the river, where the bridge was found destroyed and the narrow causeway leading to it obstructed by fallen timber, while on the north bank was a considerable Confederate force intrenched in a strong position, their front being protected by a swamp that extended for some distance below the bridge. Maj.-Gen. J. A. Logan, commanding the corps, ordered Gen. Woods to move up his division (the 1st) to the support of Smith; the 29th Mo. mounted infantry was sent to a crossing about 3 miles up the river and a detachment of the 7th Ill. was directed to move along the banks in search of a ford. Smith next ordered Col. Wever, commanding the 2nd brigade, to send the 10th Ia. about three-fourths of a mile to the left and the 80th Ohio a similar distance to the right to protect the flanks, after which he prepared for a direct attack in front. A section of artillery was brought up and fired a few shots to develop the enemy's guns, but no reply being received the 56th Ill. plunged boldly into the stream, in places almost up to the armpits of the men, crossed the swamp, drove the enemy rapidly to a ridge some half mile from the river, and then hastily threw up a barricade of rails and logs to hold the position until supports could be brought over. The whole Confederate force formed on the ridge, but as soon as a sufficient number of Smith's men could be sent across the river skirmishers were deployed, the enemy was quickly routed and driven beyond Fishburn's plantation, where the division went into camp for the night.

Lane's Prairie, Mo., near Rolla, July 26, 1861. Missouri Home Guards.

Lane's Prairie, Mo., May 26, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. A sergeant and 4 men of Co. K, 2nd Wis. cavalry, were led into a woods by a band of 15 or 20 guerrillas dressed in Federal uniforms and murdered. The bodies were discovered next day by a party of the same company sent out to locate the detachment.

L'Anguille Ferry, Ark., Aug. 3, 1862. Detachment of 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. At daylight the encampment of the detachment on L'Anguille river was attacked by 600 Texas Rangers under Parsons. The disparity in numbers made useless the resistance of the Wisconsin men. Eleven were killed, 33 wounded and 30 captured. The Confederates captured and burned a number of wagons, an amount of stores, etc. Their loss was not reported, but Maj. Henry S. Eggleston, commanding the Union force, estimated it at 5 dead and 2 wounded.

Lanier's Mills, Ala., April 6, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi. During the course of operations in Wilson's raid Croxton's brigade reached Lanier's mills on Sipsey creek. After burning the mills Croxton turned back and had proceeded about 2 miles toward Tuscaloosa when his rear was attacked and the 6th Ky. driven in on the 2nd Mich. Together the two regiments repulsed several assaults losing in the movement 34 men and officers.

Laredo, Tex., March 19, 1864. A Confederate report states that

about 3 p. m. the town of Laredo was attacked by a force of Federals and that after several hours' fighting the Union troops were repulsed.

Latimar's Mill, Ga., June 20, 1864. (See Noonday Creek, same date.)

Lauderdale Springs, Miss., Feb. 16, 1864. 25th Indiana and 32nd Wisconsin Infantry; Meridian Expedition.

Laurel Creek Gap, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1864. Detachment of U. S. Troops, District of Kentucky. This skirmish was between the advance of the Federal forces and the Confederates under Col. Giltner during an expedition into southwestern Virginia. The Union troops were victorious, though the reports do not give a detailed account of the affair.

Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, 1864. (See Spottsylvania Court House.)

Laurel Hill, Va., Sept. 29-30, 1864. (See Fort Harrison.)

Laurel Hill, W. Va., July 8, 1861. (See Belington.)

Lavaca, Tex., Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1862. Confederate reports by Gen. H. P. Bee and Lieut. G. E. Conklin state that two Federal gunboats appeared before Lavaca on the 31st and at 1 p. m. sent a boat ashore to demand the surrender of the town. This was refused and the Union officer then gave an hour and a half for the removal of the women, children and sick persons to a place of safety. At the end of that time the vessels opened fire on the town, keeping up the bombardment until dark. Early the next morning they again began throwing shells, but about 11 a. m. withdrew, taking a schooner that had been captured a few days before. These reports say that the town was considerably damaged, but that no lives were lost, and that the gunboats were struck several times by shot from the Confederate batteries. Federal reports do not mention the incident.

La Vergne, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1862. U. S. Forces under Brig.-Gen. John M. Palmer and Col. John F. Miller. Learning that several Confederate generals were concentrating a force at La Vergne, Brig.-Gen. James S. Negley, commanding at Nashville, sent Palmer with 400 infantry, 400 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery via the Murfreesboro road, and Miller with 1,800 infantry to strike the town from the south. For 10 miles on both roads skirmishing was kept up with the enemy's pickets and before the Federals could reach the town the Confederates were drawn up in line and ready to receive them. At a distance of 300 yards the enemy opened an artillery fire, which was soon silenced, however, by the Union pieces. As the Confederates were preparing to move against Palmer's right Miller came in sight and skillfully deployed his men so as to cut off any retreat. The enemy held his ground for half an hour and then fled in the wildest confusion, having suffered a loss of 80 in killed and wounded and 175 prisoners. The Federal loss was 5 killed, 9 wounded and 4 missing.

La Vergne, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1862. (See Dobbin's Ferry.)

La Vergne, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863. 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. A wagon train going north near La Vergne was attacked by some 3,000 or 4,000 Confederate cavalry under Wheeler. The guard was dispersed and about 30 wagons sacked and burned. The enemy then turned his attention to the camp of the 1st Mich. engineers and mechanics, and seven charges were made upon it but without avail. After his unsuccessful attempt to storm this position, Wheeler sent in a flag of truce demanding an immediate surrender. When it was refused the Confederates withdrew, having suffered a loss of 40 or 50 killed and wounded. The Federals suffered casualties to the extent of 2 killed, 9 wounded and 5 missing.

La Vergne, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864. Rousseau's pursuit of Wheeler.

Lawrence, Kas., Aug. 21, 1863. About 4:30 a. m. the guerrilla leader Quantrill with 300 men entered Lawrence. The town was robbed

and burned and some 150 citizens murdered in cold blood. No resistance was offered. There were no Union troops engaged.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. 2nd Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Ohio. This engagement was a smart skirmish with the Confederate cavalry as the division was entering Lawrenceburg. The result was the driving out of the enemy, the Union force suffering a loss of 3 killed, 12 wounded and 13 missing. The Confederate loss was not reported, but was undoubtedly as heavy.

Lawrenceburg, O., July 14, 1863. 105th Indiana Minute Men firing into each other; Morgan's raid.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1863. 14th Michigan Mounted Infantry. Owing to some delay the 14th Mich. under Maj. Thomas C. Fitz Gibbon was unable to reach Lawrenceburg in time to surprise the Confederates there under Cooper. The skirmishers and pickets were driven in after a stiff resistance, and part of the Union force broke the enemy's right. The front, which had been doing the skirmishing, gave way when the right was broken and Fitz Gibbon was left in possession of the town. Fearing ambuscade, he immediately commenced to retire toward Columbia, and when about 2 miles out from Lawrenceburg the rear was attacked. The command was halted, wheeled about, charged up a hill upon which the enemy was posted, and after a desperate hand-to-hand contest the Confederates were driven from the field. The loss on the Confederate side was rather heavy, 8 of their dead being left on the hill from which they were driven. The Union casualties were 3 wounded.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1864. 5th Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi. At noon the enemy's pickets commenced skirmishing with the pickets of the Federal force encamped at Lawrenceburg. Capt. Jacob F. Bandy, with a battalion of the 2nd Ia. cavalry, was sent to ascertain their force. He drove their pickets until he came upon the main body stationed on bluffs and behind rail barricades, and after an hour's skirmishing fell back to the picket-line. About 2 p. m. the enemy moved up in heavy force and encamped within sight of the Federal bivouac. An artillery duel was kept up for an hour or more, when the Union troops were ordered to fall back on the Pulaski road. There were no casualties reported.

Lawrence's Mill, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Department of the Cumberland. Col. O. H. LaGrange, commanding the 2nd brigade, reported that the forage detail of his command attacked a Confederate picket at Lawrence's mill, 5 miles east of Mossy creek, and captured 12 men with their arms and 9 horses. None of the Federals was injured.

Lawrenceville, Ga., Oct. 27, 1864. (See Trickum's cross-roads, Expedition to.)

Law's Landing, Ala., July 28, 1862. (See Guntersville.)

Lawtonville, S. C., Feb. 2, 1865. 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. This engagement was an incident of Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas. At 7 a. m. the 3d and part of the 1st division broke camp at Robertsville and moved toward Lawtonville, Case's brigade of the 3d division having the advance. About 2:30 p. m. a considerable force of the enemy was encountered a mile from the town, barricaded in a dense swamp and provided with artillery. Maj.-Gen. W. T. Ward, commanding the 3d division, deployed two brigades to support the 105th and 129th Ill. and four companies of the 70th Ind., which were thrown forward as skirmishers. The whole line was then advanced and after a short but sharp skirmish the enemy was dislodged and driven back through the town, where the division encamped for the night. The

Union loss was 2 killed and 12 wounded; that of the enemy 8 killed and about 40 wounded.

Lay's Ferry, Ga., May 14-15, 1864. 16th Army Corps. While Sherman was engaging Johnston about Resaca the 16th corps was sent to lay a pontoon bridge across the Oostanaula at Lay's ferry and thus gain a position in the Confederate rear. On the afternoon of the 14th the 2nd division reached the ferry. Battery H, 1st Mo. light artillery, was planted on a commanding ridge on the north bank of the river and opened a brisk fire of solid shot and shell on the Confederate batteries on the other side. Under cover of this fire the 66th Ill. and 81st Ohio infantry were pushed across the river, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits and captured a number of prisoners and a battleflag. The two regiments remained on the south bank until dark when they were recalled. Early on the following morning the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Col. E. W. Rice commanding, crossed the river, but were hardly in position when a furious attack was made by Walker's division of Hardee's corps. Rice, by an admirable maneuver, caught the enemy on the flank, while the Federal batteries on the north bank poured a direct and deadly fire on Walker's front. The 3d brigade was now hurried across the pontoon to Rice's assistance and the enemy was driven from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded. The two brigades immediately intrenched their position and held it until the remainder of the command could be brought over. The total Federal loss in killed and wounded was about 200. This movement was the principal cause of Johnston's evacuating Resaca on the night of the 15th.

Leasburg, Mo., Sept. 29-30, 1864. 14th Iowa Infantry, and detachments of 47th Missouri Infantry, 3d Missouri Militia Cavalry, and section of Battery H, 2nd Missouri Light Artillery. The command of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., retreating before Price in the latter's Missouri expedition, arrived at Leasburg after several hours' constant skirmishing on Thursday morning, Sept. 28. At daybreak next morning the Confederates appeared in force and during the day kept up a heavy skirmish fire. At night an assault was made on the works the Federal troops had thrown up during the day, but owing to the darkness it was unsuccessful. Saturday morning the Confederates, reinforced during the night, thoroughly reconnoitered the Federal position and all morning kept up an incessant fire with the skirmishers. About 2 p. m. Price drew off his command. The casualties were not reported. This affair is sometimes called Harrison, or Harrison's station.

Leatherwood, Ky., Nov. 6, 1862. Capt. Ambrose Powell's Company.

Lebanon, Ala., Feb. 3, 1864. Detachment of the Army of the Cumberland.

Lebanon, Ky., July 11-12, 1862. 33d Ohio Infantry. As an incident of Col. J. H. Morgan's first Kentucky raid, Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding at Louisville, sent the 33d Ohio, under Col. Moore, to intercept Morgan's advance on Lebanon. Moore tore up the flooring of the bridge over Rolling Fork, about 6 miles from Lebanon, and stationed a guard there, while the main body of the regiment was sent some distance nearer the town. About 11 p. m. on the 11th Morgan reached the bridge, attacked and dispersed the guard, and after repairing the bridge proceeded on until he encountered the rest of the regiment, about 2 miles from Lebanon. Here his forces were routed with a loss of 1 killed and several wounded, but he moved by a roundabout way and reached Lebanon the following morning, burning a good portion of the town and then moved toward Springfield.

Lebanon, Ky., July 5, 1863. 20th Kentucky Infantry. Morgan's force, during his Ohio raid, approached Lebanon on the forenoon of

this date, the garrison there consisting of about 380 men, including some recruits. About 6:30 a. m. the Confederates deployed, forming a line 2 miles in length, and after firing with artillery for a short time Morgan sent forward a flag of truce to demand a surrender. This was immediately refused, the fighting then commenced in earnest, and until 1 p. m. the battle raged, Morgan twice during that time demanding a surrender. Seeing that it was useless to attempt further resistance Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Hanson, commanding the garrison, acceded to the last demand. The Union loss in the engagement was 4 killed and 15 wounded. The Confederate casualties were not reported, but were estimated by Hanson to be 51 killed and 120 wounded.

Lebanon, Ky., July 30, 1864. One company of the 12th Ohio Cavalry.

Lebanon, Mo., March 12, 1862. The official report of Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck mentions a skirmish near Lebanon on this date, but gives no information as to troops engaged, casualties, etc.

Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862. U. S. Forces under Brig.-Gen. Ebenezer Dumont. At 4 a. m. Gen. Dumont surprised the Confederates under Cols. Morgan and Wood. The result was a victory for the Federal troops after a hard-fought engagement of an hour and a half and a running fight of 15 miles. Some 150 Confederates, 150 horses and 100 stands of arms were captured. The casualties in Dumont's command were 6 killed and 25 wounded.

Lebanon, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1862. 1st Kentucky and 4th Michigan Cavalry.

Lebanon, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862. 93d Ohio Infantry.

Lead's Ferry, Va., Dec. 2, 1862. Detachment of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. A squadron of the regiment, doing outpost duty at Lead's ferry on the Rappahannock river, below King George Court House, was attacked just before daylight by about 200 dismounted Confederate cavalry. Although resistance was made, the strength of the outpost was not sufficient to repulse the enemy, who succeeded in capturing the reserve of 26 men. The remainder of the squadron was on detached duty and escaped. The Confederates lost 1 man wounded.

Leesburg, Ala., Oct. 21, 1864. Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. According to a Federal report, while the cavalry was operating in north Alabama and north Georgia in connection with Sherman's campaign, on the 21st "The 2nd division with 3d brigade, 1st division, marched to Leesburg, Ala., attacked Wheeler, and drove him in disorder from his strong and selected position. He left his killed and wounded on the field, and threw away many arms in his flight; our loss slight."

Leesburg, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1864. Detachment of 16th Kentucky Cavalry. A battalion of this regiment, the advance of Gillem's East Tennessee expedition, found the enemy's scouts at Leesburg and charged upon them, severely wounding 1 and capturing 5. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Leesburg, Va., Oct. 21, 1861. (See Ball's Bluff.)

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 16-19, 1862. Detachment of Bayard's Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Judson Kilpatrick, with six companies of the 2nd N. Y., two of the 9th Pa., and two of the 1st N. J. cavalry, and a section of Buell's battery, left Upton's hill on the afternoon of the 16th for a reconnaissance to Leesburg. Dranesville was reached that night and the next morning the Confederates were encountered at Goose creek, where they had burned the bridge and posted a strong picket. This was driven away and, after a difficult crossing, Kilpatrick advanced with caution on Leesburg. Just outside that town some 200 dismounted cavalry were encountered, but Kilpatrick ordered a charge, which sent them flying

back through the village, while at the same time his artillery routed a force of about 500 infantry. The Union loss was 2 killed, 12 wounded and 1 missing. The enemy's loss was not reported, but was much heavier.

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 21, 1864. Loudoun Rangers. Col. Roger E. Cook, commanding the Federal forces at Sandy Hook, Md., sent Lieut. Atwell with a scouting party across the river into Loudoun county, Va. At Leesburg Atwell encountered a detachment of White's battalion, which was completely routed with a loss of 3 men mortally wounded.

Lee's Cross-Roads, Ga., May 2, 1864. Kilpatrick's Cavalry. During Kilpatrick's reconnaissance from Ringgold toward Tunnel Hill the enemy made a brief stand at this point, but was soon routed and compelled to retire toward Tunnel Hill. (See Stone Church.)

Lee's House, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1864. Detachment of 81st Ohio Infantry. A forage train with an escort from the 81st Ohio was fired upon near the house of a Mr. Lee on the Cornersville pike. Two teamsters were wounded, the rest were surrounded and captured and the wagons burned.

Lee's House, Va., Jan. 29, 1862. Detachments of 37th New York Infantry and 1st New Jersey Cavalry. The only mention of this affair in the official records of the war is a congratulatory order of Jan. 31 from Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, which reads as follows: "The commanding general thanks Lieut.-Col. John Burke, 37th New York volunteers, and the handful of brave men of that regiment and the 1st New Jersey cavalry, under his command, for their services in the affair at Lee's house, or Belmont, on Occoquan bay, on the night of the 28th instant."

Lee's Mill, Va., April 5-7, 1862. 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps. During the operations at the beginning of the siege of Yorktown, Gen. McClellan gave orders on the 4th for Gen. Keyes, commanding the 4th corps, to "move forward Smith's division at 6 a. m. via Warwick Court House and the road leading near the Half-way House on the Yorktown and Williamsburg road." Pursuant to this order Smith moved promptly at the designated time from his camp at Young's mill. After advancing about 4 miles the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven back, and some 2 miles beyond Warwick Court House the advance came within sight of the Confederate works at Lee's mill. The 7th Me. was thrown forward as skirmishers and the rest of Davidson's brigade was ordered to deploy out of sight along the edge of the woods, Hancock's brigade supporting his right and Brook's brigade in reserve. Wheeler's battery was then brought up and opened fire on the enemy. An attempt was made to turn Davidson's left, but it was frustrated by the 49th N. Y., which was thrown back at an obtuse angle to the rest of the line. The division then remained in this position, under fire a good part of the time, until the 7th, when it was withdrawn about a mile to the rear. Davidson's brigade lost 3 men killed and 12 wounded.

Lee's Mill, Va., April 16, 1862. 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. William F. Smith with his division proceeded to Lee's mill (or Burnt Chimneys) at Dam No. 1 on a reconnaissance. The troops were deployed and the infantry to the right opened fire on the Confederates working on their intrenchments. The enemy's artillery at once replied, the Union pieces were brought into action, and after an hour the Confederate battery was silenced. About 3 p. m. the enemy's musketry fire slackened, when four companies of the 3d Vt. were pushed across the stream and up to the works. On arriving at the crest of the parapet they were met by the enemy in force, and as their ammunition had been dampened in the passage of the stream, they were obliged fall back. Later

in the day another reconnoissance was made further up the stream, but with little success. The Federal loss in this engagement was 35 killed, 121 wounded and 9 missing. The Confederate casualties were not reported. This affair was an incident of the siege of Yorktown.

Lee's Mill, Va., July 12, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. In the reports of the Richmond campaign mention is made of a skirmish at Lee's mill, near Ream's station, on this date. It was probably part of the action at Warwick swamp. (q. v.)

Lee's Mill, Va., July 30, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. During the Richmond campaign this division marched from the Appomattox river to Lee's mill. On arriving at the latter place the Confederates were found posted in a strong position on the opposite side of the stream, but after a short time they were flanked and dislodged. Eleven of the Federal command were wounded.

Lee's Mill, Va., Nov. 16, 1864. Detachment of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Capt. O'Reilly, with 50 men, left the reserve on the Lee's mill road at 4:30 a. m. and pushed across Warwick swamp to attempt the capture of a scouting party known to be in the vicinity. After proceeding about 2 miles he found 14 of the Confederates and charged them, killing 3 and wounding 1 and capturing 12 horses and equipments, without casualty.

Leesville, Va., May 5, 1863. (See Suffolk, siege of.)

Leetown, W. Va., July 3, 1864. (See Darkesville, same date.)

Leetown, W. Va., Aug. 28, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. On this date the division, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, moved from Shepherdstown toward Smithfield. At Leetown Lomax's division of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry was met and a sharp skirmish ensued, which resulted in the Confederates being forced back to Smithfield and then across the Opequan creek. In reporting this affair Gen. Sheridan says: "Our losses were not great; the enemy suffered severely. Several handsome cavalry charges were made by Merritt's command."

Leet's Tanyard, Ga., Sept. 12, 1863. 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 14th Army Corps. While the Union and Confederate armies were maneuvering for position just before the battle of Chickamauga, Col. John T. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry was making its way from Ringgold to Lafayette, when his advance encountered the enemy's pickets near Leet's tanyard. About the same time the rear-guard reported the presence of a considerable force of Confederates in the rear. Wilder quickly formed the brigade in line of battle and advanced against Pegram's command, which occupied a strong position on a high, wooded hill. The skirmish was short but decisive, Pegram being driven back toward Lafayette by two regiments of the brigade, while the other two repulsed an attack by Armstrong on the left flank. No casualties reported.

Leet's Tanyard, Ga., March 5, 1864. 8th Indiana Cavalry. Wheeler's cavalry came through Nickajack gap and attacked the outpost of the Federal camp and then pressed the Union center, while a heavy force was sent to get to the rear. Col. T. J. Harrison, commanding the Indiana regiment, fell back across a stream and destroyed the bridge. The enemy's left had meantime gotten to the rear of Harrison, who immediately faced his command about and cut his way out with a loss of 1 killed and 4 missing. The enemy lost 3 killed and 6 or 7 wounded.

Legare's Point, S. C., June 3, 1862. 28th Massachusetts, 8th Michigan and 100th Pennsylvania Infantry. A reconnoissance in force was made by three regiments on the morning of the 3d. When near Legare's point, on James island, the Confederate skirmishers were encountered and an engagement ensued, the enemy driving the Federals back through

a strip of timber to Legare's, where they took refuge in the buildings. After some firing the Confederates charged across an open field and succeeded in capturing 22 prisoners. The fire of the gunboats in the river, to which they were exposed, was sufficiently strong to prevent them holding the position and they withdrew. The enemy lost 1 killed and 16 wounded; the Union loss in killed and wounded was not reported.

Legareville, S. C., Dec. 25, 1863. U. S. S. Marblehead and Pawnee. During the day and night of the 24th the Confederates placed batteries on Stono inlet and the Kiawah river and at daylight opened fire on the Marblehead lying off Legareville. The firing was continued about an hour, the Marblehead replying, but without effect on either side. In the meantime the gunboat Pawnee ran up the Kiawah river and opened fire on the flank and rear of the lower batteries, killing 1, wounding 5 others and killing 8 horses. The enemy then withdrew.

Leggett's Hill, Ga., July 21, 1864. (See Atlanta, Siege of.)

Leighton, Ala., April 23, 1863. (See Courtland, Expedition to.)

Leighton, Ala., Dec. 30, 1864. (See Russellville.)

Leiper's Ferry, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1863. 11th and 37th Kentucky and 112th Illinois Infantry.

Lenoir's Station, Tenn., June 19, 1863. Sanders' East Tennessee Raid. While on an expedition into east Tennessee Col. W. P. Sanders encountered a detachment of Confederate artillerymen, 65 in number, at Lenoir's station and captured the whole party, together with three 6-pounder iron guns, 2,500 stands of small arms, a large amount of ammunition and other military stores, most of which were destroyed.

Lenoir's Station, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863. Detachments of 9th and 23d Army Corps. After Longstreet's advance on Knoxville had been effectually checked on the 14th at Huff's ferry, the Federals fell back to Lenoir's station. The move was accomplished in good order, notwithstanding the condition of the roads. At Loudon the enemy attacked while the artillery was with difficulty being drawn up a hill. The attack was repulsed with the loss of one caisson. Again at 10 p. m. when the Federal forces were in camp at Lenoir's station the Confederates attempted to drive in the skirmishers but were repulsed. The losses were not reported.

Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 10, 1861. Detachments 79th New York and 5th Wisconsin Infantry. Pursuant to orders from the brigadier-general commanding, Capt. David Ireland with 160 men of the 79th N. Y. left camp and proceeded in the direction of Lewinsville, where Ireland concealed his men in the woods on either side of the road. A body of Confederate cavalry coming from the direction of Falls Church was fired upon and made to retreat with a loss of 4 killed, 2 wounded and 1 taken prisoner. Ireland's loss was 1 killed. About the same time Capt. E. C. Hibbard with three companies of the 5th Wis. passed to the rear of Lewinsville, where his command was discovered by the Confederate pickets. Hibbard deployed his force and one company charged, routing the enemy, who was pursued for some distance. The loss of the Confederates was 2 wounded and 1 captured. There were no casualties in Hibbard's command.

Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 11, 1861. Expedition under Col. Isaac I. Stevens. A reconnaissance under Col. Stevens had been made in and around Lewinsville and his command, comprising the 79th N. Y., detachments of 1st U. S. Chasseurs, 3d Vt., 19th Ind., Griffin's battery, 50 regular and 50 volunteer cavalry, some 1,800 men, was preparing to return to Chain bridge when the enemy's skirmishers attacked. Stevens continued his march in good order and after a few miles out turned his artillery and shelled the pursuing foe. The Confederates then drew off, having suffered a loss of 4 killed. Two of Stevens' men were killed and 3 wounded at the first fire.

Lewisburg, Ark., Jan. 17, 1864. Detachment of the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry.

Lewisburg, Ark., Feb. 12, 1865. Col. A. R. Witt, with from 60 to 100 Confederates, attacked Capt. Jeff Williams, a noted Federal scout, at his residence 20 miles north of Lewisburg, and Williams was killed in the skirmish.

Lewisburg, W. Va., May 23, 1862. 3d Provisional Brigade, Mountain Department. At 5 a. m. the pickets of the brigade, then encamped at Lewisburg, were driven in by Confederate skirmishers, and the enemy's advance was seen soon afterward on the crest of a hill beyond the town. Two companies of infantry were sent forward to hold him in check until the remainder of the force could be deployed. Meantime the Confederates had begun shelling the town and the camp. A steady advance was made up the slope where the enemy was posted and when the crest was reached he retired in confusion, abandoning 4 of his guns. Pursuit was given by the 2nd Va. cavalry, but it was checked by a burned bridge. The Federal brigade, commanded by Col. George Crook, captured about 100 men and 300 stands of arms and suffered a loss of 11 killed and 54 wounded. The Confederates left on the field 38 dead and 66 wounded.

Lewisburg, W. Va., Nov. 7, 1863. Union Troops under Gens. Averell and Duffie. Two expeditions were started for Lewisburg at the same time—one under Brig.-Gen. W. W. Averell from Beverly and the other under Brig.-Gen. Alfred N. Duffie from Charleston. Duffie's command, which was the first to reach Lewisburg, consisted of the 34th Ohio mounted infantry, 2nd W. Va. cavalry, and a section of Simmonds' battery, and numbered 970 men. Lewisburg was reached at 9 a. m. on the 7th, but the enemy had already evacuated the town, leaving only a small cavalry detachment to watch Duffie's movements. The rear-guard was overtaken and a few prisoners captured, but the destruction of a bridge prevented a successful pursuit. Two caissons and 110 head of cattle were also captured, large quantities of quartermaster and commissary stores, and a number of tents and knapsacks were destroyed. Later in the day Averell arrived at Lewisburg and the pursuit was continued by the cavalry down the Greenbrier river. (For the organization of Averell's command see Droop Mountain.)

Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865. 1st Division, 5th Army Corps. Early on the morning of the 29th the 2nd and 5th corps broke camp near the crossing of the Vaughan road and Hatcher's run, about 5 miles southwest of Petersburg, and moved toward Dinwiddie Court House. About noon Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, commanding the 5th corps, ordered Gen. Griffin to move with the 1st division down the Quaker road toward the Boydton plank road. Upon reaching the little stream called Gravelly run the enemy was discovered behind some works on the opposite bank. Chamberlain's brigade advanced in order of battle and drove the Confederates back to the Lewis house, where they were reinforced by part of Anderson's and Johnson's divisions and an engagement ensued which lasted for two hours, Chamberlain gallantly holding his ground against a largely superior force. At the end of that time part of Gregory's and Bartlett's brigades, and Battery B, 4th U. S. artillery, came to his support and the enemy was driven from the field with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and 200 captured. The division then took up a position along the Boydton road and intrenched. The Union loss was 53 killed, 306 wounded and 22 missing. Johnson reported the Confederate loss in Wise's brigade as 183, which was the only report of casualties made. Griffin, in his report, mentions the capture of the 200 prisoners above noted, and states that 130 Confederate dead were buried by his pioneers.

Lewis' Mill, Va., Nov. 26, 1862. (See Cold Knob Mountain.)

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18, 1862. Detachments of 3d and 4th Ohio Cavalry. This engagement was an attack by Morgan's Confederate cavalry on portions of the 3d and 4th Ohio cavalry, commanded by Maj. Charles B. Seidel. After returning the Confederate fire for some time and suffering a loss of 4 killed and 24 wounded, Seidel was compelled to surrender to the greatly superior numbers of the enemy. The Confederate loss was not reported.

Lexington, Ky., June 10, 1864. U. S. Forces of District of Kentucky. Brig.-Gen. S. G. Burbridge, in a despatch reporting his pursuit of Morgan in the latter's raid into Kentucky, says: "By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at 2 o'clock this a. m. Our forces held the fort and rebels did but little damage. He left here (Lexington) at 7 a. m. for Versailles." Morgan's own report says: "Moved on Lexington. Attacked the city about 2 a. m. and captured that place, with horses enough to mount my entire command. After burning the Government stables, depot, etc., moved, via Georgetown, to Cynthiana."

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 29, 1861. Missouri Home Guards.

Lexington, Mo., Sept. 12-20, 1861. U. S. Forces under Col. James A. Mulligan. Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price with the cavalry of his army approached Lexington on the 12th and encamped within 2 miles of the city. At daylight next morning Col. Mulligan made a sortie from the fortifications and drove the Confederates back 2 or 3 miles, at which point their infantry and artillery came up and together drove Mulligan back within his intrenchments. The artillery was posted in a position to sweep the college, but late that night was withdrawn to the fair grounds. On the 18th Price again deployed his forces about the Union intrenchments and during the day several charges were made which put the Confederates in positions from which they could control the water supply. During the 19th and part of the 20th a continuous artillery fire was kept up on the Union position and about 2 p. m. of the 20th Mulligan surrendered, after having suffered a loss of 39 killed and 120 wounded. The Confederate casualties amounted to 25 killed and 72 wounded.

Lexington, Mo., Oct. 16, 1861. Missouri Cavalry under Maj. Frank J. White. With 250 men Maj. White reached Lexington early on the morning of the 16th, drove in the pickets and took possession of the town. From 60 to 70 citizens and soldiers were made prisoners, 60 stands of arms, 25 horses, 2 steam ferryboats, a quantity of provisions, etc., were seized, and some 10 or 15 Union soldiers then prisoners were released.

Lexington, Mo., March 12, 1862. (See La Fayette County, same date.)

Lexington, Mo., July 30, 1863. Detachments of 1st Missouri Militia Cavalry. A detachment of 27 men under Capt. H. F. Peery was attacked by about 100 guerrillas. After a sharp skirmish the Confederates were repulsed with a loss to them of 3 men mortally wounded. One of Peery's men was also mortally wounded.

Lexington, Mo., Nov. 4, 1863. Detachment of 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. Ebgeert B. Brown, reporting from Jefferson City on Nov. 12, says: "Lieut. David Groomer on the morning of the 4th instant, came up with a party of 8 bushwhackers (who had been passing themselves as Shelby's men) near the Sedalia road 12 miles east of Lexington, killing 2, capturing 4 horses and equipments, 2 guns and a lot of clothing. Casualties on our side, 1 horse wounded."

Lexington, Mo., June 14, 1864. Detachment 1st Missouri Militia Cavalry. Companies F and I, returning from Warrensburg, Mo., were attacked by 100 guerrillas when 12 miles from Lexington. After a short

but sharp fight, in which the Federals lost 8 killed and 2 wounded, the attack was repulsed.

Lexington, Mo., Oct. 19, 1864. 1st Division, Army of the Border. During Price's Missouri expedition his army approached Lexington. Maj.-Gen. James G. Blunt had occupied the place on the 18th, driving out or capturing the few guerrillas then holding it. On the morning of the 19th Blunt's skirmishers and pickets were driven in and Price's army appeared before the town. It was useless to bring on a general engagement, but Blunt skirmished for 5 hours and then slowly fell back to the Little Blue river after developing the Confederate strength. The casualties were not reported.

Lexington, Mo., Jan. 11, 1865. 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A band of guerrillas made their appearance on the edge of the town, fired into the home of a citizen and then turned and left. A detail of 15 cavalrymen was immediately started in pursuit and came up with them 5 miles out. The Confederates charged, but their assault was repulsed and they were obliged to fall back for over a mile, when the Federal ammunition gave out and the detachment returned to town. No casualties were reported.

Lexington, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865. 2nd Division, 20th Army Corps. On this date the corps was moving on the Lexington and Orangeburg road toward Columbia, the 2nd division, commanded by Gen. John W. Geary, having the advance. At several points on the march the enemy was encountered and slight skirmishing took place. About 2 miles from Lexington, where the Augusta and Columbia road crossed the one on which the corps was marching (sometimes called the Two League cross-roads), a body of Confederate cavalry made an effort to hold the cross-roads. Geary advanced a strong skirmish line, which fired one volley and then charged with such impetuosity that the cavalry scattered in confusion, most of them retreating toward Columbia. The division then prepared to go into camp when Gen. Williams, commanding the corps, ordered Geary to move forward at least a part of his division and occupy the town. Barnum's brigade and Stephens' Ohio battery were advanced to a hill overlooking the town, when a large force of Confederate cavalry could be seen moving about the streets and on the outskirts. The battery was planted in an advantageous position, and under its fire a heavy skirmish line was pushed forward, the enemy retiring without making any opposition. Barnum then ordered the approaches to the town barricaded and his command went into bivouac for the night. No casualties reported.

Lexington, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1862. (See Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.)

Lexington, Tenn., June 29, 1863. Detachments of 4th Missouri and 15th Kentucky Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Gustav von Helmrich while scouting in the vicinity of Lexington learned of a considerable Confederate force in Lexington and that another detachment was moving from Jackson to attack him in the rear. He accordingly started to fall back to Spring creek to avoid being cut off and had proceeded but a short distance when his command was fired into from ambush by about 2,000 Confederates. Being too closely pressed to reach Columbus von Helmrich made a partially successful attempt to get to Fort Heiman. The total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 62.

Lexington, Va., June 10-11, 1864. Detachments of the Army of West Virginia. During the advance on Lynchburg the infantry division of Brig.-Gen. George Crook and the cavalry of Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell were opposed on the Lexington road by McCausland's Confederate cavalry and a battery. He was easily driven and took refuge in the town of Lexington, across the North river. Next day when the

Union forces arrived they found the bridge burned and the passage of the river disputed by sharpshooters and artillery, McCausland having posted his forces behind dwellings and the college buildings. Rather than destroy the town with artillery Maj.-Gen. David Hunter sent Averell's cavalry to cross the river farther up and strike the enemy's rear and flank. McCausland got wind of the movement, however, and withdrew hastily. The casualties were not reported.

Liberty, La., Nov. 21, 1864.

Liberty, Mo., Oct. 6, 1862. 5th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Liberty, Tenn., March 9, 1863. Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan in a report states that his force was attacked in front and rear by Federal cavalry and infantry. The result of the affair is not known, nor are the Federal participants, as Morgan's despatch contains the only mention of the affair.

Liberty, Tenn., April 3, 1863. Detachment of the 3d Ohio Cavalry. Confederate Gen. Wheeler reports that Col. R. M. Gano, commanding J. H. Morgan's division, was attacked at Liberty early in the morning by 8,000 Federals, and was compelled to fall back 5 miles to Snow Hill. As a matter of fact Col. J. W. Paramore, commanding the 2nd cavalry brigade, sent one squadron of the 3d Ohio over the river to dislodge some Confederate sharpshooters, and upon the appearance of this small force Gano fled.

Liberty, Va., June 19, 1864. 2nd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of West Virginia. While the Army of West Virginia was retiring from Lynchburg, Averell's cavalry, constituting the rear-guard, was attacked near Liberty by the Confederate cavalry and mounted infantry. For 2 hours a severe fight was continued, when Averell was compelled to fall back behind Crook's infantry division, which was drawn up ready to receive an attack. The enemy, however, was apparently satisfied with his victory over Averell and did not attack. Averell suffered a loss of 122 in killed, wounded and missing.

Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24-27, 1863. 20th Army Corps. During the middle Tennessee campaign Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson, commanding the 2nd division, moved with his force from Murfreesboro on June 24. The Confederates were not encountered until the 1st brigade, having the advance, reached Liberty gap, where the enemy was strongly posted and his line extended to such a length as to flank the Federal column. The 39th and 32nd Ind. were sent to reinforce the flanks and the 49th Ohio and part of the 32nd Ind. advanced steadily up a steep hill, driving the enemy before them. A portion of the 2nd brigade changed direction to the left and swept the hillside, after which the entire line was ordered forward. When darkness fell the 3d brigade was sent to relieve the other two and during the night had some skirmishing with the enemy. On the 25th two brigades of the 1st division reported to Johnson, but aside from heavy skirmishing little was done until 5 p. m., when the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Brig.-Gen. August Willich commanding, received and repulsed an attack of the enemy. Willich's men having exhausted their ammunition, Miller's brigade was sent to relieve them and counter-charged the Confederates, driving them back across an open field and up a steep hill. Later in the day Brig.-Gen. W. P. Carlin, with the two brigades of the 1st division, charged a Confederate force approaching the Federal right flank and drove it in confusion. On the 26th Carlin made a demonstration of advancing down Liberty gap, the enemy having taken up a strong position half a mile below the one from which he had been driven on the day previous. All that was done was to develop the Confederate strength with skirmishing, and it was discovered on the morning of the 27th that the Confederates had evacuated their lines,

leaving only a small cavalry force, which was easily driven out. The Union casualties for the Liberty gap skirmishes are not reported, but from June 23-July 7 amounted to 42 killed, 22 wounded and 364 captured or missing. The Confederate loss was not reported.

Liberty Mills, Va., Dec. 22, 1864. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Middle Military Division. During an expedition from Winchester to Gordonsville the Federal advance drove the enemy's cavalry back across the bridge over the Rapidan river at Liberty Mills, but when the Federals approached the structure was fired by an explosion and the enemy opened fire from the rifle-pits opposite. No casualties were reported.

Liberty Postoffice, Ark., April 16, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Lick Creek, Ark., Jan. 12, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition which left Helena on the 11th, Lieut. James B. Bradford with 25 men was detached to convey despatches back to Helena. On reaching Lick creek Bradford discovered that the bridge which had been constructed by the Federal troops on the 11th had been destroyed and he attempted a crossing at a ford farther up the stream. With 10 men he had succeeded in making the crossing when his command was attacked and a sharp resistance was made until the ammunition was exhausted, when Bradford started to retreat. While rallying his men a short distance from the ford he received a summons to surrender from a party of Confederates in ambush. Instead of complying he made a dash to break the enemy's line, and with 4 men succeeded in getting through to Helena. Of the remainder of his command 1 was killed, 2 wounded and 9 or 10 captured.

Light Prairie, Cal., Aug. 21, 1862. Detachments of Company F, 2nd California, Company D, 3d California Infantry, and 30 Citizens. During the night of the 20th this party surrounded the camp of about 25 Indians on Light prairie near Arcata, and at daybreak the 30 citizens attacked. The Indians fled, running past the point where the soldiers were concealed. Several volleys were poured into them, resulting in the killing of 6 and the wounding of several others. Of the attacking force 1 man was killed.

Limestone Creek, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1863. Detachment of 100th Ohio Infantry. The itinerary of the 23d army corps from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, during the East Tennessee campaign, states: "Sept. 8.—Lieut.-Col. Hayes, 100th Ohio, and 300 men had a skirmish at Telford's station with 1,500 of the enemy, under Gen. Jackson; 1 killed and 2 wounded. Thirty of the enemy killed and wounded. Fell back to Limestone creek, to await reinforcements. Fought the enemy, 1,800 strong, for two hours, and then surrendered. Loss, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, 200 men."

Limestone Ridge, Va., Sept. 17, 1864. Detachment of the 1st Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. Brig.-Gen. J. B. McIntosh, with three regiments of his command, left camp near Berryville at 1 o'clock in the morning to capture a force at Limestone ridge, but the enemy got wind of the movement and the detachment was withdrawn, leaving only a small vedette, 2 of whom were captured.

Limestone Valley, Ark., April 17, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. Two different detachments of the 2nd Ark. cavalry, hunting a band of Confederates under Sissell, came upon them in Limestone valley. One detachment had just dislodged the enemy from in front when the other struck him in the rear. The rout was complete, the Federals pursuing for 8 miles. Some 30 Confederates were killed, a number wounded and 8 taken prisoners, while 23 horses and 25 stands of arms were captured. No casualties occurred on the Union side.

Linden, Tenn., May 12, 1863. 1st West Tennessee Cavalry. Lieut.

S. L. Phelps, commanding the Tennessee division of the Mississippi squadron, in a telegram to Fleet Capt. A. M. Pennock, states: "Am just down from Tennessee river. Have on board prisoners captured at Linden, Tenn., on the night of the 12th. Took on board gunboats 55 men and horses of 1st West Tenn. cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. William K. M. Breckenridge; landed them on the east side of the river. Sent gunboats to cover all landings above and below. Col. Breckenridge dashed across the country to Linden; surprised the rebel force, more than twice his number, capturing Lieut.-Col. W. Frierson, 1 captain, 1 surgeon, 4 lieutenants, 30 rebel soldiers, 10 conscripts, 50 horses, 2 army wagons, etc. The enemy lost 3 killed. Our force none."

Linden, Va., May 15, 1862. Detachment of 28th Pennsylvania Infantry. A squad of 17 men, guarding a wagon train of a company of the 28th Pa. proceeding to Linden, was attacked by Confederate cavalry and 1 man was killed and all but 2 of the rest captured. The enemy was driven away by the approaching company.

Linn Creek, Mo., Oct. 14, 1861. Fremont Battalion (Missouri) Cavalry. Maj. Clark Wright, commanding the battalion, surrounded the town of Linn Creek and then marched into it from different directions, demanding an unconditional surrender. Several Confederate officers made good their escape, a number of shots being fired in the attempt to head them off. No casualties were suffered.

Linn Creek, Mo., Oct. 16, 1861. Detachment of Fremont Battalion (Missouri) Cavalry. On learning that a corn team and 2 men had been captured by a party of Confederates, Maj. Clark Wright despatched Lieut. Jesse C. Kirby with 15 men to overtake the enemy while he followed with a heavier force. Kirby engaged the Confederates, recaptured the men and the wagon, killed 5 and wounded several others and captured a horse, 2 saddles and 10 guns. The Federal casualties amounted to 1 man slightly wounded.

Linn Creek, Mo., April 22, 1865. Detachment of Missouri Militia. A Confederate band attacked the militia stationed at Linn creek, and after killing 7 of the men and wounding the captain, the remainder were stampeded.

Linn Creek, Va., Feb. 8, 1862. Detachment of 5th West Va. Infantry.

Little Bear Creek, Ala., Dec. 12, 1862. (See Corinth, Miss., Reconnaissance from, Dec. 9-14, 1862.)

Little Black River, Mo., Sept. 20, 1864. (See Ponder's Mill, same date.)

Little Blue, Dak. Ter., Aug. 12, 1864. Detachment of the 7th Iowa Cavalry.

Little Blue, Mo., Nov. 11, 1861. Detachment of the 7th Kansas Cavalry.

Little Blue River, Mo., April 12, 1862.

Little Blue River, Mo., Aug. 1, 1863. (See Taylor's Farm, same date.)

Little Blue River, Mo., July 6, 1864. Detachment of Company C, 2nd Colorado Cavalry. Capt. Seymour W. Wagoner and 25 men were surrounded by 100 guerrillas under Todd while scouting on the Little Blue river from Raytown, and Wagoner and 7 of his men were killed. The enemy lost 6 killed and a number wounded.

Little Blue River, Mo., Oct. 21, 1864. Portions of the Army of the Border. During Price's Missouri raid, while he was steadily driving the Federal troops westward, he came up with Col. Thomas Moonlight's division, guarding the Union rear, and gave battle at the Little Blue, the crossing of which stream Moonlight was resisting. Maj.-Gen. S. R. Cur-

tis, with the 2nd Col. cavalry and McLain's battery of Col. light artillery, together with a portion of the regular cavalry under Gen. Blunt, advanced from Independence to reinforce Moonlight, who by this time had developed most of the Confederate force. The battery was placed behind the crest of a hill and Col. Jennison and Col. Ford, each leading a brigade, were placed in advanced positions. The enemy advanced in force against Jennison and Ford, who after a desperate resistance repelled the attack. The Confederates had, in the meantime, begun to get to the Federal rear and the latter began to fall slowly back on Independence, skirmishing until long after dark. The casualties were not reported.

Little Blue River, Mo., March 11, 1865. Detail of troops from 4th Sub-district, Central District of Missouri. Four men were placed on the stage leaving Kansas City for Warrensburg in order to catch the bushwhackers who had been holding it up. An attack was made upon it 3 miles below the Little Blue and 2 of the band of 5 outlaws were killed and 1 was wounded. The other 2 escaped and brought reinforcements enough to make a party of 15 and again attacked the stage, capturing the driver and vehicle, the rest of the party escaping into the brush.

Little Cacapon River, W. Va., Nov. 30, 1861. Detachment of troops of Brig.-Gen. B. F. Kelley's command. Gen. Kelley, reporting to Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan from Romney under date of Nov. 30, says: "Nothing new tonight except bushwhackers captured 6 of our horses and wounded 3 men today. Teams were out on river road south of town after hay. But to offset that, Capt. Dyche met party of secesh near mouth of Little Cacapon and captured 4 horses, saddles and bridles, one a field officer's."

Little Cohera Creek, N. C., March 16, 1865. 4th Division, 15th Army Corps. As the corps was marching from South river toward Bentonville on this date, Corse's division occupied the advance. Shortly after leaving camp in the morning a foraging party met and exchanged shots with a brigade of Confederate cavalry. The 81st Ohio, supported by the 12th Ill., was sent forward to dislodge the enemy. The Ohio regiment deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy back slowly for about a quarter of a mile, when he took up a strong position where his flanks were protected by a swamp, and opened with artillery. The Union skirmish line was then strengthened, and a section of the 1st Mo. light artillery ordered up to shell the enemy's position. A few shots threw the Confederates into consternation, and the skirmishers were pushed vigorously forward, giving the enemy no time to halt until after he had been driven across the creek. No losses reported.

Little Compton, Mo., Aug. 11, 1862. (See Grand River.)

Little Creek, N. C., Nov. 2, 1862. Troops of Department of North Carolina. As an incident of an expedition from New Berne, under command of Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster, the Union force, 5,000 strong, encountered the Confederates strongly posted on Little creek. The 2nd brigade was ordered to cross the stream, dislodge the enemy and then push on with all haste. After an hour's engagement, in which a Rhode Island battery did good service, the Confederates withdrew to Rawle's mill, a mile farther on. The artillery was again brought into action and after a fight of half an hour succeeded in driving the enemy from their works and across a bridge. Foster reported no loss, and the Confederate reports do not mention the affair.

Little Harpeth River, Tenn., March 25, 1863. (See Brentwood.)

Little Missouri, Ark., April 6, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Little Osage Crossing, Kas., Oct. 25, 1864. (See Marais des Cygnes.)

Little Piney, Mo., May 14, 1865. Detachment of Missouri State Militia. Col. John Morrill, commanding the District of Rolla, reports under date of May 19: "Capt. Murphy, with detachment of Texas and Pulaski County militia, attacked a party of guerrillas on headwaters of Little Piney, killing 3 and wounding 1. On the 14th instant a detachment of 10 men of the same company, under a sergeant, attacked a party of 35 guerrillas near the same place, killing 2 and wounding 4."

Little Pond, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1862. U. S. Troops under Col. E. P. Fyffe. On his arrival in camp near McMinnville from an expedition Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood learned that Forrest was in the vicinity and sent Col. Fyffe with three regiments of infantry and 4 pieces of artillery to engage him. By a rapid march Fyffe managed to strike Forrest just as his column was crossing the McMinnville and Murfreesboro road, attacking the center. After a short but sharp engagement the enemy was defeated, and the column obliged to take flight in two different directions. Fyffe pursued until darkness intervened. The Confederate loss was estimated by Fyffe at 18 or 20 killed and wounded.

Little Red River, Ark., May 17, 1862. Detachment of Missouri Troops. A Federal foraging party was attacked by a party of Confederates 9 miles below the Union camp. Five wagons and 24 mules were captured, and the 9 men missing were supposed to have been killed.

Little Red River, Ark., June 7, 1862. Company L, 3d Illinois Cavalry. This affair was an attack by some Confederate cavalry on a company of the 3d Ill. cavalry acting as a picket. The result was the retreat of the Federals with a loss of 7 killed, wounded or captured.

Little Red River, Ark., June 25, 1862. 4th Iowa Cavalry.

Little River, Ala., Oct. 20, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. The report of Brig.-Gen. Kenner Garrard, commanding the division, states: "On the 20th advanced through Gaylesville, skirmishing, and drove the enemy beyond Little river." The affair was an incident of the North Georgia and North Alabama campaign.

Little River, Va., May 26-27, 1864. (See North Anna River.)

Little River Turnpike, Va., March 23, 1863. 5th New York Cavalry. At 5 p. m. the pickets of the 5th N. Y. in front of Chantilly were attacked by Mosby's men. The reserve was immediately ordered under arms and charged the Confederates, driving them for 2 miles into a strip of timber, where Mosby turned and countercharged. Reinforcements coming to the Federal aid the enemy was again driven until darkness stopped the fighting. The Union loss was 5 killed and a number wounded, besides 36 prisoners. Mosby reported no casualties.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863. Arkansas Expedition. During the night of the 9th Brig.-Gen. John W. Davidson threw a pontoon bridge across the Arkansas river and at daylight began crossing his division to the south side. The 2nd division was put under Davidson's command also and the artillery was placed in position to cover the crossing. Davidson's movement was successfully executed and the two columns began moving on Little Rock on both sides of the river. No resistance was met until the column on the south bank (Davidson's) arrived at Bayou Fourche. There the Confederates held their position obstinately until the Federal artillery on the opposite bank opened upon them in flank and rear, when they gave way and were steadily pushed back to the city. By the time the Union force arrived the city had been evacuated, only Marmaduke's cavalry disputing the entrance. A formal surrender by the municipal authorities was received in the evening. The Federals lost 7 men killed, 64 wounded and 1 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were 6 killed, 14 wounded and 13 captured or missing.

Little Rock, Ark., May 28, 1864. 57th U. S. Colored Troops.

Little Rock Landing, Tenn., April 26, 1863. Mississippi Marine Brigade. While on a raid along the Tennessee river the boats of the brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, were attacked near the landing and Duck River island by 700 Confederate cavalry with 2 pieces of artillery. The fight was spirited, but resulted in the defeat and pursuit of the enemy for some 12 miles. The enemy lost 10 killed, while the Federal casualties were 2 killed and 1 wounded.

Little Rock Road, Ark., April 2, 1863. One company of the 5th Kansas Cavalry.

Little Santa Fe, Mo., Nov. 6, 1861. 4th Missouri and 5th Kansas Cavalry, and Kowald's Missouri Battery.

Little Santa Fe, Mo., March 22, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Kansas Cavalry. With 300 men Col. Robert B. Mitchell left the Federal camp about 6:30 p. m. and proceeded to Little Santa Fe, reaching there about 10 p. m. On his arrival he despatched Maj. James M. Pomeroy with a number of men to the house of one Tate, said to be in league with the guerrilla Quantrill, to arrest the owner. When Pomeroy demanded a surrender he was fired upon through the door. The Federal troops returned the fire and 2 men came out and surrendered, stating that Quantrill and 26 men were within. An attempt to fire the house resulted unsuccessfully and Pomeroy was wounded. On the second attempt the house was set on fire and the unwounded men within made a break for the woods, 2 being shot and killed. The killed and wounded, some 6 or 7, within the house were burned with it. The only casualty to the Union force besides Pomeroy's wound was 1 soldier mortally wounded.

Little Sewell Mountain, W. Va., Nov. 6, 1863. Duffie's Expedition. Brig.-Gen. Alfred N. Duffie, commanding an expedition from Charleston to Lewisburg, says in his report: "On the 6th the whole command marched to Meadow Bluff, 15 miles this side of Lewisburg. We encountered the enemy's pickets on Little Sewell mountain, and drove them a distance of 5 miles, capturing 2 of them."

Littlestown, Pa., June 30, 1863. Cavalry, 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps. During the movements before the battle of Gettysburg the cavalry of Geary's division was attacked at Littlestown by Stuart's cavalry, which was driven off without much difficulty after half an hours fight. No casualties were reported.

Little Washington, Va., Nov. 15, 1862. (See Fayetteville.)

Liverpool Heights, Miss., Feb. 3-4, 1864. Detachments of 11th Illinois Infantry, 8th Louisiana Colored Infantry and 1st Mississippi Colored Cavalry. During the Meridian expedition a side expedition, under Col. James H. Coates, was sent up the Yazoo river in transports under escort of gunboats. On the morning of the 3d the Confederates opened on the gunboats with 2 pieces of field artillery and Coates immediately landed 250 men of the 11th Ill., who steadily advanced up the hill and drove the enemy from his first position. By the time he had rallied, one wing of the 8th La. colored infantry had been thrown to the right of the Illinois detachment, but the Federals were hard pressed and it became necessary for the balance of the 11th Ill. to go to the assistance of the troops already engaged. About this time the Confederates opened fire from 2 pieces of artillery and attempted to outflank the Union men, a movement which was frustrated by Coates bringing the remainder of his force into action. A charge by the first battalion of the 11th Ill. was repulsed and the Confederates in a countercharge were themselves repulsed and driven back over the hill on which the contest had been waged. The following day as the transports were passing the heights the Confederates on the opposite shore opened upon them with musketry.

The troops on board returned the fire from behind hastily constructed barricades of boxes, etc., and the enemy was driven away. The Confederate casualties were not ascertained; the losses on the Union side were 6 killed, 26 wounded and 8 captured or missing.

Livingston Road, Miss., Oct. 18, 1863. Part of 15th and 17th Army Corps. This was the last engagement of an expedition under Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson from Messinger's ferry on the Big Black river to the vicinity of Canton. After the fight at Robinson's mills on the 17th, McPherson learned that a large Confederate force was concentrating at Canton, and deemed it advisable to return to the Big Black. That night he encamped at the junction of the Vernon and Clinton and the Livingston and Brownsville roads, where he was attacked on the morning of the 18th by the Confederates under Loring, Adams and Jackson. The Union troops fell back in good order, pursued through Clinton by Jackson's cavalry, which did no material damage. The Federal loss during the entire expedition was 4 killed, 10 wounded and a few stragglers missing. The enemy's loss was reported as 5 killed, 20 wounded and 20 captured. Among the wounded was Gen. Wirt Adams.

Livonia, La., May 30, 1864. (See Atchafalaya River, Expedition to.)

Lizzard's, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862. Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. On this date the cavalry division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, was advancing from Triune to Murfreesboro, with the 3d and 4th Ohio deployed as skirmishers. About 6 miles from Murfreesboro the enemy's pickets were met and driven back some 2 miles to Lizzard's place, where 2 pieces of artillery, supported by infantry and dismounted cavalry, were found posted in the edge of the wood. Both cannon opened a fire of grape and canister on the Union advance, and Maj. Pugh was sent forward to reconnoiter the enemy's position. While thus engaged a body of Confederate cavalry tried to gain his flank and rear. Pugh ordered his men to change front and charged the flanking party, driving them back to the woods. The 1st brigade was then formed in line of battle and moved forward, when after a sharp skirmish the enemy retreated. The Union loss was 2 killed, 7 wounded and 9 missing. Seven Confederates were captured, but their loss in killed and wounded was not ascertained.

Lobelville, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1864.

Locke's Mill, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1863. 6th Tennessee Cavalry. A scouting party, consisting of a sergeant and 10 men of the 6th Tenn. cavalry, encountered a squad of 6 or 7 Confederates at Locke's mill near Moscow. The sergeant formed his men across the road and when the enemy approached within 60 yards the Federals fired, mortally wounding a lieutenant. No casualties on the Union side.

Locke's Ford, Va., Sept. 13, 1864. Reserve Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Shenandoah campaign. This affair was a demonstration made at Locke's ford on the Opequan creek, in which 11 Confederates of Breckenridge's corps were captured. No casualties were reported in the Federal force.

Lockhart's Mill, Miss., Oct. 6, 1863. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps. This engagement was an incident of Chalmers' raid. While the brigade was crossing the Coldwater river Chalmers attacked in the rear, but after some sharp fighting was driven off. There was 1 man wounded on each side.

Lockridge's Mill, Tenn., May 5, 1862. Detachment of 5th Iowa Cavalry. Learning of a trade being carried on between the people of Dresden and Paris and the Confederate troops, Col. William W. Lowe sent Maj. Carl Boernstein with about 150 men to break it up. Finding no enemy at Paris, Boernstein pushed on to Lockridge's mill on the Obion

river and bivouacked. The command had not been in camp more than 20 minutes when it was attacked by about 1,200 Confederate cavalry under Col. Thomas Claiborne. The result was the complete dispersion of the Union force with a loss of 4 killed, 6 wounded and about 60 captured. No casualties were reported on the Confederate side.

Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. (See Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.)

Logan's Cross Roads, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862. (See Mill Springs.)

London, Ky., Aug. 17, 1862. Detachment of the 3d Tennessee Infantry. Col. Houk, with five companies of his regiment, was attacked by a large force of Confederate cavalry at London and after a gallant resistance of an hour was forced to seek shelter in the mountain ridges near the town. After 5 days of privations his command reached camp at Cumberland gap. In the fight at London the enemy lost a lieutenant-colonel and several soldiers killed, and a number wounded. Houk's loss was not reported.

London, Ky., July 26, 1863. 44th Ohio Mounted Infantry. Col. John S. Scott, reporting the operations of his Confederate cavalry brigade in a raid in eastern Kentucky, states that his force drove the 44th Ohio mounted infantry from London on the evening of the 26th. Scott makes the only mention of the affair to be found in the official records of the war, but states no casualties.

Lone Jack, Mo., Aug. 15-16, 1862. Missouri Militia and 3d Indiana Battery. With 800 men Maj. Emory S. Foster of the 7th Mo. cavalry (militia) marched on Lone Jack, arriving there about 9 p. m. Col. Coffee with about 800 Confederates was driven out in confusion and Foster camped in the town. About daylight next morning the Union pickets were driven in and half an hour later a desperate assault was made on the town by the combined forces of Cockrell, Thompson, Hays and Quantrill, about 3,000 strong. The strongest efforts were directed against the flanks, but neither were turned. After the fight had been in progress about an hour Coffee returned with his command and charged the guns, which he succeeded in capturing. Foster was wounded, Capt. M. H. Brawner assumed command and withdrew the force to Lexington. The Federal loss was 43 killed, 154 wounded and 75 captured, an aggregate loss of 272. Brawner estimated the enemy's killed at 118.

Lone Jack, Mo., March 12, 1865. Detachment 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. A. W. Mullins, commanding the regiment, reported from Pleasant Hill on the 13th: "My foot scout has just returned. Had a fight last night 2 miles east of Lone Jack with 2 bushwhackers. The latter escaped, though one of them went off evidently wounded. My men captured 2 revolvers."

Lone Pine, Cal., March 20, 1862. A report from Lieut.-Col. George S. Evans of the California infantry states that he learned "there had been a fight at the Lone Pine between 20 white men, under command of Capt. Anderson of Aurora, and about 40 Indians, in which engagement 11 Indians were killed and 3 white men wounded."

Long Bridge, Va., June 12, 1864. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. In the movement to the James river, after the battle of Cold Harbor, the division, Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding, was assigned to the duty of covering both the front and rear of the army. Just after dark on the 12th the advance (Chapman's brigade) reached Long Bridge, expecting to find the pontoons in position for crossing. The enemy, from a line of rifle-pits on the south bank, prevented the laying of the pontoons and the officer in charge had been unable to procure assistance from the 5th corps. Col. Chapman halted his brigade until Wilson came up with the remainder of the division, and then dismounted the 22nd N. Y. and 3d Ind. for action. The former was sent about 50

yards above the site of the old bridge, which had been destroyed, and effected a crossing by means of fallen trees and overhanging limbs. The 3d Ind. launched some pontoons and pushed across directly in the face of a sharp fire. Once on the south side of the river the two regiments charged the enemy and drove him from his intrenchments. The bridge was then laid and the entire division crossed over, driving the Confederates rapidly in the direction of White Oak swamp. No losses reported.

Long's Mills, Tenn., July 28, 1864. Detachment of 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 23d Army Corps. Col. W. Y. Dillard, commanding the 1st brigade, reported from Cumberland gap under date of July 29: "Col. (R. A.) Davis has just returned from a scout. He fought the rebels at Long's mills yesterday near Mulberry gap, whipping them badly, killing and wounding 21, capturing 8 prisoners and 20 horses. No one hurt on our side."

Long View, Ark., March 29, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863. (See Chattanooga.)

Lookout Station, Mo., Aug. 20, 1861. Missouri Militia. A train on the Pacific railroad loaded with militia was fired into by Confederates in ambush while passing Lookout Station. The fire was returned by the men in the cars, but as no losses were reported on either side the casualties are unknown.

Loper's Cross Roads, S. C., Feb. 2, 1865. 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps. The division broke camp at Hickory hill at 6 a. m. and moved toward Loper's cross-roads, the 1st brigade, Col. Theodore Jones, in advance. About 2 p. m. a body of Confederate cavalry was met and the skirmishing at once commenced. Jones threw forward the 6th Mo. and 30th Ohio, and these two regiments, supported by the rest of the brigade, slowly forced the enemy back across Duck creek, or Duck branch, the fighting continuing until dark. Union loss, 5 men wounded; enemy's loss not ascertained.

Los Patricios, Tex., March 15, 1864. Maj. Mat. Nolan, of the Confederate army, reports that 62 men under his command were attacked by about 125 Federals and that after a hard fight the Union force was driven back, leaving 5 dead on the field. The Confederates lost 2 killed and as many wounded.

Lost Mountain, Ga., June 15-17, 1864. (See Gilgal Church.)

Lost Mountain, Ga., Oct. 4-7, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. While Hood's army was moving north toward Tennessee in the effort to draw Sherman away from Atlanta, the cavalry of Brig.-Gen. Kenner Garrard had almost constant skirmishing for 4 days with the cavalry of the enemy in the vicinity of Lost mountain. Neither details nor casualties were reported.

Lotspeich Farm, Mo., July 9, 1862. Detachment of 1st Iowa Cavalry. Some 180 men attacked Quantrill's camp on the Lotspeich farm at daylight. The first attack was repulsed, but without loss to the assailants, a second storming party found the Confederate position too strong to be easily taken, and the Federals retired with the loss of 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Quantrill lost 1 man killed.

Loudon, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1864. (See Lenoir's Station, same date.)

Loudoun Heights, Va., Jan. 10, 1864. Battalion Maryland Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade. Between 3 and 4 a. m. the Confederates made an attack on the camp of this battalion, charging from three sides. Company A held the enemy in check long enough for the rest of the garrison to rally and the enemy was then driven back with a loss of 5 killed, 2 mortally wounded and 1 captured. The Union loss was 4 killed and 17 wounded.

Louisa, Ky., March 25-26, 1863. Troops of the Eastern District of

Kentucky. About 3 p. m. of the 25th the enemy in considerable force appeared in sight of the Federal encampment at Louisa and after reconnoitering for a time went into camp. Desultory skirmishing was kept up until a late hour and it was expected that the Confederates would attack in the morning, but it was discovered soon after daylight that they had retired during the night. A detachment was immediately sent in pursuit, but the enemy had so much the start that he could not be overtaken. The Union loss was 1 killed, 2 wounded and 4 missing; the Confederates were reported to have lost 7 killed and more than 20 wounded.

Louisa Court House, Va., May 2, 1863. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. The only mention of this engagement is contained in Confederate Brig.-Gen. W. H. F. Lee's report of Stoneman's raid, which says: "Saturday (2d), reached Gordonsville at 11 a. m.; heard on my arrival that a large body of the enemy was at Trevilian Depot and Louisa Court House; sent the 9th Va. in that direction; their vedettes were driven in by the enemy; they charged and drove them 3 miles, killing and wounding a number and took 32 prisoners—1 lieutenant. My loss was 3 or 4 wounded. Went to their assistance with 13th Va. and 2 pieces of artillery; met Col. Beale falling back; took a position and awaited their approach; they did not advance."

Louisiana Belle (U. S. Steamer), May 22, 1863. (See Barre's Landing, La.)

Louisville, Ga., Nov. 29-30, 1864. Detachments and Foraging Parties of the 14th and 20th Army Corps. The engagements about Louisville on the last two days of November consisted of a series of attacks by Wheeler's cavalry on the pickets and foraging parties sent out by the different brigades and regiments of the two corps. Of these affairs the following were the most important. Capt. Watson, with six companies of the 113th N. Y. infantry, was guarding a train, when he was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy and compelled to fall back on the picket line, losing 2 wagons and 7 men captured. Brig.-Gen. J. D. Morgan ordered a brigade to Watson's support and the enemy beat a hasty and disorderly retreat. Three companies of the 10th Mich., while on grand guard east of the camp, were attacked by a large force of mounted infantry. A charge drove the Confederates across an open field, with a loss of 3 killed and several wounded. At the edge of the woods they reformed their lines and tried in vain to drive the Michigan men back. Reinforcements were ordered to the support of the three companies, but before they arrived the enemy gave up the fight and went away. Capt. Atkins, commanding a foraging party of the 78th Ill., was surrounded on the Waynesboro road and 8 of his men were captured. Lieut.-Col. Vernon hurried to his assistance and dispersed the attacking party, but failed to recapture the prisoners. Six wagons, under charge of Lieut. Coe, acting assistant quartermaster, were attacked just outside the picket line, and 4 wagons were captured. The other two were hurried inside the lines closely followed by the enemy. Capt. Dunphy drew up Co. G, 10th Mich. infantry, and when the Confederates were within easy range delivered a volley, killing 3 men and wounding several others. The company then charged and recaptured the wagons, the Confederates scattering in all directions. Lieut.-Col. J. O. Martin, commanding the 17th N. Y. infantry, sent out a foraging party of 40 men under Lieut. Magee. This party was cut off by some of the Confederate cavalry and a desperate effort made to capture the men. Martin sent out a detachment to Magee's rescue, but this was forced back to the picket line. The whole regiment was then pushed forward to Magee's relief and the enemy was driven off with some loss. The activity of the Confederates on the Warrenton and Augusta roads led Lieut.-Col. Langley, command-

ing the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 14th corps, to deploy the 86th and 125th Ill. as skirmishers, supported by the 52nd Ohio and 22nd Ind., to clear the roads and protect the Union foragers. He encountered the enemy a short distance from Louisville and after a short but sharp skirmish defeated him. The Confederates took shelter behind a gin-house filled with cotton bales. Langley sent Maj. Holmes, with part of the 52nd Ohio, to destroy the building, which was accordingly burned. In this affair Langley recaptured a foraging party of the 20th corps. The losses in all these skirmishes were comparatively light.

Louisville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1863. 6th Illinois Cavalry.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Aug. 20-21, 1862. Morgan's Raid. The Confederates under Col. John H. Morgan made a successful raid on the Louisville & Nashville railroad between Gallatin and Edgefield junction, near Nashville. The only forces opposed to him were small detachments guarding the several bridges and trestles along the road. These guards were repulsed at Drake's creek, Pilot knob, Manscoe creek and Edgefield junction, the total Union loss during the raid being about 60 in killed and wounded and some 120 captured.

Lovejoy's Station, Ga., July 29, 1864. (See McCook's Raid.)

Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Aug. 18-22, 1864. Kilpatrick's Raid. Acting under orders from Gen. Sherman the expedition left camp at Sandtown on the evening of the 18th, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. It consisted of the 3d division, temporarily commanded by Col. E. H. Murray, and the 1st and 2nd brigades of the 2nd division, respectively commanded by Cols. R. H. G. Minty and Eli Long, with two field batteries, the whole command numbering 4,500 men. The object of the raid was to cut the enemy's communications on the south of Atlanta. Long's brigade, which was in advance, encountered some pickets of the 6th Texas near Camp creek, drove them across the creek to their camp, about a mile away, where the entire regiment was routed about 10 p. m. About midnight Ross' brigade of Confederate cavalry appeared in front to dispute further advance. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Jones, commanding the 2nd brigade, 3d division, threw forward the 8th Ind., dismounted, and this regiment, with the 10th Ohio, quickly dislodged Ross and drove him down a cross road toward East Point, where he was held until the entire column had passed, when Jones took up a position as rear-guard. The West Point railroad was struck at Red Oak about daylight on the 19th and a section of track torn up. Here Ross made an attack on the Union rear, but it was repulsed and Kilpatrick moved forward on the Fayetteville road. At Flint river bridge the enemy was found posted in a strong position on the opposite bank, and as soon as the Federal advance appeared opened a brisk fire of artillery and musketry. Long's brigade dismounted, deployed as skirmishers and, aided by the fire of the two batteries, succeeded in forcing the Confederates to retire from the river bank. The brigade then remounted, charged, and drove the enemy back to Jonesboro. Minty was ordered to move forward with his own and Long's brigades and occupy the town. Minty's brigade was dismounted, the 4th Mich. deployed as skirmishers, the 4th U. S. and the 1st Ohio regiments formed in line, with a section of artillery between them, and pressed forward, closely supported by the 3d and 4th Ohio and Long's brigade. The skirmishers soon encountered Ross' and Ferguson's cavalry brigades and drove them steadily into the town, where they took shelter in the houses and opened fire from the windows. Lieut. Robinson was directed to bring up his guns and shell every house from which a gun was fired. Five minutes of this warfare was sufficient for the Confederates, who hurried out of town and the Union troops took possession. The railroad buildings were burned and a section of the track destroyed.

At 9 p. m. Murray was ordered to move down the railroad toward Griffin to protect the flanks of the 3d division, which was to tear up the track. About half a mile from the town the enemy was found in force, posted behind barricades. Murray's advance was first checked and then driven back. It was so dark that the Confederate position could be determined only by the line of fire, which enveloped the front and both flanks. Jones was ordered to dismount the 8th Ind. and 2nd Ky. on the right of the road, the 3d Ky. on the left, and these regiments, with the 10th Ohio on the road, mounted, made a gallant charge on the enemy's position but failed to dislodge him. Murray then withdrew his command and joined the main column about daylight on the 20th on the McDonough road. An attack was made on the rear-guard but it was repulsed by Long's brigade. On the march to Lovejoy's Station Minty's and Long's brigades occupied the advance. About a mile from the station the road forked, one branch running through the town and the other crossing the railroad a short distance north of it. Minty sent the 4th Mich., under Maj. Mix, up the latter road, with instructions to reach the railroad and destroy as much of it as possible. Mix reached the road and began his work of destruction, when a sharp fire was opened on the advance. For a little while it looked as if Minty's brigade was to be annihilated, but the 2nd brigade quickly formed in line, the Chicago Board of Trade battery was wheeled into position, and the attack was checked. Almost immediately afterward the enemy rallied and made a desperate charge on the battery, which was forced to fall back, leaving one gun disabled on the ground and losing several of the men. The gun was later recovered. The Confederate cavalry next made an attack on the rear and Minty was ordered to withdraw his command, form on the right of the road and prepare for a charge. The ground over which the charge was ordered was full of gullies and intersected by several rail fences, but at the word of command the whole line dashed forward with drawn sabers and in the face of a galling fire rode into the enemy's lines. The Confederates stood their ground until the cavalry was almost upon them, when they broke and fled in confusion. Minty pursued them for about 3 miles, capturing 3 pieces of artillery, 3 battleflags and several prisoners, while the bloody sabers of his men told the story of the large number killed or wounded. Kilpatrick then ordered Minty to cover the march to McDonough. Before the head of the column got in motion the rear was attacked by Cleburne's infantry division and a fight of 3 hours ensued, in which Long was severely wounded, the command of his brigade devolving on Col. Eggleston, of the 1st Ohio, who was ordered to withdraw his forces behind a new line, consisting of the 7th Pa., the 4th Mich. and Bennett's battery. Cleburne advanced and attacked this line, which was protected by rail breastworks, hastily constructed, but he was effectually checked, and the engagement at Lovejoy's Station was at an end.

While the main body of the expedition was operating in the neighborhood of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station a detachment under Lieut.-Col. Robert Klein, of the 3d Ind., made a descent on the Macon railroad. This detachment of 305 men left the main column at Stevens' farm, 7 miles from Fairburn, at 11 p. m. on the 18th and moved to Fayetteville, where a small force of the enemy was found stationed. This was quickly dispersed, a few taken prisoners, 40 mules captured and 20 wagons burned. Klein's objective point was Fayette Station, but through a mistake of his guide he struck the railroad at Bear Creek Station about 11 a. m. on the 19th. From this point he moved toward Lovejoy's, tearing up the track at intervals until about 3 miles were destroyed, with the same distance of telegraph wire. He captured a train of 9 cars loaded with whiskey, meal, lard, etc., ran it into a ditch and applied the torch. About 3

miles below Lovejoy's he captured a second train, but before he could destroy it he was attacked in the front by a considerable body of infantry and on the flank by cavalry. Seeing himself outnumbered, he abandoned the train and fell back over the road he had come in the morning. Two miles from Fayetteville he was attacked in the rear and a brisk fire was kept up until the town was reached. Here a force was found drawn up in front to intercept him, but a saber charge scattered it in all directions and Klein proceeded without further hindrance, reaching Sandtown on the 20th.

The Union losses during the raid were 64 killed, 209 wounded and 218 missing. The Confederate casualties were reported as being 264 killed, 664 wounded and 292 missing. Although the expedition did not prove as successful as Sherman had hoped, it was not without some good results. A large amount of government stores were destroyed at various points, 97 horses, 221 mules and 231 wagons captured, and several miles of railroad track torn up. The failure of the undertaking to accomplish all that was expected led Sherman to move the main body of his army around to the right, which movement Hood was unable to meet, and thus the Confederates were forced to evacuate Atlanta.

Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Sept. 2-5, 1864. 4th and 23d Army Corps, and Army of the Tennessee. Hardee evacuated his position at Jonesboro on the night of the 1st and fell back to Lovejoy's Station, about 6 miles farther south, where he threw up breastworks and made a stand. On the morning of the 2nd he was pursued by the 4th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. David S. Stanley, the Army of the Tennessee, under Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, and the Army of the Ohio (the 23d corps), under Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield. Davis' corps of the Army of the Cumberland was left at Jonesboro to bury the dead and collect the captured property. About noon a line of battle was formed, Howard's skirmishers drove the enemy from a height on the left of his works, after which the whole line advanced close up to the Confederate breastworks, which were nearly completed. Part of Stanley's troops gained and carried a part of the enemy's intrenchments, but for lack of adequate support was compelled to retire. That night information reached the Union armies that Atlanta had been surrendered to Gen. Slocum, and on the 3d Sherman issued orders for all the different commands to return to the city and vicinity. Skirmishing continued about Lovejoy's Station until the 5th, when the Federal troops were withdrawn and went into camp near the city.

Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Nov. 16, 1864. 3d Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi. Learning on the 15th that part of Wheeler's cavalry and the Georgia militia, under Gen. Cobb, were at Lovejoy's Station, Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, commanding the division, made a reconnaissance in that direction the next morning. The advance was driven back upon the main body of Wheeler's forces, which were found posted in the old trenches thrown up by Gen. Hood's army in its retreat. Part of the 8th Ind. was dismounted, and by a courageous charge drove the enemy from his works. Murray's entire brigade then charged, completely routing the Confederates, killing and wounding a large number and capturing 2 fine Rodman guns. No casualties reported on the side of the Federals.

Love's Bridge, S. C., March 8, 1865. 38th Indiana Infantry. During the campaign of the Carolinas the 14th army corps approached Lumber river on the 8th and Love's or Blue's bridge over the stream was secured by Lieut. Benjamin P. Dewey, with a detachment of the 38th Ind., before the Confederates guarding it could burn it. No casualties were reported.

Lovettsville, Va., Aug. 8, 1861. 19th New York Infantry.

Lovettsville, Va., Oct. 21, 1862. 1st and 2nd Brigades, 2nd Division;

Knap's, Pennsylvania Battery; Detachment, 6th New York Cavalry. At 2:30 a. m. this command, under Brig.-Gen. John W. Geary, left Loudoun heights and proceeded in the direction of Lovettsville to intercept a Confederate foraging train. Just beyond Hillsboro several of the enemy's scouts were captured and small detachments were sent out on both sides, while the main body proceeded to Lovettsville. About a mile and a half from Wheatland a portion of White's Confederate cavalry was encountered drawn up in battle line on the edge of the wood with the sharpshooters stationed behind some adjacent haystacks. The cavalry remaining with the column, about 200 in number, immediately attacked and the enemy beat a hasty retreat, closely pursued for 4 or 5 miles. Geary's loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded; the Confederate casualties were 2 killed, 12 wounded and 22 captured or missing.

Lovettsville, Va., Jan. 18, 1865. 6th New York Cavalry. Col. White, of Rosser's Confederate cavalry, crossed Short hill with a force of 220 men and surprised the vedettes of the 6th N. Y. on the Harper's Ferry road. He then forced back the reserve, but the entire regiment turned out and in a few minutes turned White's flank, driving him from the field with a loss of 3 killed and 11 wounded. The Union loss was 2 killed and 5 wounded. The enemy was pursued to Purcellville, but was not overtaken.

Low Creek, W. Va., June 21, 1863. Organizations not given.

Lowndesboro, Ala., April 10, 1865. Detachment of 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. During Wilson's raid the 1st Wis. was sent forward to relieve the 7th Ky., which had been skirmishing with the enemy all the way from Selma. Capt. Edward D. Town with Companies A and B, having the advance, charged and drove the Confederates into and through Lowndesboro, capturing the commissary of the 7th Ala. cavalry. No casualties were reported.

Lucas Bend, Mo., Sept. 8-10, 1861. Detachment of Forces of Southeast Missouri. On the 8th the gunboat Lexington started on a reconnaissance to Columbus. While attempting to pass the foot of Lucas bend a Confederate battery opened upon it but before it could get the range the vessel was out of reach. On the 10th several gunboats engaged the batteries at Lucas bend all day. The Yankee was disabled and 1 man was wounded on board the Conestoga.

Lucas Bend, Mo., Oct. 7, 1861. Gunboats Lexington and Tyler. Pursuant to orders from Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Com. Henry Walke with the two gunboats proceeded down the river from Cairo. Near Lucas bend the vessels opened fire upon a portion of the defenses and developed the fire of five batteries. The object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished, the gunboats returned to Cairo.

Luce's Plantation, Miss., May 13, 1864. Expedition under Brig.-Gen. John McArthur. During an expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City the Federals drove the enemy steadily from Benton to Luce's plantation, where the Confederates attempted to test the Union strength but were easily driven from their position by artillery and cavalry. The casualties were not reported.

Lumpkin's Station, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864. 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps. On this date the brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Miles, was engaged in destroying the tracks of the Savannah & Augusta railroad and acting as rear-guard to the wagon train. A small body of Confederate cavalry made a demonstration against that portion tearing up the track, but a few shots from the 21st Ohio dispersed them and the work proceeded without further interruption.

Luna Landing, Ark., Feb. 22, 1864. 1st Mississippi Marine Brigade (Missouri Volunteers).

Lundy's Lane, Ala., April 17, 1863. (See Courtland, Expedition to.)

Lusby's Mill, Ky., June 20, 1862. Missouri Home Guards. A party of Confederates attacked the camp of about 25 Home Guards about one mile east of Lusby's mill. Two Federal soldiers were killed, while the enemy suffered a loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Luray, Va., June 30, 1862. Detachments of 1st Maine, 1st Vermont, 1st Michigan cavalry. As an incident of a reconnaissance through the Luray valley by a detachment of the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of the Shenandoah, the Confederate cavalry was discovered drawn up in line of battle on a hill half a mile out of Luray. The Federal advance charged the enemy, who after a slight resistance retreated with a loss of 2 men captured. The Union side lost 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Luray, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. In the pursuit of the Confederates from Fisher's hill Custer's brigade encountered two brigades of Wickham's cavalry near Luray and engaged them. Lowell's brigade was hurried to Custer's support, and after a brilliant action of 30 minutes the enemy was routed with a loss of nearly 100 prisoners and a battleflag belonging to the 6th Va. cavalry.

Lynchburg, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1864. Detachment of 12th Indiana Cavalry. A scouting party of the 12th Ind. met Forrest's advance, in his raid into Alabama and Tennessee, a short distance from Lynchburg and had a sharp skirmish. No casualties are mentioned in the only report (Maj.-Gen. R. H. Milroy's) there is of the affair.

Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Army of West Virginia. After Sigel's defeat at New Market, Maj.-Gen. David Hunter was placed in command of the Army of West Virginia. To divide Lee's force Gen. Grant ordered a movement in the Shenandoah valley, stating his object in the following extract from a dispatch to Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck: "If Hunter can possibly get to Charlottesville and Lynchburg, he should do so." Accordingly on May 28 Hunter moved from camp at Cedar creek and after fighting at Piedmont, Lexington, Otter creek and New London he drove the enemy from Diamond hill on the afternoon of June 17 and that night deployed his forces before Lynchburg. In the morning two divisions of infantry were posted on the Bedford road and Duffie with his cavalry was ordered to attack vigorously on the Forestville road, the extreme left of the Federal line, while two squadrons of Averell's cavalry were stationed on the other end of the line on the Campbell Court House road. While these dispositions were being made the Confederates attacked the center, hoping to be able to cut Hunter's line in two. The fight lasted half an hour, when the enemy was repulsed in the center, but he renewed with vigor his attacks on the flanks. In these last efforts he was finally entirely foiled and driven back within his works. The 116th Ohio followed closely and even entered the intrenchments, but being unsupported was compelled to fall back. During the night Hunter quietly withdrew to Liberty because of a contemplated attack of the enemy and a shortage of ammunition. The casualties were slight. The Federal losses in the whole Lynchburg campaign were 103 killed, 564 wounded and 271 captured or missing.

Lynch Creek, S. C., Feb. 26, 1865. Detachment of 15th Army Corps. During Sherman's advance through the Carolinas Logan's corps arrived at Lynch creek at two bridges—Tiller's and Kelly's. The stream was so swollen that it was impossible to cross the trains by fording, but Corse's division managed to cross the stream and drove Butler's division of Confederate cavalry from its position guarding the bridges. The casualties were not reported.

Lynnville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1864. (See Campbellsville, same date.)

Lynnville, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1864. Detachment of Wilson's Cavalry. During the pursuit of Hood the cavalry came up with the Confederate rear-guard at Lynnville. The enemy was easily driven with considerable loss in killed, wounded and captured. No Union casualties reported.

Lyon County, Ky., April 29, 1865. Detachments of 153d Indiana Infantry and 17th Kentucky Cavalry. The detachments, sent out to intercept a guerrilla band crossing the river near Princeton, Ky., were attacked and overwhelmed by the enemy in superior numbers, with a loss of 5 killed, 2 wounded and 5 missing.

McConnellsburg, Pa., June 25, 1863. Detachment of 1st New York Cavalry. Maj. Alonzo W. Adams with a detachment of the 1st N. Y. charged the pickets of the enemy at McConnellsburg and drove them into the town, creating a great commotion in a large Confederate force there. No casualties were reported. The engagement was an incident of the Gettysburg campaign.

McCook's Raid (Near Atlanta), Ga., July 27-31, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, and Harrison's Cavalry Brigade. Pursuant to orders from Gen. Sherman the expedition, numbering about 4,000 men and commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. M. McCook, left the right of the army at daybreak on the 27th to break the railway communications south of Atlanta. In the meantime the enemy had obtained information of the movement and all his available forces were concentrated in that quarter to prevent the destruction of the railroads. McCook moved down the west bank of the Chattahoochee river to a point near Campbellton, where he laid a pontoon bridge and crossed on the 28th. Here a portion of his command was engaged with a detachment of Ross' cavalry, under the command of Col. Harrison, but the Union troops drove the enemy out of the way and proceeded on to Palmetto, a station on the Atlanta & West Point railroad, where, on the morning of the 29th, they tore up about 3 miles of track. The telegraph was cut at Palmetto and Fairburn, and a train of wagons was burned at Fayetteville, where 250 prisoners were taken. McCook's next objective point was Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon & Western railroad, where nearly 3 miles of track were destroyed and about 5 miles of telegraph wire torn down. From Lovejoy's McCook expected to move to McDonough and form a junction there with Gen. Stoneman, who had moved with his cavalry from the left of the army on the 27th with instructions to cooperate with McCook. (See Stoneman's Raid.) Before starting for McDonough McCook learned that Wheeler's cavalry was between him and that place and decided to return to the Chattahoochee by way of Newnan. Some skirmishing had occurred at the several points where the command had been operating, but no serious opposition was met until the expedition started back toward the main body of the army. Near Newnan the railroad and telegraph were cut in three places. At Brown's mill, a short distance west of Newnan, McCook was surrounded by an overwhelming force, consisting of the cavalry commands of Wheeler, Jackson and Roddey, besides a large force of infantry. In the hope of breaking their lines and reaching the river McCook ordered a charge against Ross' Texas brigade, which was almost completely destroyed, Ross himself being taken prisoner. Fresh troops were hurried to the assistance of the Texans and for a little while it looked dark for the Union forces. They were all seasoned veterans, however, and knew how to fight. McCook put in every available man, even to his escort, and by a desperate attack succeeded in breaking the line and reaching the river, where some of the 2nd and 8th Ind. took position in a stockade to hold the enemy in check until the main body of the command was safe. Here they fought until their last cartridge was gone, when they fell into the hands of the enemy. Of this action McCook says in his report: "They cheerfully sacrificed themselves

to insure the safety of their comrades. History contains no nobler example of devotion, or names more worthy to be handed down to posterity as heroes." The Federal loss during the raid was about 500. That of the enemy, according to newspapers published on the succeeding day, was between 800 and 900. These newspapers severely censured the Confederate generals for permitting any of McCook's command to escape from their vastly superior force. The results of the expedition were the destruction of about 6 miles of railroad track; 5 miles of telegraph destroyed; 1,160 wagons burned; 2,000 mules killed or disabled; 1,000 bales of cotton burned; and large quantities of provisions and tobacco destroyed.

McDonough Road, Ga., Nov. 6, 1864. Pickets of the 2nd Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. During the day of the 5th the 2nd brigade marched out from Atlanta on the McDonough road and encamped. Before the start to return was made next day the pickets were attacked by a force of Confederate cavalry, but the enemy was driven back. The Federal pickets suffered the loss of 1 man killed.

McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862. Milroy's and Schenck's Brigades. Brig.-Gen. Robert H. Milroy ascertained that the Confederate forces under Gens. Johnson and Jackson had effected a junction on the 7th and were advancing to attack McDowell. Early on the morning of the 8th the enemy was seen upon Bull Pasture mountain, about 2 miles distant, and Union skirmishers were sent out under cover of a heavy artillery fire. About 3 p. m. it was reported that the enemy was attempting to plant a battery upon the mountain where it would command the whole Federal encampment and Milroy ordered the 25th and 75th Ohio to charge up the hill and drive the enemy from his position. This was done most gallantly, the Confederates being compelled to fall back to the other side of the mountain. The position was maintained until 8 p. m. when Milroy ordered a return, and under cover of darkness left the town, the ammunition having given out. About 10 a. m. Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck had arrived with a few reinforcements, but not enough to materially alter the difference in the size of the forces engaged. Milroy lost 26 killed, 227 wounded and 3 missing; the enemy 75 killed and 423 wounded.

McGirt's Creek, Fla., March 1, 1864. (See Cedar Creek, same date.)

McGuire's, Ark., Oct. 12, 1863. 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Lieut. M. J. Patton and 5 men charged the pickets of a Confederate force encamped at McGuire's and drove them in. They then charged a small church where the headquarters of the enemy's leader were supposed to be. The affair was an incident of a demonstration against Fayetteville. No casualties were reported.

McKenzie's Creek, Mo., April 15, 1865. Detachment of 7th Kansas Cavalry. Lieut. William W. Crane, with 20 men of the 7th Kan., surprised a party of 15 guerrillas in their camp on McKenzie's creek near Patterson. Four of the enemy were killed and the horses of 6 captured, together with a quantity of stolen goods.

McLean's Ford, Va., Oct. 15, 1863. 3d Brigade, 2nd Division, 3d Army Corps, and Battery K, 4th U. S. Artillery. Brig.-Gen. Gershom Mott, commanding the brigade, was ordered to hold McLean's ford against any attempt of the Confederates to take it. About 2:30 p. m., before his dispositions had been entirely made, the enemy attacked the Federal pickets and skirmishers and drove them into the rifle-pits on the north side of Bull run. The Confederate artillery was then brought to bear and covered an attack

of the dismounted men on the rifle-pits which was repulsed, as were several other charges on the same intrenchments. When the Union artillery was brought into position it opened a heavy fire on the Confederate line and compelled it to retire. The fight lasted about 2 hours. Mott reported his loss as 2 killed, 23 wounded and 3 missing, and that of the enemy at 60 killed and wounded. Gen. Lomax, commanding the Confederates, stated that he suffered no loss.

McLemore's Cove, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1865. 6th Tennessee Mounted Infantry. On learning that Gatewood and his Confederate command were in McLemore's cove, Lieut.-Col. George A. Gowin moved out on the afternoon of the 1st and at 10 p. m. attacked the camp, scattering the enemy with a loss of several killed and wounded, and a number of horses captured. There were no casualties on the Union side.

McLoath's Ford, Ga., April 3, 1865. (See Spring Place, same date.)

McMilley's Farm, Ark., Feb. 27, 1865. Detachment of 13th Illinois Cavalry. A scouting party under Capt. George W. Suesberry attacked Capt. Maybery's guerrillas on the McMilley farm, about 25 miles from Pine Bluff. The result was the killing of 8 of the outlaws and the capture of 3. No Federal casualties were reported.

McMinnville, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1862. (See Little Pond, same date.)

McMinnville, Tenn., April 21, 1863. Detachment of Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland. During an expedition to McMinnville from Murfreesboro, Col. Robert H. G. Minty, commanding the cavalry, detached the 4th Mich., a company of the 1st Middle Tenn. and a mountain howitzer and sent them around by the Smithville road. As the main column moved in on the old McMinnville pike the Confederate pickets were encountered about a mile and a half out. Flankers were thrown out and the Federals moved steadily forward. When well within the town the advance charged, and, supported by the flankers and the detachment from the Smithville road, the enemy was driven through the town. The entire Confederate force, including the provost guard, was between 600 and 700 men. There was no detailed report of casualties.

McMinnville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1863. Troops not given.

McMinnville, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1863. Detachment of 4th Tennessee Infantry. During the Confederate raid by Wheeler and Roddey their combined forces approached McMinnville about 11 a. m. on the 3d. When Maj. M. L. Patterson, commanding the post, learned of the Confederate advance he disposed of his small force of 320 men as best he could, and after skirmishing an hour and a half received a flag of truce from Wheeler demanding an unconditional surrender. Thinking it useless to attempt further resistance he submitted, and the garrison was turned over to the Confederates. Seven men were killed and 23 wounded on the Federal side during the skirmishing prior to the surrender, while the Confederates lost 23 killed and twice that number wounded, according to Patterson's estimate.

McMinnville, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1865. 5th Tennessee Cavalry and 42d Missouri Infantry. After pursuing a party of 100 Confederates, supposed to be guerrillas under Perdham, the Federals, under Capt. H. N. Woley, came up with them at their camp near McMinnville. An attack was made up a steep hill with such impetuosity that the enemy was compelled to fall back. Three of the attacking party were wounded and it is thought 2 of the enemy were killed.

Mackville, Ky., July 14, 1862. Kentucky Home Guards. After Col. J. H. Morgan had burned the town of Lebanon he moved through Springfield to Mackville, where he was attacked on the 14th by a detachment of home guards and several of his command were captured. These were recaptured the next day and Morgan moved toward Harrodsburg.

Macon, Ga., July 30, 1864. (See Stoneman's Raid.)

Macon, Ga., Nov. 21, 1864. 92nd Illinois Mounted Infantry. After the engagement at Walnut creek on the 20th this regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Matthew Van Buskirk, was assigned to the duty of rear-guard. About daylight on the 21st the pickets were attacked by a whole brigade of the enemy's cavalry. Skirmishing continued until about 9 o'clock, when the outpost was driven in and immediately afterward the Confederates charged. Van Buskirk waited until they were within easy range, when he gave the word to fire. The first volley sent them flying in all directions and no second attack was made. The Union loss was 2 men captured. From a prisoner it was learned that the enemy lost 65 men in killed and wounded.

Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865. 2nd Cavalry Division, Military Division of Mississippi. This affair was the last engagement of Wilson's raid through Alabama and Georgia. When within 20 miles of Macon the advance division encountered a Confederate cavalry command of 400 men. By a series of brilliant charges by the 17th Ind. the enemy was driven from behind every barricade where he took refuge and was completely routed, throwing away arms and ammunition in the haste of his flight. When nine miles out of the city a Confederate flag of truce was met announcing an armistice between Sherman and Johnston, but Col. Robt. H. G. Minty, commanding the advance, refused to honor it and gave it five minutes to get out of the way. The Federals then continued the charge and dashed over the works into the city, which was surrendered by Gen. Howell Cobb. The results of the capture were 350 commissioned officers, 1,995 enlisted men, 60 pieces of artillery, a large amount of small arms, and all public works. The casualties were not reported.

Madison, Ark., March —, 1863. Detachments of 24th Indiana Infantry, 3d Iowa Cavalry, and 2nd Ohio Battery. During an expedition under Col. Powell Clayton up the St. Francis river on the steamer Hamilton Belle, Clayton surprised and scattered a Confederate band of 75 men at Madison, capturing some 27 of the number. On the return the river was found blockaded by a chain stretched across between the piers of the bridge and the enemy drawn up to give battle. Clayton disembarked his men and attacked, driving the Confederates from the field. The latter left 4 dead, while Clayton had but 1 man wounded. After the passage had been cleared and the vessel passed the bridge it was fired into from the canebrake along shore. A few shots from the guns on board silenced the firing and the enemy withdrew. The expedition took from the 5th to the 12th, but from the reports the exact dates of the fights at Madison can not be determined.

Madison, Ark., April 4, 1863. 3d Iowa Cavalry.

Madison, Ark., Feb. 12, 1865. Detachment of the 87th Illinois Mounted Infantry. On returning toward Madison from a scout into the interior, this detachment under Lieut.-Col. John M. Crebs had a severe skirmish with the enemy in which 2 of the latter were killed and 1 captured. One Union man was captured by having his horse shot under him.

Madison Court House, Va., Sept. 21, 1863. 1st Cavalry Divi-

sion, Army of the Potomac. During a reconnaissance across the Rapidan river, Kilpatrick's division, having the advance, dashed into Madison Court House, surprised a party of 15 Confederate cavalry, and captured some 8 or 10 of them without casualty.

Madison Court House, Va., Dec. 21, 1864. 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Middle Military Division. During an expedition from Winchester toward Gordonsville, the 1st division went to Madison Court House, where it had a skirmish with Jackson's brigade of Confederate cavalry and drove it from the town with slight loss.

Madison Station, Ala., May 17, 1864. 13th Illinois Infantry. The garrison of Madison, consisting of a detachment of the 13th Ill., was attacked by two regiments of mounted infantry under Patterson, with 4 pieces of artillery. After a hard fight the Federals were obliged to abandon the stockade because of the enemy's heavy artillery fire and, with two of the companies which had been deployed as skirmishers, reformed behind the railroad embankment. Outnumbered four to one, the Union troops fell back to the water-tank 3 miles east of the stockade, there rallied and attacked the pursuing column, driving it back to the outskirts of the town. About noon reinforcements arrived and the Confederates were driven from the place after they had destroyed all the camp and garrison equipage and carried off the provisions. The reinforcements pursued and came up with the enemy before his rear had recrossed the river, capturing 4 prisoners and 40 horses, with a loss of 2 or 3 wounded. In the first attack on the garrison some 40 or 50 prisoners were taken by the Confederates.

Madison Station, Ala., Nov. 26, 1864. 101st U. S. Colored Infantry.

Madisonville, Ky., Aug. 25, 1862. Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle, reporting to Maj.-Gen. Wright from Louisville, states: "Forces ordered from Henderson attacked rebels under Johnson at Madisonville; killed 6, captured 17, others fled." This is the only mention of the affair in the official records, so it is not known what forces were engaged.

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 5, 1862. 4th Indiana Cavalry.

Madisonville, Ky., March —, 1863. Detachment of 65th Indiana Infantry. Col. John W. Foster of the 65th Ind. infantry reports that Lieut. G. W. Carey of his regiment with a detail of men attacked a party of 50 guerrillas in the vicinity of Madisonville and captured 6 of them. The exact date of the affair can not be determined from Foster's report.

Madisonville, La., Jan. 3-7, 1864. Expeditionary forces. The occupation of Madisonville, on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, was for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the army at New Orleans. The expedition left that city on Jan. 3, under command of Col. W. W. Kimball, of the 12th Me., and consisted of detachments of the 9th Conn. and 12th Me. infantry, some convalescents of the 13th army corps, Squadron D, 2nd La. cavalry, Battery A, 1st U. S. artillery, 4 guns of the 15th Mass. battery, and the gunboat Commodore—about 1,000 men in all. Upon the occupation of Madisonville scouts and patrols were sent out on the various roads, some skirmishing occurred, but the enemy was nowhere found in force and offered but slight resistance to the movement.

Madisonville, La., Feb. 11, 1864. Detachment of 3d Maryland Cavalry. This detachment under Capt. Adolph Bery was sent to the Fleming farm near Madisonville to ascertain the whereabouts

of a party of Confederates. While searching the woods near the river at this point they were fired into by the enemy on the opposite side of the stream. Finding it impossible to cross and give pursuit, Bery started back for Madisonville, but had not proceeded far when he was attacked on the flank by 75 or 100 of the enemy. His men became confused and scattered, about 10 of the number, including Bery, being wounded and captured.

Madisonville, Miss., Feb. 27, 1864. 33d Wisconsin Infantry. During the Meridian expedition the 33d Wis. was detached and ordered to destroy a bridge across the Pearl river at Madisonville. The regiment encountered a small body of the enemy near Smith's ferry, but the latter broke and fled after a brief resistance and the bridge was effectually destroyed. No casualties reported.

Mad River, Cal., May 14, 1862. (See Angel's Ranch.)

Magnolia Hills, Miss., May 1, 1863. (See Port Gibson.)

Magnolia Landing, La., June 16, 1864. U. S. Transport Landis. As the Landis was passing Magnolia landing, about 7 miles above Port Hudson, she was fired upon by the Confederate batteries. She soon signaled her distress and two gunboats dropped down from Bayou Sara, 3 miles above, when the Confederates withdrew their guns. Confederate reports say that the Landis afterward sank near Baton Rouge. (See also naval volume.)

Mallory's Cross Roads, Va., June 12, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. The division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, with Davies' brigade of Gregg's division, was sent from Trevilian Station to make a reconnaissance on the Gordonsville road, and to secure a by-road leading to Mallory's ford on the North Anna river. At the junction of the Gordonsville and Charlottesville roads Torbert found the enemy strongly entrenched across both roads. One regiment and a section of artillery were placed in position to hold the Charlottesville road, Custer's brigade was advanced toward Gordonsville, and Merritt's brigade was thrown to the extreme right with instructions to turn the enemy's flank if possible. A general advance was then ordered and the Confederates were driven from their first line of intrenchments back to a position behind the railroad embankment, from which they could not be dislodged without severe loss, as they had been reinforced by two regiments of infantry from Gordonsville. Merritt therefore retired to Trevilian Station.

Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. The battle of Malvern Hill was the last of the engagements during the Seven Days' battles (q. v.).

Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 5, 1862. Hooker's and Sedgwick's Divisions, Army of the Potomac. In order to ascertain the enemy's strength in the direction of Richmond and to carry out instructions from Washington, it was necessary that Malvern hill be taken. Accordingly at 5:30 a. m. of the 5th Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker with his own division and Sedgwick's attacked a considerable Confederate force of artillery and infantry and drove it from the hill toward New Market, 4 miles distant, capturing 100 prisoners and killing and wounding several. Hooker's loss was 3 killed and 11 wounded.

Malvern Hill, Va., June 15, 1864. Detachment of the 2nd Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Col. George H. Chapman, commanding the brigade, with the 8th and 22nd N. Y., the 1st Vt. and a section of Fitzhugh's battery made a reconnaissance to Malvern hill, where he developed a considerable force of the enemy and engaged in a sharp skirmish. Finding himself greatly outnumbered, Chapman withdrew his men in good order and returned to his position at Philips' place.

Mammoth Cave, Ky., Aug. 17, 1862. Kentucky Home Guards. A detachment made up of five different companies of home guards pursued a party of guerrillas for about 40 miles and overtook them at Mammoth cave on the 17th. The entire party, numbering 66 men, were either killed or captured, together with their arms and equipments and 43 horses, most of which had been stolen from Kentucky farmers.

Manassas, Va., July 21, 1861. (See Bull Run.)

Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. (See Bull Run, same date.)

Manassas Gap, Va., Nov. 6, 1862. Averell's Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, reporting to President Lincoln, on the operations in Loudoun county, states that Gen. Averell encountered "a force of the enemy this morning at the mouth of Manassas gap, and drove them back into the pass, where they took up a position, supported by artillery." No casualties are reported.

Manassas Gap, Va., July 21-22, 1863. Reserve Brigade Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. In the pursuit of Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, this brigade was detached from its division at Rector-town with orders to occupy Manassas gap. On the 21st the gap was taken and the summit held while the 1st U. S. cavalry pushed on toward Front Royal and engaged the enemy in superior numbers. The 5th and 2nd U. S. cavalry were sent to reinforce the 1st and in the skirmish which followed 27 of the enemy were captured. The following day there was continual skirmishing, although no concerted attempt was made to drive the Federals from their position. No casualties were reported.

Manassas Gap, Va., July 23, 1863. (See Wapping Heights.)

Manassas Junction, Va., Oct. 24, 1862. 1st Vermont and 3d Virginia Cavalry. This affair was a skirmish between a cavalry reconnoitering party and some Confederate cavalry. Neither details nor casualties were reported.

Manchester, Tenn., March 17, 1864. 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

Manchester Pike, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland. During the Stone's River campaign the cavalry in the advance encountered the Confederate pickets a mile out of Murfreesboro. After crossing a small creek 2 miles from the town the enemy commenced shelling the advancing column and Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, commanding the Union cavalry, deployed his men and advanced. Skirmishing was kept up for a distance of 6 miles, where the Confederates were found posted in force, but after a sharp fight they were driven from the field and Stanley returned to within a mile and a half of Murfreesboro to bivouac. The casualties were not reported.

Manchester Pike, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863. Detachments of 1st Middle Tennessee and 4th Michigan Cavalry. A picket of 30 men of the 1st Middle Tenn. cavalry was about to be relieved by 30 men of the 4th Mich. when an attack was made by a considerable force of Confederate cavalry. Lieut. D. R. Snelling of the Tennessee regiment ordered the Michigan men to act as a reserve while his detachment was deployed across the road to check the enemy. The disposition had not been made when the Tennessee troops broke and fled in confusion, carrying the larger part of the Michigan men with them. Corp. John R. Ketchum of the Michigan regiment then rode to the front, and calling upon the men who were willing to help him, succeeded in rallying 4 from his own regiment and 2 of the Tennesseans, with which small force he checked the enemy's advance. The enemy had 3 men wounded. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Manscoe Creek, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1862. (See Louisville & Nashville R. R.)

Man's Creek, Mo., Oct. 14, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. The detachment, under Lieut. M. S. Eddleman, while acting as escort for an enrolling officer had quite a skirmish with some 25 or 30 Confederates, the fight lasting about 10 minutes, during which time 2 of the enemy were killed and 2 others were badly wounded.

Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864. (See Sabine Cross Roads.)

Mansura, La., May 16, 1864. Banks' Red River Expedition. As Banks' army was retiring from Alexandria the enemy was encountered in force at Smith's plantation on Bell prairie, not far from Mansura, drawn up in a position covering three roads, one of which it was necessary should be cleared so the column could advance. The Federals got possession of a wood where a destructive fire could be poured into the Confederates, and after a fight of four hours, chiefly with artillery, Emory's division broke the enemy's line on the right. Soon after this a detachment of the Army of the Tennessee under Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith succeeded in turning the left, forcing the enemy from his position and driving him back through Moreauville and Simsport. No casualties reported.

Maple Leaf, U. S. S., June 10, 1863. The steamer left Williamsburg, at 1:30 p. m. for Fort Delaware, with 97 Confederate officers on board. On the way 67 of the prisoners overpowered the guard, took possession of the vessel and landed a little below Cape Henry, where they made their escape. The other 30 prisoners refused to take part in the affair and were returned to Fort Monroe. Cavalry was started in pursuit of those who escaped. The officer in charge of the guard was severely censured by Gen. Dix for his negligence.

Maplesville, Ala., April 1, 1865. (See Ebenezer Church.)

Marais des Cygnes, Mo., Sept. 27, 1863. Detachment of 9th Kansas Cavalry. While on a scout in Bates county, Capt. G. F. Earl with a detail of the 9th Kan., encountered the enemy at the crossing of Marais des Cygnes and a brief skirmish ensued, the result being the killing of 2 of the Confederates and the wounding of 2 of Earl's men.

Marais des Cygnes, Kan., Oct. 25, 1864. Provisional Cavalry Division, Department of the Missouri. In the pursuit of Price on his Missouri expedition, the cavalry under Brig.-Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, after marching 60 miles, caught up with him at Marais des Cygnes late on the 24th. Early the next morning the Confederates opened with artillery, but after a sharp fight of 2 hours the enemy was routed. A running fight was kept up to the crossing of the Little Osage river, or Mine creek, where the Confederates took up a strong position. So rapid had been the pursuit that but two brigades, Philips' and Benteen's, were within range when the enemy halted, but without hesitation they charged and routed the Confederates, capturing Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell and 1,000 of their men, besides 8 pieces of artillery, a quantity of arms, ammunition, etc. The losses in killed and wounded were not reported.

Marianna, Ark., Nov. 8, 1862. 3d and 4th Iowa and 9th Illinois Cavalry. As an incident of the expedition from Helena to Moro, Ark., Capt. Marland L. Perkins with 560 men was detached from the main column at Moro and directed to proceed to Marianna. About 10 miles out from Moro about 100 Confederates fired on the party from ambush and at Marianna another band of 100 were drawn up across the road, but a charge of four companies easily drove them from their position. Near Anderson's plantation 50 of

the enemy opened fire from the top of a hill, but the 4th Ia. charged and dispersed them. While the Union troops were feeding their horses at La Grange 500 mounted Confederates attacked, coming within 100 yards of the camp before the howitzers could be brought into action, but as soon as the guns opened they retreated in disorder. The Confederate losses for the day were 50 killed and wounded, while the Union loss was 23 wounded.

Marianna, Fla., Sept. 27, 1864. Detachments of 2nd Maine, 1st Florida cavalry and 82nd and 86th U. S. Colored Infantry. As an incident of an expedition from Barrancas the Confederates at Marianna were drawn up in front of the town to oppose the Federal advance. A charge by a battalion of the 2nd Me. was repulsed but a second attempt by a larger force succeeded in breaking the enemy's line. The Union troops then entered the town, where some 80 prisoners, 95 stands of arms, a considerable quantity of commissary stores and 400 head of cattle were taken. The Federal loss was 15 or 20 killed and wounded.

Marietta, Ga., June 3-28, 1864. Sherman's Armies. Marietta is on the Western & Atlantic railroad, about 25 miles north of Atlanta. As Gen. Sherman was driving the Confederate army under Gen. J. E. Johnston back to the south side of the Chattahoochee river the country around Marietta was the scene of some sharp fighting, including the engagements at Gilgal Church, Lost mountain, Kolb's farm, Olley's creek, Kennesaw mountain, Smyrna Station, etc. Several cavalry skirmishes occurred near the town, though detailed reports of these minor engagements are lacking, from which to compile a full account.

Marietta, Miss., Aug. 19, 1862. Detachment of 7th Kansas Cavalry. Three hundred men of the 7th Kan. cavalry, under Col. Albert L. Lee, came upon the Confederate pickets half a mile from Marietta. The enemy fired one volley and then retreated, but were so closely pressed that when they were joined by others and attempted to make a stand they were again routed. The pursuit continued through the town and 3 miles beyond and the Confederate camp was destroyed. None of the Federals were wounded or killed and the enemy suffered a loss of but 1 wounded. The affair was an incident of an expedition from Rienzi to Marietta and Bay Springs.

Marion, Ark., Jan. 20-21, 1865. Expedition under Col. Herman Lieb. The advance of the expedition was halted within a mile of Marion by two Confederate vedettes, but the latter were both captured and the Federals entered the town, skirmishing all the way, wounding 2 and capturing 1. The following day when the expedition started to return the enemy became bold and made a demonstration, but aside from a little skirmishing nothing was done. A detachment under Capt. Moore joined the main command at 4 p. m., reporting a fight in which 1 of the enemy was killed, 1 wounded and 7 were captured.

Marion, Miss., Feb. 15, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 16th Army Corps. The itinerary of this brigade from Feb. 3 to March 31, 1864, during the Meridian campaign, states that on Feb. 15 "The advance guard, three companies of the 25th Ind., under Lieut.-Col. Rheinlander, was fired upon by the enemy's cavalry from the town of Marion in some force. Two companies of the 25th Ind. and three companies of the 32nd Wis. with battery, were ordered up. The enemy were driven out of town rapidly, with loss of 4 killed and a number wounded, and the town was occupied."

Marion, Va., Dec. 16, 1864. (See Wytheville, same date.)

Marion, Va., Dec. 17-18, 1864. Mounted forces under Maj.-Gen.

George Stoneman. During Stoneman's expedition into southwestern Virginia the reinforced command of Breckenridge was met at Marion on the 17th. Gen. Burbridge with two brigades of Kentucky (Union) troops was in the advance and was obliged to call for reinforcements, which were promptly supplied by Stoneman. Darkness stopped the fighting for the day, but early the next morning, when the Federals attempted to advance, a spirited resistance was met, and brisk skirmishing was kept up all day, or until Gen. Gillem got to the left of the enemy and cut him off from Saltville. That night the Confederates crossed the mountains into North Carolina. The casualties were not definitely reported, but were rather severe on both sides.

Markham, Va., Nov. 4, 1862. Detachment of Pleasonton's Cavalry. The detachment, commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. W. Averell, was sent out toward Markham, and there became so heavily engaged with a superior force of the enemy that Averell was obliged to call for reinforcements. Pleasonton despatched Gregg's brigade to Averell's assistance and the Confederates were compelled to withdraw from the contest. The losses were not reported, but were severe on both sides. The fighting was continued the next day at Barbee's cross-roads.

Marks' Mills, Ark., April 5, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Marksville, La., May 15, 1864. (See Avoyelles Prairie.)

Marling's Bottom Bridge, W. Va., Dec. 11, 1863. The only mention in the official war records of this affair, which was an incident of the Federal raid on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, is contained in the report of Col. William L. Jones of the Confederate army, which says, "On the evening of the 11th instant, the enemy appeared in my front at Marling's Bottom bridge, driving in my pickets and scouts, with a force variously estimated from 900 to 3,000."

Marmiton, Mo., Oct. 25, 1864. (See Charlot.)

Marrowbone, Ky., July 3, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3d Division, 23d Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. H. M. Judah, in his report of operations during Morgan's Ohio raid, says: "On the 3d instant, a portion of Gen. Morgan's forces attempted to force the position at Marrowbone, held by my 2nd brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Hobson, and were handsomely repulsed." There is no mention of the casualties on either side.

Marshall, Mo., July 28, 1863. 4th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Marshall, Mo., Oct. 12-13, 1863. (See Merrill's Crossing, same date.)

Marshfield, Mo., Feb. 9, 1862. Detachment of troops of Southwestern District of Missouri. Lieut.-Col. Clark Wright with a battalion of cavalry entered Marshfield at 4 a. m., routing and pursuing a small party of the enemy that was running the mill. The pursuit resulted in the killing of 2, the wounding of 3 and the capture of 3 more with equipments, etc. The Federals suffered no casualties.

Marshfield, Mo., Feb. 14, 1862. 6th Missouri and 3d Illinois Cavalry.

Marshfield, Mo., Oct. 20, 1862. 10th Illinois Cavalry. On learning that a party of Confederates was moving up Niangua creek, making for a point 8 miles east of Marshfield, Lieut.-Col. James Stuart with 105 men moved at 5 p. m. to intercept them. At 8:30 the enemy's pickets were driven in and the main body at once attacked, killing 4, wounding several more and capturing 27. The loss in Stuart's command was 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Martin Creek, Ky., July 10, 1863. Detachment of 25th Michigan Mounted Infantry. Col. Orlando H. Moore of the 25th Mich. infantry reports from Lebanon under date of July 11:—

"The party of mounted infantry commanded by Capt. George W. Drye, 1st Ky. cavalry, whom I despatched last night after rebels, attacked Lieut. Bullitt and 11 men on Martin creek; captured 9 men, horses, arms, etc., and mortally wounded Lieut. Bullitt."

Martinsburg, Mo., July 17, 1861. 1st Missouri Reserves (one company).

Martinsburg, W. Va., July 2, 1861. (See *Falling Waters*.)

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 11-12, 1862. (See *Harper's Ferry*, same date.)

Martinsburg, W. Va., June 14, 1863. Detachments of 126th Ohio, 106th New York Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade, 1st New York and 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Maulsby's West Virginia Battery. About 8 a. m. the vedettes at Martinsburg were driven in and Col. Benjamin F. Smith, commanding the garrison, took position on the Winchester pike, but later changed to higher ground near the cemetery. About noon Gen. A. G. Jenkins, commanding the Confederates, sent in a demand for a surrender, which was immediately refused by Smith. The Federal artillery managed to hold the enemy in check until the wagon train was well on the road to Williamsport and at sunset the order was given to withdraw. Just as the troops commenced to form for the march the Confederate guns secured the range and the fire caused some confusion in the Union ranks, resulting in some 200 men being captured. The Confederates lost 7 killed. The affair was an incident of the Gettysburg campaign.

Martinsburg, W. Va., July 19, 1863. Detachment of 4th Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps. While marching toward Martinsburg this brigade, under Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell, came upon and engaged the Confederate pickets until they were reinforced about noon, when Kelley ordered Averell to retire. The enemy followed for some distance but was dispersed by Ewing's battery. Eight Union men were wounded, and the enemy lost 5 killed and a few prisoners.

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 19, 1864. One company of Cavalry of Averell's command.

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 31, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. The division, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. W. W. Averell, was attacked by Rodes division of Breckenridge's corps and after a spirited skirmish fell back to Falling Waters, with a loss of 48 in killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was not learned.

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 18, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. Concerning this affair Bvt. Maj.-Gen. W. W. Averell, commanding the division, says in his report: "The enemy, under Early in person, advanced a division of infantry, with a brigade of cavalry and 16 pieces of artillery, supported by a division of infantry at Bunker Hill, to Martinsburg, driving my 1st brigade across the Opequan after an obstinate resistance, in which several of the enemy were killed and captured."

Martin's Creek, Ark., Jan. 7, 1864. 11th Missouri Cavalry.

Martin's House, Ind. Ter., May 6, 1863. The report of Maj. T. R. Livingston, Confederate, states that a force under his command, scouting from the Creek agency, met a Federal scouting party near the house of Capt. Martin on Cabin creek. The Union troops took shelter behind the buildings and all efforts on the part

of the enemy to draw them out were unavailing and the Confederates retired at dusk. The Federals had 1 man killed and 1 wounded; the enemy 3 wounded.

Martin's Lane, La., Feb. 15, 1865. Detachment of 16th Indiana Mounted Infantry. Capt. J. R. S. Cox, commanding a detachment of the 16th, reports that with 55 men he "met a party of rebels in Dr. Martin's lane. Pursued them until they scattered in the swamp." One Confederate captured was the only loss to either side.

Martinsville, N. C., April 8, 1865. 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, Stoneman's Expedition. Col. William J. Palmer joined the main cavalry division with his brigade on the 9th and reported having had a skirmish the day before with 300 Confederates at Martinsville. The result was the repulse of the enemy, of whom several were killed and wounded, and the capture of 20 horses. Palmer had an officer killed and 5 men wounded.

Maryland Heights, Md., Sept. 12-13, 1862. (See Harper's Ferry, same date.)

Maryville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1863. (See Huff's Ferry.)

Mason's Bridge, S. C., Dec. 6-9, 1864. (See Deveaux's Neck.)

Mason's Neck, Va., Feb. 24, 1862. 37th New York Infantry.

Matadequin Creek, Va., May 30, 1864. (See Old Church, same date.)

Matagorda Peninsula, Tex., Dec. 29-30, 1863. Detachment 13th Maine Infantry and Gunboats. Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Hesselstine, with 100 men of the 13th Me., was landed from the gunboat Granite City 7 miles from the head of the Peninsula for a reconnaissance. Owing to a heavy sea the troops were unable to reembark, and were compelled to fortify themselves behind a rough barricade of driftwood, sand etc. This work the enemy assaulted but were unable to take it or make any impression upon it. Next day the Confederate gunboat John F. Carr threw some shells into the barricade but without effect. When the sea became more quiet the troops were taken off by the gunboat Sciota, which had assisted in repulsing the attacks. There were no casualties on the Union side and only 2 of the enemy slightly wounded.

Mathias Point, Va., June 27, 1861. Col. Daniel Ruggles of the Confederate army reports that the Federal steamer Freeborn attempted to land a detachment of troops on Mathias point under cover of the fire of guns on board the vessel. The Confederate pickets were driven back, a landing was effected and the Union men had begun the building of a sandbag breastwork before the Confederates rallied and drove them off. No casualties were reported. There is no Federal mention of the affair.

Mathews' Ferry, Miss., June 20, 1863. (See Senatobia, same date.)

Mayfield, Ky., Jan. 12, 1864. 58th Illinois Infantry.

Mayfield Creek, Ky., Sept. 22, 1861. Pickets of 7th Iowa Infantry. The outposts of the regiment stationed at Elliott's mills on Mayfield creek (8 or 10 in number) were attacked by Confederate cavalry, but the enemy were repulsed with a loss of 4 in killed and wounded. No casualties among the Union troops.

Maysville, Ala., Aug. 28, 1863. 4th Kentucky Cavalry.

Maysville, Ala., Oct. 13, 1863. 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. Col. Oscar H. La Grange in his report of the pursuit of Wheeler and Roddey states that his regiment "marched to Maysville, where the advance of the division had a slight skirmish with the advance of Roddey's command on the eve of the 13th." No other mention is made of the affair in the official records of the war.

Maysville, Ala., Nov. 17, 1864. Detachments 12th Indiana and 4th Michigan Cavalry. The Union troops, commanded by Col. J. W. Hall, encountered the enemy's pickets about 2 miles from Maysville and drove them back to the town, skirmishing all the way. No casualties were reported.

Maysville, Ark., Oct. 22, 1862. (See Old Fort Wayne, same date.)

Maysville, Ark., Jan. —, 1863. Detachment of 3d Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier. This affair was an attack by a Federal detachment under Capt. H. S. Anderson upon some 200 Confederates, in which the Union force was successful, 25 or 30 of the Confederates being killed. No Federal casualties were reported.

Maysville, Ark., Sept. 5, 1863. Detachments of 1st Arkansas and 2nd Kansas Cavalry. This detachment, acting as an escort for Capt. John Gardner, bearing despatches between Federal commanders, was attacked in force near Maysville after having driven back several small parties of Confederates. At the enemy's charge a portion of the Federals turned and ran and the rest, on finding themselves about to be flanked, moved back to Hog-Eye and then to Round Prairie. It was finally necessary for them to surrender, after losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

Maysville, Ark., May 8, 1864. Detachment of 3d Indian Home Guard. Col. C. W. Blair, commandant of the post of Fort Scott, Kan., reports the receipt of the following from Col. William A. Phillips of the 3d Indian Home Guard: "Capt. Anderson, with a small command from this place, who was out on a reconnaissance after Adair, had a fight on the 8th with a portion of the rebel forces 10 miles northeast of Maysville. The rebels lost 6 killed. Anderson has 2 badly wounded."

Mazzard's Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864. (See Fort Smith.)

Meadow Bluff, W. Va., Dec. 14, 1863. (See Big Sewell Mountain.)

Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864. Detachments of 1st Brigade, 1st Division and Reserve Brigade, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. During the campaign from the Rapidan to the James the 5th Mich. cavalry was ordered at daylight to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow bridge. The Confederates destroyed the bridge on the approach of the force, but a crossing was effected on the railroad bridge and the enemy driven back half a mile into his intrenchments upon a hill. Reinforcements were sent up at this time and after an hour's engagement the Confederates were flanked and routed. The losses, although not definitely reported, were not heavy.

Mechanicsburg, Miss., May 29, 1863. Expeditionary Forces. Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, commanding an expedition from Haynes' bluff to Mechanicsburg, reported from the latter place on the 29th as follows: "My advance came up with about 400 or 500 of the enemy at this place about 1:30 p. m. today. They were driven back after a slight resistance, and have fled beyond the Big Black river." No mention of casualties.

Mechanicsburg, Miss., June 4, 1863. Kimball's Provisional Division. This was an incident of Blair's expedition from Haynes' bluff. Brig.-Gen. Nathan Kimball debarked his troops at Satartia at 11 a. m. and immediately moved out on the Mechanicsburg road. On the hills just outside of Satartia he encountered the enemy, who fell back, skirmishing sharply, until Mechanicsburg was reached. Here Kimball found the Confederates drawn up in line of battle to offer resistance. One brigade was ordered to attack, and this force was sufficient to dislodge the enemy. Just as the Confederates broke the cavalry came up and took up the pursuit, driving the enemy in confusion

toward the Big Black river. The casualties were slight on both sides.

Mechanicsville, Va., May 23-24, 1862. 3d Brigade, 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. John W. Davidson, commanding the brigade, was ordered about noon on the 23d to move his command up to Mechanicsville to protect Gen. Stoneman's advance, which was to operate on the railroad. Stoneman encountered the enemy near Ellison's mill, about a mile from the town, and after an artillery duel of half an hour silenced their guns. Davidson then crossed the creek, threw out strong pickets and made other preparations to attack the place early the next morning. The attack was made at daylight on the 24th, but was met by a severe fire of artillery and musketry from behind the buildings, trees and hedges. Davidson soon had all his artillery in action and sent back to Stoneman for more. Stoneman sent forward part of Tidball's battery, which, uniting with Davidson's batteries, concentrated their fire and quickly drove the enemy from his cover. Col. McKean, with the 77th N. Y., happened to occupy a position favorable to immediate pursuit and entered the town on the heels of the retreating Confederates, capturing a few prisoners and a stand of colors. The pursuit was continued until the enemy crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge. Davidson's loss was 2 killed and 11 wounded.

While this engagement was in progress some of the officers and attaches of the topographical engineers, escorted by a detachment of the 4th Mich. under Col. Woodbury and a squadron of the 2nd U. S. cavalry, Capt. Gordon commanding, started out to make a reconnaissance of the Chickahominy from New Bridge to a point 2 miles above. Near the house of a Mr. Hogan, about half a mile above the bridge, a small body of skirmishers were thrown across the river at a ford, after which the whole line, forming perpendicular to the river, made a dash for the bridge. About 300 yards from the bridge the enemy was encountered, but a charge drove him back. Capt. Gordon then charged down to the bridge to cut off the enemy on the opposite side, but on arriving he found the bridge destroyed and the stream not fordable for cavalry. The 4th Mich. was sent across the river under a severe fire and formed in a ditch on the other bank, holding the bridge and driving the Confederates back beyond range of their muskets. The enemy then opened with artillery, and soon afterward, reinforcements coming up, they charged the Michigan men, only to be repulsed with heavy loss. Woodbury held his position in the ditch until his ammunition was about exhausted, when he gave the order to recross the river. He reported his loss as 1 killed and 7 wounded. The enemy that charged him was the Louisiana Tigers, and their loss was about 150 in killed and wounded and 37 captured.

Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862. The battle at Mechanicsville on this date marks the beginning of McClellan's change of base to the James river and is treated under the head of the Seven Days' Battles. (q. v.)

Mechanicsville, Va., May 12, 1864. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. At 11 p. m. on the 11th the corps, Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding, moved from Yellow tavern, Wilson's division in advance, for the purpose of crossing the Chickahominy and marching between that stream and the Richmond defenses to the James river. Wilson encountered a small picket soon after crossing the Virginia Central railroad, and about daylight on the 12th, while near Mechanicsville, the division was fired on from the inner line of the Richmond fortifications. Both brigades were dismounted and the batteries placed in position to fire on a line of works about 300 yards distant,

from which the enemy had also opened with artillery. A sharp skirmish was kept up for several hours. Gregg was sent to Wilson's support and the two divisions repulsed two sorties from the enemy's works, while the 1st division forced a crossing above Meadow bridge. The whole corps then withdrew to Mechanicsville and from there moved down the north bank of the Chickahominy.

Mechump's Creek, Va., May 31, 1864. 3d Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. The division, Brig.-Gen. J. H. Wilson commanding, left Crump's swamp at sunrise and moved toward Hanover Court House. A body of Confederate cavalry was encountered near Dr. Price's house and the skirmishing at once commenced. After a sharp fight the enemy was driven across Mechump's creek and Wilson posted pickets on the roads, after which he opened communications with the right of the army at Phillips' mill. Casualties slight on both sides.

Medley, W. Va., Jan. 30, 1864. 23d Illinois Infantry and 4th West Virginia Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. James Quirk with the 23d Ill., forming the advance of a force guarding a wagon train, was attacked by the enemy at Medley and compelled to fall slowly back. When the 4th W. Va., came up Col. Joseph Snider assumed command and succeeded in holding the Confederates in check for an hour and a half, but was finally driven back. The teamsters and train-masters meantime became alarmed, and cutting the harness of the draft-horses used them to make their escape, leaving the wagons without means of being moved. The enemy burned about 40 and carried off the remainder. The Federal loss in the engagement was 5 killed, 34 wounded and 35 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were 25 killed and wounded, by Early's report, to whose force the attacking party belonged.

Medon, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1862. Tennessee Home Guards. Brig.-Gen. Leonard F. Ross in a despatch to Maj.-Gen. McClelland states: "A skirmish took place at 1 o'clock today between a guerrilla band and a company of 18 Home Guards about 8 miles southeast of Medon." One Union man was killed, and the Confederate loss was not known.

Medon, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1862. 45th Illinois and 7th Missouri Infantry. After the repulse of the Confederates at Bolivar they attacked Federal detachments along the line of the Mississippi Central railroad. These detachments being small concentrated at Medon, where about 3 p. m. of the 31st the enemy attacked in force, but was held in check by the 45th Ill. until the arrival by train of the 7th Mo. The latter regiment charged and drove the Confederates from the town, killing several and capturing a number of prisoners. No loss was reported on the Federal side.

Melville, Mo., June 14, 1864. Citizen Guards. A band of 75 bushwhackers entered Melville about sunrise, surprised the citizen guards and the few militia in the town, and killed several of them. After sacking the town the outlaws set fire to the buildings and left.

Memphis, Mo., July 18, 1862. 2nd Missouri Cavalry and 11th Missouri Infantry (Militia). About noon detachments of these two regiments, under Maj. John Y. Clopper, encountered the combined Confederate forces of Porter and Dunn, and after a desperate fight of over 3 hours the enemy was routed. In the pursuit the Federals were drawn into an ambush, which resulted in the loss of 83 killed or wounded. The enemy's loss was not learned.

Memphis, Tenn., June 6, 1862. U. S. Gunboats Benton, Carondelet, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis; Rams Monarch and Queen of the

West, and Fitch's Brigade. Fort Pillow was evacuated by the Confederates on the 4th and the fleet, commanded by Flag-Officer C. H. Davis, accompanied by the rams under command of Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., dropped down the river to Memphis. There the Confederates had a fleet of 8 vessels, viz: the M. Jeff Thompson, Lovell, Little Rebel, Sumter, Gen. Price, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Bragg and the Van Dorn, all under the command of Capt. J. E. Montgomery. About 5:30 a. m. on the 6th the Thompson and Lovell were encountered a short distance above the landing. The Union gunboats formed for the attack with the rams in advance, and moved on the enemy. Both rams struck the Lovell in quick succession and sunk her with most of her crew in the middle of the river. A shell set fire to the Thompson, causing her commander to run her to the bank, where she burned to the water's edge. The Beauregard, through being badly handled, ran into the Price and tore off one of her wheels. While the two boats were thus tangled up they were both sunk by the rams. The Little Rebel, Montgomery's flag-ship, was pierced by a solid shot below the water line and another passed through her boilers, compelling the crew to take to the water. The Sumter and Bragg ran aground and were captured. The Van Dorn and a store-boat called the Paul Jones succeeded in making their escape. By 7 o'clock the fleet was annihilated and Davis sent a communication to the mayor of the city demanding its surrender to the Federal authorities. This request was promptly complied with and at 3 p. m. Col. Fitch took formal possession of the city. During the engagement the banks of the river were lined with spectators, many of whom were silently praying for the triumph of the Union fleet.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864. Troops of the District of Memphis. About 4 a. m. three brigades of Forrest's cavalry approached Memphis after a forced march from Oxford. About a third of the force was detached to dash over the pickets and into the city, while the remainder engaged the Union troops encamped outside. The pickets were easily driven back and a body of 100-days' men was dispersed. An attempt to take the officers of the garrison failed, and meantime the provost-guard rallied and drove out the Confederates who had entered the city. The fight on the outskirts lasted until 9 a. m., when Forrest retired on the Hernando road. The Federal loss was 15 killed, 65 wounded and 116 captured or missing. Forrest in a telegram placed his loss at 20 killed and wounded.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1864. Patrol from 2nd Cavalry Division, District of West Tennessee. As a patrol from Memphis was approaching a bridge 12 miles out it was attacked by some 200 Confederates on both flanks and the front. The Federals soon learned that the enemy was too strong for them and broke for the swamp. They arrived in camp, having lost 2 men killed, 2 missing and 1 wounded.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1864. One company 7th Indiana Cavalry.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1864. (See Germantown Road, same date.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1865. Detachments of 2nd Arkansas, 2nd Missouri, and 1st Iowa Cavalry. Lieut. L. N. Garrett, commanding the escort of a wood train, was attacked by a superior force of Confederate cavalry as soon as his command reached the woodyard and after a fight of a few minutes was driven back, the enemy capturing the wagons and mules. Pursuit was made as quickly as word reached the main camp, but it was of no avail. Garrett reported 1 man killed, 5 wounded and 6 captured in the encounter, while the Confederates were known to have had 1 man killed.

Meriwether's Ferry, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Illinois Cavalry. One company of the 2nd Ill. cavalry, 60 men, under Col. Thomas W. Harris of 54th Ill. infantry, attacked 150 Confederates at Meriwether's ferry on the Obion river in Dyer county and completely routed them, in a half hour's fight after pursuing them for 30 miles. Confederate reinforcements attempted to cross the river but were either killed or compelled to fall back. The enemy's loss was estimated at 37 killed and drowned, a large number wounded and to captured. The Union loss was 3 killed and 6 wounded.

Meriwether's Ferry, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Illinois Cavalry. Capt. Franklin Moore reporting under date of Nov. 20, says: "I attacked the devils at Meriwether's ferry, at noon, yesterday. I whipped them and killed 11 men, and took Col. Sol. G. Street and 55 men; also one wagon-load of arms and some horses. My loss none, except 1 man wounded."

Merrill's Crossing, Mo., Oct. 12-13, 1863. U. S. Troops of District of Central Missouri. After pursuing Shelby in his raid through a number of places he was finally compelled to make a stand at Merrill's crossing on the Black Water river, on the evening of the 12th. The action began about 6 p. m. and continued until darkness put an end to it. Lieut.-Col. B. F. Lazear, with 900 men, moved south at 3 a. m. next day to intercept the enemy at Marshall. This move was successful, Lazear moving in advance of the enemy and occupying Marshall, where he was attacked at 8 a. m. by the Confederates. About 9:30 a. m. the remainder of the Federal forces came up, but finding the enemy disputing the passage of the river a crossing was effected farther down, the rear of the enemy was attacked and he soon gave way, retreating in 2 columns, both closely pursued by the victorious Union troops. The casualties were not reported.

Mesilla, N. Mex., July 25, 1861. Detachment of 7th U. S. Infantry. Maj. Isaac Lynde, with six companies of the 7th U. S. infantry moved from Fort Fillmore on Mesilla. When within 2 miles of the town he sent a summons to surrender to the commander of the garrison, which was immediately refused. The Federals then moved forward and threw a few shells into the town, which were replied to by a volley of musketry from the cornfields on the right of the road. After some desultory firing Lynde withdrew, having had 2 killed and 4 wounded.

Messinger's Ferry, Miss., June 29, 1863. Detachments of 11th Iowa Infantry, 11th Illinois Cavalry and 10th Iowa Battery. On the arrival of this command under Maj. Charles Foster at Messinger's ferry the enemy's pickets were discovered posted behind an old corn crib on the eastern side of the Big Black river. The cavalry and one company of infantry were deployed as skirmishers near the bank of the river and the artillery planted on a hill a third of a mile to the rear. After half an hour's skirmishing the Confederates retired. The losses were not reported. The affair was an incident of the Vicksburg campaign.

Messinger's Ferry, Miss., July 3, 1863. Detachments of the 15th Iowa Cavalry and 10th Ohio Battery. This detachment, guarding Messinger's ferry, dispersed a squad of Confederate pickets and scouts about daylight. No casualties were reported.

Messinger's Ferry, Miss., July 4, 1863. Detachments of 11th Illinois Cavalry and 16th Iowa Infantry. This command crossed at Messinger's ferry to clear the road on the farther side of Big Black river, but had not proceeded far when it encountered the enemy's skirmishers. The Confederates were driven until rein-

forcements of artillery, cavalry and infantry came up and compelled the Federal force to fall back to the river and later in the day to cross it. The casualties were not reported. This incident was at the beginning of Sherman's expedition against Jackson, Miss.

Messinger's Ford, Miss., July 6, 1863. 3d Division, 15th Army Corps. This division, under Brig.-Gen. James M. Tuttle, moved across the Big Black river on the way from Vicksburg to Jackson. From the time of crossing (3 p. m.) there was continuous skirmishing with the enemy until the Bolton road was reached, where the division bivouacked. There were no casualties reported.

Metamora, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862. (See Hatchie Bridge.)

Miami, Mo., April 24, 1865. Detachment 48th Wisconsin Infantry. Col. Chester Harding, Jr., commanding the District of Central Missouri, sent the following despatch from Warrensburg on the 26th: "Capt. Felker, Co. A, 48th Wis., reports that on the 24th instant he had a skirmish with 13 bushwhackers, killing 7 of them and capturing all their horses and horse equipments. Capt. Felker's company was one sent to Miami."

Middlebrook, Va., June 10, 1864. 2nd Infantry Division, Army of West Virginia. Brig.-Gen. George Crook in reporting the operations of his brigade in the Lynchburg campaign says of the Middlebrook affair: "I marched on the morning of the 10th on the Lexington road via Middlebrook; met McCausland's brigade, some 1,500 strong, 2 miles from Staunton. By skirmishing with my advance and occupying strong positions along the road ahead of me, he endeavored to retard my march, but his loss of killed and wounded that fell into my hands was more than double mine."

Middleburg, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1862. Detachments of the 12th Michigan Infantry and Grierson's Cavalry. After the Confederate force under Van Dorn had been driven from Bolivar, Grierson pursued to Middleburg, which was at that time garrisoned by 200 men of the 12th Mich. infantry under Col. Graves. Van Dorn made a desperate attack on the garrison, but Graves resisted stoutly, and while the action was going on the Confederates were attacked in the rear by Grierson. The enemy was thrown into some confusion and retreated on the Van Buren road, a round from Curtis' battery serving to accelerate his movement. No casualties reported.

Middleburg, Va., March 27, 1862. U. S. Troops under Col. John W. Geary. When Geary approached Middleburg he learned that it was occupied by 400 Confederate infantry and cavalry, but by the time he arrived the enemy had fled. Pursuit was immediately given, the artillery coming close enough to the rear-guard to fire several shells into it which caused great confusion.

Middleburg, Va., Jan. 27, 1863. (See Fairfax Court House, same date.)

Middleburg, Va., June 17-19, 1863. Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. On the morning of the 17th Col. A. N. Duffie, commanding the 1st R. I. cavalry, less than 300 men, was ordered to move with his regiment from Manassas Junction by way of Thoroughfare gap to Middleburg, thence by way of Union and Snickersville to Noland's ferry, where he was to join his brigade. At Thoroughfare gap a strong skirmish line of the enemy's was encountered, but by making a demonstration on his left Duffie managed to pass through the gap, the enemy following on his rear but without making any serious attack. About 4 p. m. Duffie reached Middleburg, where he captured the first picket and ordered Capt. Allen to charge the Confederate detachment in the town. Allen cut off the rear-guard of Stuart's cavalry and after a half-hour's fighting succeeded in driving

it from the town. Duffie learned that Gen. Stuart, with 2,000 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, had left Middleburg but a short time before, taking the road to Aldie. Orders were given to barricade the roads and Capt. Allen was sent to Aldie, where Gen. Kilpatrick was supposed to be, asking that officer for reinforcements. Skirmishing was kept up until 7 p. m., when the enemy appeared in great force on the roads from Aldie, Union and Upperville and surrounded the town. Duffie was determined not to surrender and disposed his little force to the best advantage to repel the assault that he now felt certain was to come. Three desperate charges were repulsed, in which the Union loss was 5 officers and 27 men killed, after which Duffie fell back to Little river, northeast of Middleburg and went into bivouac, throwing out a strong picket-line along the river to guard against a surprise. A second despatch was sent to Kilpatrick asking for reinforcements, but the party bearing it was never heard of afterward. At 3:30 a. m. on the 18th scouts brought in word that the roads in all directions were full of Confederate cavalry and the regiment started immediately for Aldie. It was soon met by a heavy fire and a demand for surrender. Instead of complying the fire was returned with vigor and for more than an hour the fight was kept up at close range, when Duffie reached the road to Hopewell gap. At 1:30 p. m. he reached camp near Centerville with 4 officers and 27 men—all that was left of his regiment. The colors were destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

While Duffie was falling back from Middleburg Gen. Pleasonton, commanding the cavalry corps, sent Col. J. I. Gregg's brigade to make a reconnaissance in that direction and to assist Duffie if possible. Gregg reached Middleburg about 3 p. m., took possession of the town and held it until evening, when he was ordered to fall back toward Aldie. Next morning the brigade again advanced and a gallant charge by the 4th Pa. cleared Middleburg of the enemy, who took up a strong position on a wooded height about a mile from town on the Upperville road. About this time Brig.-Gen. D. McM. Gregg arrived with the remainder of the 2nd division and immediately disposed his men for an attack. Dismounted skirmishers were thrown to the right and left of the pike, while the main body of the division was formed for a charge down the road. This charge was stubbornly resisted, but the Confederates were finally forced to give way, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. A large number were captured and the Union troops remained in undisputed possession of the field. Gregg's loss was not reported.

Middleburg, Va., Feb. 16, 1865. (See Aldie, same date.)

Middle Creek, Ky., Jan. 10, 1862. 18th Brigade, Army of the Ohio. At 8 p. m. of the 9th this brigade, under Col. James A. Garfield, advanced to Abbott's creek, where it was learned that a force of Confederates under Gen. Humphrey Marshall was encamped on Middle creek near Prestonburg, 3 miles above. At 4 a. m. next day Garfield started his men in the direction of the enemy but the engagement did not commence until after noon. A shell from the Confederate artillery showed his position and Garfield deployed his skirmishers accordingly. The heaviest skirmishing occurred on the Federal left, where the enemy had occupied the crest of a steep ridge. At 4 p. m. 700 reinforcements came to Garfield from Paintsville and with the aid of these he slowly drove the enemy from his position, notwithstanding his superior strength. The Federal loss was 3 killed and 20 wounded. Marshall reported his casualties at 9

killed and 11 wounded, but Garfield states that his force buried 25 of the Confederate dead.

Middle Fork Bridge, Va., July 6-7, 1861. Confederate reports state that on the 6th 100 Federals made an attack on the Confederate pickets at the bridge and were repulsed, leaving 1 dead, while pickets had 3 wounded. A large Federal force which appeared later in the day compelled the pickets to withdraw. Next day a portion of the 20th Va. drove in the Federal pickets at the bridge, but found the guard too strong to be successfully attacked.

Middleton, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1862. Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland.

Middleton, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1863. Capt. L. W. Battle of the 51st Ala., Confederate cavalry reports that a body of Federal cavalry drove in the pickets at Middleton and advanced within 100 yards of the camp. The Confederates were ordered to mount, but instead of advancing against the Union force turned and fled in wild confusion, the Federals pursuing. The affair was an incident of an expedition to Franklin, Tenn., under Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, of the 1st division of the 20th army corps. The only mention of it is in the report of Battle, so there is no way of knowing exactly what Union organizations were engaged. It is probable, however, that the 2nd and 3d Tenn. cavalry were the Union participants.

Middleton, Tenn., May 22, 1863. 2nd Division Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, and 39th Indiana Mounted Infantry. As an incident of an expedition from Murfreesboro to Middleton the Union advance, a squadron of the 4th U. S. cavalry, charged into and drove the enemy from a camp near Middleton. Most of the Confederates took refuge in a second camp, which this squadron, under Lieut. William O'Connell, charged and cleared in turn. Through some mistake the remainder of the column failed to support O'Connell at once and he was obliged to fall back fighting for a short distance until a portion of the 4th Ohio came up. The Federals captured some 80 prisoners, destroyed 600 stands of arms and lost 9 men killed and wounded.

Middleton, Tenn., June 24, 1863. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. When Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell's division approached Middleton his skirmishers struck those of the enemy one mile from the town. The 1st Wis. was deployed on the right and 2nd Ind. on the left of the road as skirmishers and advanced, steadily driving the Confederates into the town and to the hills beyond. There their sharpshooters in log houses severely annoyed the Union skirmishers, and Mitchell ordered up a section of artillery which easily drove them off. About dark, the infantry column which Mitchell was waiting for not having arrived, he ordered a charge, which sent the Confederates out of sight. The casualties on the Confederate side were said to be 30 killed and more wounded; the Union losses were not reported.

Middleton, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1864. 35th Iowa Volunteers.

Middletown, Md., Sept. 13, 1862. (See Catoctin Mountain.)

Middletown, Md., July 7, 1864. (See Hager's Mountain.)

Middletown, Va., May 24, 1862. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Shenandoah. The 1st battalion of 1st Me. cavalry and two companies of the 1st Vt. had been directed to make a reconnaissance toward Front Royal from Middletown. About 5 miles out they encountered a heavy artillery, infantry and cavalry force of the enemy and fell back slowly to Middletown, where the rest of the cavalry joined the detachment. Through some mistake Maj. William D. Collins of the 1st Vt. charged with the companies of his

regiment and a portion of the 1st Me. which resulted in a large number of his men being cut off and either killed or captured. The cavalry then attempted to join the main column under Gen. Banks, but were repulsed and compelled to fall back to Newtown and eventually to Winchester, fighting all the way. The losses, though not reported, were heavy on both sides.

Middletown, Va., June 12, 1863. (See Winchester, June 13-15.)

Middletown, Va., Sept. 20, 1864. Wilson's Cavalry Division. When the Confederate army was routed at Winchester on the 19th Wilson pursued to Kernstown. The next morning the pursuit was renewed and the rear-guard was overtaken at Middletown. Devin's brigade drove them across Cedar creek and followed to Fisher's Hill, while another portion of the command turned toward Front Royal and drove the enemy's cavalry to the south side of the Shenandoah. No casualties reported.

Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. (See Cedar Creek.)

Middleway, Va., Aug. 21, 1865. Cavalry of the Army of West Virginia, and the 6th Army Corps. The Confederates crossed the Opequan in force during the forenoon of the 21st and made a vigorous attack on the pickets of Wilson's cavalry division, driving them back on the main body and then trying to interpose between the division and the army, which was then located near Charlestown. Wilson was ordered to fall back in the direction of Berryville and join Merritt's division. Gen. Wright, commanding the 6th corps, upon hearing that the enemy had crossed the Opequan, sent orders to his division commanders to hold their men in readiness to repel an attack. Before these orders were fully delivered firing was heard along the picket lines in the direction of Middleway. The sudden attack was almost a surprise, but Ricketts' (3d) division was quickly thrown into position on the left, where the line was in danger of being driven in, and Wright held his ground until reinforced by the 1st division of the 19th corps on his right and some of Gen. Crook's command on his left. At midnight, pursuant to orders from Gen. Sheridan, the whole force moved to its old position at Halltown. The Federal loss at Middleway was about 260 in killed, wounded and missing, most of the casualties occurring in Getty's (2nd) division.

Milford, Mo., Dec. 18, 1861. Detachments of 1st Iowa and 4th U. S. Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. John Pope, commanding a large reconnoitering party, detached seven companies under Col. J. C. Davis to attack the Confederates at Milford. Late on the afternoon of the 18th Davis came upon the enemy encamped in a wooded bottom-land on the west side of the Blackwater river near Milford. The Confederate pickets were driven in across the stream, only passable by a small bridge which was held in force by the enemy. Lieut. Gordon of Co. D, 4th U. S. charged and carried the bridge, when another company of the regulars came across and the Confederates were pressed so closely that they were compelled to surrender. Some 1,300 men, 1,000 stands of arms, 65 wagons loaded with powder, and a quantity of tents, etc. fell into Federal hands. Two of the attacking party were killed and 8 wounded.

Milford, Va., June 24, 1862. Detachments of the 1st Michigan and the 1st Maine Cavalry. As a reconnoitering force under Maj. Charles H. Town approached Milford it was met by Confederate pickets who were driven back through the town upon their main column posted in a woods beyond. On ascertaining that the thickness of the tress and the underbrush would not allow of a cavalry movement and that the enemy was attempting to flank him, Town withdrew to Bentonville. No casualties reported.

Milford, Va., April 15, 1864. (See Bristoe Station, same date.)

Milford, Va., Oct. 26, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. On the 25th Brig.-Gen. W. H. Powell, commanding the division, moved his entire force, except a small camp-guard, to a convenient position for an attack on the enemy's works on the north side of Milford creek. At daylight on the 26th he attacked the Confederate position on the right flank and front, supporting the attack with a vigorous fire of artillery. In this assault Powell expected the cooperation of Col. Kidd's brigade, but Kidd missed the route and did not arrive in time to strike the enemy on the rear as intended. Owing to a lack of adequate force, Powell could not drive the Confederates from their works, but he managed to keep them in their trenches until late in the day, when he received orders to move to Guard hill, where he arrived at 10 p. m.

Milford Station, Va., May 20, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

Mill Creek, Mo., May 30-31, 1864. Detachment of 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. This force under Capt. John R. Kelso, while scouting in the direction of Huff's mill in Arkansas, encountered a party of guerrillas near Mill creek and in the skirmish succeeded in killing 2 of them. The following day another party was attacked on Honey creek, 2 more were killed and 1 wounded. No casualties were sustained by the militiamen.

Mill Creek, N. C., March 22, 1865. (See Bentonville.)

Mill Creek, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863. Train Guard and Detachment of 10th Michigan Infantry. A train carrying provisions was attacked by a party of Confederate cavalry near the Mill creek bridge of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. Before the detachment of 28 men could come up from the bridge the enemy had captured 25 of the train-guard and set fire to the cars. The reinforcement succeeded in driving the Confederates away.

Mill Creek Bridges, Mo., April 24, 1863. Detachments of 24th Missouri Infantry and 1st Missouri State Militia. During Marmaduke's expedition into Missouri he attacked the guard at Mill creek bridges, but after a fight of some time he was repulsed, leaving 3 dead and 12 wounded on the field. The Federal loss was 1 killed.

Mill Creek Gap, Ga., May 8-11, 1864. (See Rocky Face Ridge.)

Mill Creek Valley, W. Va., Nov. 13, 1863. Troops not stated.

Miller, Steamer, Capture of, Aug. 7, 1864. (See Arkansas River.)

Millerstown, Pa., July 3, 1863. (See Fairfield.)

Milliken's Bend, La., Aug. 18, 1862. (See Fair Play, capture of.)

Milliken's Bend, La., June 7, 1863. African Brigade, 23d Iowa Infantry and Gunboats Lexington and Choctaw. At 3 a. m. of the 7th a large Confederate force under McCulloch advanced upon the garrison at Milliken's bend under Col. Herman Lieb. The enemy opened upon the Federal left, moving in close column by division with no skirmishers, and a strong cavalry force on the right flank. When they were within easy musket range Lieb's men opened fire, causing a portion of the Confederates to waver and give way but the remainder pushed on to the levee with the cry of "no quarter." The African regiments were poorly equipped and inexperienced in the handling of arms, so that the enemy was successful in reaching and getting upon the works before more than one or two volleys had been fired. For several minutes a desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, the negroes using their bayonets and clubbed guns, but were at last compelled to fall back when outflanked. By the time the Federals reached the river bank the gunboats had come up and poured two or three broadsides into the advancing

Confederate column which caused it to fall back precipitately. Lieb lost in this affair 101 men killed, 285 wounded and 266 captured or missing. McCulloch had 44 killed, 131 wounded and 10 captured or missing.

Millen's Grove, Ga., Dec. 1, 1864. 5th Kentucky and 8th Indiana Cavalry, and 88th Indiana Infantry. While Gen. Sherman's army was moving toward Savannah the 5th Ky. became engaged at Millen's grove with a detachment of Confederate cavalry. The enemy extended his line to envelop the flanks of the regiment, which was being slowly forced back when Col. Jones, with the 8th Ind. came up and turned the tide of battle, completely routing the enemy, after which the two regiments pursued for some distance. The Union loss was 2 men killed, 9 wounded, and 20 horses captured by the Confederates. Col. Baldwin, commanding the Kentucky regiment, estimated the enemy's loss in killed and wounded as being between 30 and 40.

Near the same place on the same day a foraging party of the 88th Ind. infantry met and repulsed a small detachment of Wheeler's cavalry, but without serious loss on either side.

Mill Point, W. Va., Nov. 5, 1863. 14th Pennsylvania and 2nd 3d and 8th West Virginia Cavalry. At daybreak Col. James N. Schoonmaker found a Confederate force under Jackson drawn up in a strong position opposite his lines and awaiting attack. After firing on the Union skirmishers for half an hour without getting any reply, the enemy opened with artillery which compelled Schoonmaker to seek shelter for his command. This move made Jackson think the Federals were retiring and he immediately began to advance. Without doubt the Confederates would have driven Schoonmaker had not reinforcements (2nd and 8th W. Va.) come to his aid. The casualties were not reported.

Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19-20, 1862. 1st Division, Army of the Ohio. In Sept. 1861, Gen. A. S. Johnston was assigned to the command of the Confederate Department of the West, which included a large territory west of the Mississippi river and the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. One of Johnston's first acts was to establish a line of operations from Cumberland gap to the Mississippi. (See Fort Henry.) Gen. Zollicoffer was ordered to Cumberland gap to guard the right of this line and prevent the Federals from crossing the Cumberland river. Zollicoffer was without military training or experience, and in November Gen. George B. Crittenden was assigned to the command of the district. Early in December Brig.-Gen. D. C. Buell, commanding the Federal Department of the Ohio, organized the Union forces in Kentucky and Tennessee into the Army of the Ohio, the 1st division of which was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. George H. Thomas, with orders to operate in the district east of New Haven, Ky. The division was composed of four brigades of four regiments each. The 1st was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Albin Schoepf, the 2nd by Col. M. D. Manson, the 3d by Col. R. L. McCook, and the 12th by Brig.-Gen. S. P. Carter. In addition to these regular organizations there were Wolford's 1st Ky. cavalry, a squadron of Indiana cavalry under Capt. Graham, and three batteries of light artillery unattached. The Confederate forces at the battle of Mill Springs consisted of two brigades, commanded by Brig.-Gens. F. K. Zollicoffer and W. H. Carroll, and a battalion of Tennessee cavalry under Lieut.-Col. G. R. McClellan, the entire force being commanded by Gen. Crittenden in person.

Mill Springs is located on the south bank of the Cumberland

river, about 15 miles south of Somerset. Late in November Johnston sent instructions to Zollicoffer that he was merely to watch the river, and that he could do so from Mill Springs better than he could by crossing to the north side, where he would be "with the enemy in front and the river behind" in case of an assault on his position. But before these instructions were received Zollicoffer had thrown his force across the river and fortified a position at Beech Grove, lying in the angle formed by Fishing creek and the Cumberland river. This movement led to Crittenden's assuming command of the forces there soon after it was made. On Dec. 29 Buell directed Thomas to move against Zollicoffer's left flank, while Schoepf's brigade, then at Somerset, was to attack in front, and either drive him back across the river or destroy his command. Thomas left Lebanon on the last day of December with Manson's brigade, two regiments of McCook's, a battalion of Wolford's cavalry and Kenny's battery. Owing to bad roads the march was slow, so that it was Jan. 17 before he reached Logan's cross-roads, 10 miles from the Confederate camp and about 8 miles from Somerset. Here he halted until the rear column could come up, and sent word to Schoepf to send to the cross-roads the 12th Ky., 1st and 2nd Tenn., and Standart's battery. These troops arrived on the 18th, as did also the 4th Ky., Wetmore's battery and a battalion of the Michigan engineers. For several days Crittenden had been constructing boats to recross the river, but they were not ready when he learned that the Union forces were concentrating in his front. On the 18th he sent the following communication to Johnston: "I am threatened by a superior force of the enemy in front, and finding it impossible to cross the river, I will have to make the fight on the ground I now occupy. If you can do so, I would ask that a diversion be made in my favor."

Finding that no diversion was likely to be made, Crittenden resolved to move out and attack Thomas at the cross-roads. Accordingly he left his camp about midnight that night, his cavalry in advance, and about daylight on the 19th struck the Federal pickets (Wolford's cavalry) 2 miles from the Union camp. Wolford sent word to Manson that the enemy was advancing in force, and then fell back slowly on the main body. Manson formed the 10th Ind. on the road to meet the attack, ordered the 4th Ky. to its support, and reported to Thomas, who immediately ordered the other officers to form their commands for action. The attack was commenced by Zollicoffer's brigade and was made with such vigor that the 10th Ind. and Wolford's cavalry were compelled to fall back before the supports arrived. Col. Speed S. Fry, commanding the 4th Ky., who had formed his regiment quickly in response to Manson's order, came up on the left of the 10th Ind., took a position along the edge of the woods and opened fire. This gave the Indians an opportunity to rally and the two regiments held the enemy in check until other troops could be brought up. The Confederates were sheltered by a ravine and Fry rode a short distance to the right to get a better view of their position. About the same time Zollicoffer got the impression that the 4th Ky. was a Confederate regiment and rode to the front to order his men to stop firing on their friends. The two officers met and Zollicoffer asked that the firing be stopped as the two commands belonged to the same side. As Zollicoffer wore a long waterproof coat over his uniform Fry did not recognize him as a Confederate officer, and was in the act of riding back to his regiment to give the order to cease firing, when a Confederate fired and wounded his horse. Fry wheeled suddenly, drew his re-

volver and shot Zollicoffer through the heart. The fall of their leader threw the Confederates into some confusion, but Crittenden rallied them, ordered Carroll to bring up his brigade, and then gave orders for a general advance. At this juncture Thomas came upon the field and noticed that the enemy was moving through a cornfield to turn Fry's left flank. To meet this movement he threw Carter's brigade and a section of Kenny's battery to the left of the 4th Ky. and the enemy was driven back. Col. McCook now came up with the 9th Ohio and 2nd Minn. and relieved the 10th Ind. and 4th Ky., as the ammunition of these two regiments was about exhausted. Scarcely had McCook's men got into position when the general assault ordered by Crittenden was commenced, and for the next half hour a spirited fire was maintained by both sides. By the end of that time the Indianans and Kentuckians had replenished their cartridge boxes and again took their places in the line. Carter now advanced against the enemy on the left, the 2nd Minn. kept up a galling fire in the center, the 9th Ohio made a dashing charge with fixed bayonets on the right, which completely turned that flank, and soon afterward the whole Confederate line broke and fled in disorder. Halting only long enough to be sure the troops were supplied with ammunition, Thomas pushed on in pursuit. Upon approaching the intrenchments at Beech Grove the infantry was deployed in line of battle and steadily advanced to the top of the hill overlooking the works, when Wetmore's and Standart's batteries were directed to shell the fortifications, while Kenny's battery kept up a fire on the ferry to prevent the Confederates from crossing. However, Crittenden managed to cross during the night, by means of a small stern-wheel steamer and two old flatboats, leaving all his camp equipage, etc. behind. The morning of the 20th the Union troops moved in and took possession of the works, together with 12 pieces of artillery, with their caissons filled with ammunition; a large number of small arms, mostly flint-lock muskets; about 150 wagons; over 1,000 horses and mules, and a large amount of commissary stores.

As the enemy had burned the boats after crossing the river the pursuit ended at the Cumberland. Crittenden's army was completely demoralized, the men after crossing the river scattering in all directions through the mountains of Kentucky and eastern Tennessee. The engagement was called by the Confederates the battle of Fishing creek; the Union troops gave it the name of Mill Springs, though the hard fighting was really done at Logan's cross-roads, 10 miles distant. Thomas reported his loss as being 39 killed and 207 wounded. Crittenden gave his losses as 125 killed, 309 wounded and 99 missing.

Mill Springs, Ky., May—, 1863. Detachment of 1st Kentucky Cavalry. A report received by Brig.-Gen. Samuel P. Carter from Maj. William N. Owens states that the Confederates had been driven across the river at Mill Springs, with a loss of 3 killed and several wounded, besides several men and horses captured. Nine Federals were reported missing.

Mill Springs, Ky., May 20, 1863. Detachment of 1st Kentucky Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Silas Adams with a small party crossed the Cumberland river and attacked the Confederates at Mill Springs. One of the enemy was wounded and 33 were captured. One Union man accidentally shot himself, which was the only casualty on that side.

Millville, Mo., July 16, 1861.

Millwood, Va., Feb. 6, 1863. Detachment of Milroy's Cavalry. Some Confederate cavalry captured the stage running between Martinsburg and Winchester, taking 2 officers and 2 privates that

were on the stage, as well as several citizens, prisoners. Gen. Milroy sent out a company of cavalry, which came up with the enemy near Millwood, released the prisoners, recaptured the stage and all the plunder that the Confederates had taken, besides killing 1, wounding 1 and capturing 2 of the troop.

Millwood, Va., Dec. 17, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William B. Tibbits in a despatch states that a patrol under Capt. William W. Miles was attacked by 300 Confederates near Millwood. The result was the killing of Miles and 10 of his men, the wounding of 17 others and the capture of 20.

Milton, Fla., Aug. 29, 1864. Detachments of 2nd Maine Cavalry, 19th Iowa Infantry and 1st Florida Battery. An expedition under Brig.-Gen. Alexander Asboth started from Barrancas to surprise and capture three companies of Confederate cavalry, recruiting at Milton. Owing to the low stage of the water in the river the troops were obliged to disembark from the steamers before they had anticipated, so that all hope of surprising the camp was lost. On arriving at Milton a company of cavalry and one of mounted infantry were discovered drawn up in battle array, but a charge of the Federal cavalry sent them flying in all directions. The pursuit following resulted in the capture of 4 men and a number of horses, arms, etc. There were no casualties on the Union side.

Milton, Fla., Oct. 18, 1864. Detachment of 19th Iowa Infantry and 1st Florida Battery. This detachment under Lieut.-Col. A. B. Spurling of the 2nd Me. cavalry, proceeded up the Blackwater from Barrancas to within 9 miles of Milton, where the troops were disembarked from the steamer Planter and proceeded to gather logs. While thus engaged some 300 Confederates attacked. They were allowed to come within close range when the battery opened upon them and they fell back. Spurling's command lost 1 killed and 2 wounded. The Confederate loss was not known.

Milton, Fla., Oct. 26, 1864. 2nd Maine Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition up the Blackwater from Barrancas under Lieut.-Col. Andrew B. Spurling, the cavalry drove the Confederates through Milton, capturing 8 and killing 5 or 6. No casualties were suffered by the Union force.

Milton, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1863. 2nd Michigan and 3d Ohio Cavalry.

Milton, Tenn., March 20, 1863. (See Vaught's Hill, same date.)

Mimm's Mills, Ga., April 20, 1865. (See Spring Hill, same date.)

Mine Creek, Kas., Oct. 25, 1864. (See Marais des Cygnes.)

Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863. Army of the Potomac. At the time of this campaign the army of the Potomac was commanded by Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade and consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 5th and 6th army corps, respectively under Maj.-Gens. John Newton, Gouverneur K. Warren, William H. French, George Sykes and John Sedgwick. The divisions of Newton's corps were commanded by Brig.-Gens. Solomon Meredith, John C. Robinson and John R. Kenly; those of Warren's corps were under Brig.-Gens. John C. Caldwell, Alexander S. Webb and Alexander Hays; of French's, Maj.-Gen. David B. Birney, and Brig.-Gens. Henry Prince and Joseph B. Carr; of Sykes', Brig.-Gens. Joseph J. Bartlett, Romeyn B. Ayres and Samuel W. Crawford; and of Sedgwick's, Brig.-Gens. Horatio G. Wright, Albion P. Howe and Henry D. Terry. Kenly's division of Newton's corps did not accompany the expedition, being left to guard the railroad near Brandy Station. The cavalry corps was under Maj.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, whose division commanders were Brig.-

Gens. John Buford, David McM. Gregg and George A. Custer, and the artillery was under Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Hunt.

While Custer's division of cavalry was attracting the attention of the enemy in front of his position at Raccoon and Morton's fords the rest of the army was to proceed to the lower fords of the Rapidan river, Jacobs', Germanna and Culpeper Mine, and cross simultaneously. French, with his corps, was to proceed to Jacob's ford and his line of march being closest to the then known position of the Confederates, was to be followed by Sedgwick as a support. Warren was to cross at Germanna ford and Sykes, supported by the two divisions of the 1st corps, was to proceed by way of Culpeper Mine ford. Pursuant to the above plan the army was put in motion at 6 a. m. of the 26th, the heads of the 2nd and 5th corps reaching their crossing places between 9 and 10 a. m. For some unknown reason the 3d corps did not reach Jacob's ford until noon. The crossing was then made at all three fords, but the delay of French had so retarded the movement of the whole army that it was nightfall before it was all on the south side of the stream, and it was impossible for Meade to reach Robertson's tavern that day as he had planned. French's artillery could not be crossed at Jacob's ford because of the steep banks on the south side and it was necessary to wait while it was sent around by way of Germanna ford 2 miles below. Meantime Custer's division of cavalry proceeded from Stevensburg, took position at Raccoon and Morton's fords and made a demonstration as if to cross. This movement caused the enemy to move a heavy force of infantry into the intrenchments and to open an artillery fire of 30 pieces on Custer, who replied with his pieces and until dark the fight was kept up. The army bivouacked a few miles south of the Rapidan and moved at daylight for Locust Grove or Robertson's tavern, the 2nd corps arriving about 10 a. m. Warren's advance had quite a skirmish with the enemy, whose pickets were driven in and a number of prisoners from Ewell's corps were captured. Meade ordered Warren to hold his position until the arrival of French's corps, which was momentarily expected. About 11 a. m. Meade received a despatch from French stating that his column was on the plank road awaiting Warren's and a courier was immediately returned to inform him that Warren was at Robertson's tavern awaiting his arrival. At 1 p. m. another message was received from French to the effect that the Confederates were throwing out a force on the right flank of his column on the Raccoon Ford road. Warren again ordered him to hurry forward. Prince's division on advancing came to a fork in the road and not knowing which to take, waited for 2 hours for an order from French. When it came it was for the division to take the right hand road and after a time another order was given for it to return and take the other fork. As a consequence the enemy attacked again near Payne's farm, and a severe fight ensued. Prince's line fell back and Carr, on the left of Prince, had one of his brigades driven back some distance, when the enemy was checked by a reinforcement from Birney's division. These operations kept Sedgwick from joining Warren, who was therefore on the defensive all day. Gregg's cavalry division moving past the 5th corps advanced as far as New Hope Church where it was briskly engaged for a time, but succeeded in driving the Confederate cavalry until it was reinforced by infantry, when Gregg in turn was compelled to retire until relieved by Sykes' division, which repulsed the enemy. Sykes had been informed of French's failure to reach Robertson's tavern and had been ordered not to advance

beyond the church, so did not follow up his success. Newton late in the afternoon was moved from the plank road to Robertson's tavern to support Warren and during the night the 5th and 6th corps also arrived there. Next morning Meade made his dispositions to attack, but on driving in the Confederate pickets it was found that the enemy had abandoned his position. Pursuit was immediately ordered and the enemy was discovered in a strongly intrenched position on the west bank of Mine run. Convinced that there was little possibility of success no attempt was made to assault, but Warren's corps and one division of the 6th was sent to demonstrate on the Confederate right. It took some time to prepare for the movement so that the start was not made until the next morning at daylight. Arriving at the position desired the force was deployed and Gregg and Warren together reconnoitered the Confederate position. About 1 p. m. an advance was ordered and the enemy was driven 3 miles to his intrenchments at the head of Mine run. It was dark before the Federals were ready to assault, so the movement was postponed until next morning, the 30th. During the day of the 29th Gregg's cavalry had a rather heavy fight at Parker's store in repulsing a force of Confederates attempting to get at a wagon train in Gregg's rear. On the night of the 29th it was agreed at a conference of the corps commanders that a simultaneous assault should be made along the whole Confederate line next morning. All the preparations were made, the Union skirmishers having even advanced across Mine run and driven in those of the enemy, when word was received from Warren that after reconnoitering the enemy's position in daylight he had concluded that it would be folly to attack. Meade hastened to confer with him, but Warren's idea of the matter was unchanged even after he and the commanding general had gone over the situation together.

Admitting the failure of the expedition Meade determined to withdraw and the army started on its return on Dec. 1 and the next day reached the points from which it had started a week before. The casualties in the Army of the Potomac for the whole campaign were 173 killed, 1,099 wounded and 381 captured or missing. The Confederate losses were not reported for the campaign as a whole, but Ewell's corps (the 2nd) in the Payne's farm and Mine run affairs on the 27th and 28th suffered to the extent of 83 killed and 518 wounded.

Mingo Swamp, Mo., Feb. 2-13, 1863. 12th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. An expedition having for its object the capture of a number of guerrillas encountered a band of them near the home of one Cato. The fight resulted in the killing of 9, and the wounding of 23. None of the Federals were injured.

Mink Springs, Tenn., April 13, 1864. Detachment of 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. An outpost picket of 25 men under Lieut. Columbus Caldwell was attacked at Mink Springs, not far from Cleveland, by 1,500 Confederate cavalry and all but 6 of the outpost were captured, together with their arms, horses and equipments. Two of the captured men were wounded. The enemy lost 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1863. 39th Indiana Mounted Infantry and 44th Indiana and 13th Ohio Infantry. After the battle of Chickamauga the Federals withdrew toward Chattanooga, and on the evening of the 21st Col. T. J. Harrison with the 39th Ind. mounted infantry was ordered to take position on Missionary ridge. On arriving there he found the 44th Ind. and the 13th Ohio already intrenched. At 10 a. m. the next day a Confederate division attacked

and drove the vedettes back upon the reserve line, where the action became general. Twice the enemy was frustrated in his attempts to take the position, but about evening by outflanking the Federals the Confederates compelled them to retire to Chattanooga. The Union casualties in this affair are included in the losses of the battle of Chickamauga. The engagement is also called Chattanooga and Shallow Ford Gap.

Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863. (See Chattanooga.)

Mississippi City, Miss., March 8, 1862. Detachment of troops from Department of the Gulf. A reconnoitering party landed from the steamer Calhoun and was fired into by the enemy's artillery at Mississippi City. The party immediately returned to the vessel, whose artillery silenced the Confederate guns after a few shots. No casualties were reported.

Mississippi County, Mo., Feb. 13, 1865. Detachment of 2nd Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. James W. Edwards of Co. B reported from New Madrid under date of Feb. 16: "I left here Monday morning with 10 men in pursuit of a band of bushwhackers I heard of the night before going into Mississippi county. I ran onto 8 of them Monday night. Killed 2 and captured 6, with their arms, etc.

Missouri River, Dak. Ter., July 29-30, 1863. The Sioux Expedition. Shortly after noon on the 29th the expedition reached the timber skirting the Missouri river and Col. William Crooks was ordered to take the 6th Minn. infantry and clear it of the Indians. This he did without loss, although fiercely fired on by the savages on the farther side of the stream. On the 30th while the same regiment was destroying some of the property left by the Indians in their flight it was fired upon by some 125 Indians concealed in the underbrush on the opposite shore of the river. No casualties were reported.

Mitchell's Creek, Fla., Dec. 17, 1864. 82nd U. S. Colored Infantry.

Mitchell's Creek, Fla., March 25, 1865. (See Canoe Creek, same date.)

Moccasin Creek, N. C., March 24, 1865. Foragers of the 102nd Illinois Infantry. A small foraging party was attacked about a mile and a half from the camp of the regiment by some of Wade Hampton's cavalry and driven back with a loss of 1 mortally wounded and 2 captured.

Moccasin Gap, Va., Dec. 24, 1864. 8th Tennessee Cavalry; Stoneman's raid.

Moccasin Swamp, N. C., April 10, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps. On this date the corps took up the march from Goldsboro toward Smithfield, with Selfridge's brigade in advance. About a mile east of Moccasin swamp the enemy's cavalry was met, while several hundred of the enemy were concealed in the dense thickets on either side of the road, from which position they kept up a galling fire on the Union lines. The bridges had been destroyed, which made the progress of the army slow and kept the main body under fire. Winegar's N. Y. battery was brought forward and threw a few shells into the woods, and Selfridge pushed forward the 123d N. Y. infantry, under Col. J. C. Rogers, as skirmishers, closely supporting the skirmish line with the rest of the brigade. Rogers' men steadily advanced, forcing the enemy back across the swamp, where the brigade formed in line of battle and drove the Confederates about a mile and a half, when Selfridge was ordered to encamp for the night. The Union loss was 1 man killed and 3 wounded. The enemy's loss was not learned.

Mocksville, N. C., April 11, 1865. Cavalry Division, Stoneman's Expedition. After surprising the guard at Shallow ford, Gillem's cavalry proceeded to Mocksville, near which place the advance came upon a small party of the enemy. The Confederates were immediately charged and dispersed. The affair was an incident of the expedition into southwestern Virginia and western North Carolina.

Moffat's Station, Ark., Sept. 27, 1863.

Monday Hollow, Mo., Oct. 13, 1861. (See Wet Glaize, same date.)

Monett's Bluff, La., April 23, 1864. (See Cane River Crossing, same date.)

Monett's Ferry, La., March 29-30, 1864. Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf. The itinerary of the cavalry division for the Red River campaign states that the march to Monett's ferry on Cane river was made on the 29th and the time until noon of the 30th was spent in building a bridge. Several times small parties of Confederate cavalry appeared but were each time driven off. After the structure was completed the division moved forward to a short distance above Cloutierville, where the river was again bridged. Small parties of Confederates were driven before the advance, some 2 or 3 being killed and a number wounded.

Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864. Middle Department, 8th Army Corps, and 3d Division, 6th Army Corps. During the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maj.-Gen. Lewis Wallace left Frederick on the evening of the 8th and by a night march took position on the left bank of the Monocacy river. Early on the morning of the 9th the Confederates moved out from Frederick City and began the fight in skirmish order, a little later bringing their artillery into action. The enemy's cavalry and artillery then moved around to the Federal left and charged vigorously on the 3d division of the 6th army corps, but the attack was repulsed and a countercharge made, driving the enemy back. A second attack of Confederate infantry was repulsed, but with heavy loss to both sides. About 3:30 p. m. the enemy's batteries were brought into position to enfilade the Federal line and another assaulting force of four lines of infantry was moved into position. When Wallace saw the approaching column he ordered a retreat on the Baltimore pike, where Brig.-Gen. E. B. Tyler had been skirmishing fiercely all day. The retreat was made in good order, Tyler forming the rear-guard. The Confederates followed for some distance, but darkness stopped the pursuit. The Federal loss amounted to 123 killed, 663 wounded and 568 captured or missing. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was reported as being 700.

Monocacy Aqueduct, Md., Sept. 4, 1862. The report of Maj.-Gen. Daniel H. Hill, of the Confederate army, states of the Maryland campaign: "We drove away the Yankee forces near the mouth of the Monocacy" on the 4th. This is the only mention of the affair.

Monocacy Church, Md., Sept. 9, 1862. (See Barnesville, same date.)

Monocacy River, Md., Oct. 12, 1862. Cavalry of Army of the Potomac and 3d and 4th Maine Infantry. On learning that the Confederates were moving toward the mouth of the Monocacy river Brig.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, commanding the cavalry, moved out from that place to meet them. About a mile and a half out he encountered Stuart's cavalry and a general engagement ensued. Pleasonton was compelled to fall back to the mouth of the river, where with the assistance of the infantry guard of the place, he held the

enemy in check until reinforcements came to his aid. The casualties were not reported.

Monogan Springs, Mo., April 25, 1862. Detachment of 1st Iowa Cavalry. A detail of 6 men under a corporal attacked 10 guerrillas on the north bank of the Osage river. The result was the killing of 1 of the enemy, the wounding of another and the capture of 8. Another band of 7 on the south bank of the stream escaped.

Monroe's Cross-Roads, S. C., March 10, 1865. Cavalry Division, Sherman's Army of Invasion. During the campaign of the Carolinas Hampton's Confederate cavalry surprised the Federal camp of Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick at 2 a. m. The Union troops were driven back, the artillery captured and the whole command driven into a swamp. The enemy, however, failed to follow up his advantage promptly and Kilpatrick rallied his men in the swamp, ordered a countercharge, and recaptured the camp after a desperate struggle. Later in the day an infantry force came to Kilpatrick's aid. Kilpatrick's loss was 19 killed, 68 wounded and 103 captured. His report states that 80 of the Confederate dead were left on the field.

Monroe Station, Mo., July 9-11, 1861. Detachments of 16th Illinois, 3d Iowa and Hannibal Home Guards. Col. Robert F. Smith, in command of the detachments, moved from Palmyra on the 9th and when a few miles from Monroe was fired into from ambush. The Union men charged the bushes, but the enemy being mounted were enabled to escape. On the 10th a few shots were fired from the 1 piece of artillery into a party of Confederates approaching the town and quickly dispersed them. On the 11th the enemy had the town completely surrounded, and opened with 2 pieces of artillery. The Federal gun dismounted the smaller of the enemy's guns and later in the day reinforcements caused them to withdraw altogether. The casualties were not reported.

Monteith Swamp, Ga., Dec. 9, 1864. 1st Division, 20th Army Corps. On this date the 20th corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. S. Williams, was marching from Eden Station to Monteith on the Charleston railroad. At Monteith swamp the road was found obstructed for nearly a mile by fallen timber, while beyond the obstructions the enemy had thrown up two redoubts, where a force of some 500 infantry with a piece of artillery was posted to dispute the Federal advance. As this gun commanded the road and prevented the removal of the fallen trees, Brig.-Gen. N. J. Jackson, commanding the advance division, determined on a flank movement to dislodge the Confederates. He therefore ordered Col. Selfridge, with the 1st brigade, to engage the attention of the enemy in front, while Col. Carman, with the 2nd brigade, moved to the right and Col. Robinson, with the 3d brigade, to the left, in an endeavor to gain the rear of the redoubts. Owing to the character of the ground over which he had to move, Carman was unable to reach the desired position before the 3d brigade debouched from the woods and charged the enemy, who fled after the first volley, leaving their knapsacks and camp equipage. Robinson's loss was 1 killed and 7 wounded. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was not reported, but 4 were captured. This opened the road for the corps to continue its march toward Savannah.

Monterey, Ky., June 11, 1862. Capt. Blood's Mounted Provost Guards and 13th Indiana Battery.

Monterey, Tenn., April 28, 1862. Scouting party of Pope's command. Five companies of cavalry sent out by Maj.-Gen. John Pope met a foraging party of 150 Confederate cavalry near Monterey, and after a brisk skirmish routed them. The enemy lost 5 killed and 19 taken prisoners, while the Union forces suffered no casualties.

Monterey, Tenn., April 29, 1862. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi. During the operations incident to the siege of Corinth this brigade, forming the head of the column, met the enemy's pickets 2 miles from Monterey, rapidly drove them through their deserted camp and captured some 20 prisoners. The 2nd Ia. was detached to pursue on the Corinth road and while passing across a narrow bridge 4 guns were opened on the regiment, causing it to fall back with the loss of 1 killed and several wounded.

Monterey, Tenn., May 13, 1862. Portion of Brig.-Gen. M. L. Smith's Brigade.

Monterey, Va., April 12, 1862. Brig.-Gen. R. H. Milroy's command. A despatch from Gen. Milroy to Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont under date of April 12 says: "The rebels, about 1,000 strong, with two cavalry companies and 2 pieces of artillery, attacked my pickets this morning about 10 o'clock, and drove them in some 2 miles. I sent out reinforcements. The skirmishing was brisk for a short time, but the rebels were put to flight with considerable loss. The casualties on our side were 3 men badly wounded."

Monterey Gap, Pa., July 4-5, 1863. Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. During the pursuit of the Confederates after the battle of Gettysburg the cavalry under Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick came up with the enemy at Monterey gap, where the pickets were hand-somely driven in by the 6th Ohio. Next morning the command came up with Ewell's train and after a skirmish captured 150 wagons, 1,500 prisoners, a large number of horses, mules, etc. When the Federals reached Smithburg, Md., shortly after the Confederates drove in the pickets and brought artillery to bear but a battery of the 3d U. S. light artillery soon effectually silenced the Confederate guns and the enemy withdrew, leaving Kilpatrick free to move to Hagerstown. The casualties were not reported.

Montevallo, Ala., March 30-31, 1865. 4th Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi. During Wilson's raid two companies of the 4th Ia. cavalry skirmished with the enemy for several miles before entering the village of Montevallo, but the only casualty reported was 1 man slightly wounded. The next morning Wilson encountered the enemy at Six-mile creek, a short distance south of Montevallo, where his advance was suddenly attacked on the flank by a considerable force of Confederate cavalry. The attack was quickly repulsed by the 10th Mo., and the 3d Ia. charged in turn, driving back the enemy and cutting off a portion of the command that had become separated from the main body, capturing several prisoners. No report of killed and wounded.

Montevallo, Mo., April 14, 1862. Detachments of the 1st Iowa Cavalry and Missouri Home Guards. Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Moss of the 1st Ia. cavalry, after leaving the greater portion of his command at Centerville on the 13th, proceeded with 28 men to Montevallo, where about 4:30 a. m. the detachment was aroused by a band of 50 Confederates who demanded an immediate surrender. A few shots from the upper windows of a house where the Union troops were stationed sent the enemy back to the shelter of a store 50 yards away. Moss then formed his men outside, charged and drove them from the town. The casualties amounted to 2 killed and 4 wounded on the Federal side, while the Confederates lost a number killed and 7 wounded.

Montevallo, Mo., Aug. 5, 1862. Detachment of 3d Wisconsin Cavalry. Col. William A. Barstow with a portion of the 3d Wis. cavalry drove a party of Confederates from Montevallo and captured

some horses, arms, the roster and records of Col. Coffee's regiment, etc. The enemy appearing again in force Barstow was obliged to evacuate the town, skirmishing as he fell back. A few of his men were captured.

Montevallo, Mo., June 12, 1864. Detachment of 3d Wisconsin Cavalry. A detail of men under Lieut. C. B. Willsey ran into 30 bushwhackers at Montevallo and after a short but sharp fight scattered them into the brush. One of the enemy was killed.

Montevallo, Mo., Oct. 19, 1864. Missouri Militia. Lieut. M. M. Ehle of the 3d Wis. cavalry, reporting from Fort McKean, Kas., states: "The guerrillas had a fight yesterday near Montevallo with the Stochler militia, in which 1 rebel was killed and several wounded."

Montgomery, Ala., April 12, 1865. (See Columbus Road, same date.)

Monticello, Ark., Jan. 13-14, 1864. Lieut. McCarty and 20 men sent out by Col. Powell Clayton from Pine Bluff, captured 6 men and 2,000 bushels of corn at Monticello without the loss of a man.

Monticello, Ark., March 18, 1864. 7th Missouri Cavalry.

Monticello, Ark., May 24, 1864. Detachment of 13th Illinois Cavalry. This affair was a skirmish between a detachment of the 13th Ill. under Capt. John H. Norris and some Confederates, as Norris was entering Monticello. The enemy was driven from the town. No casualties were reported.

Monticello, Ark., Sept. 10, 1864. 13th Illinois, 5th Kansas and 1st Indiana Cavalry. Col. Albert Erskine with 300 men, during an expedition from Pine Bluff toward Monticello, drove in the pickets at the latter place at daylight and captured 3 prisoners.

Monticello, Ky., May 1, 1863. Expedition to Monticello. Brig.-Gen. Samuel P. Carter, commanding the 4th division, 9th army corps, reporting from Monticello, says: "We drove the enemy through the town and beyond it in gallant style. We encountered them again 4 miles south of Monticello, near forks of road, one party on the Albany road and one on the Jamestown road, the latter trying to cut off our communication with the rear. We drove the enemy about 3 miles on Albany and 5 or 7 on Jamestown roads. Rebel loss, as far as discovered, 8 killed, more wounded and number of prisoners, and 2 commissioned officers. No loss on our side."

Monticello, Ky., May 9, 1863. (See Alcorn's Distillery.)

Monticello, Ky., June 9, 1863. Detachments of 2nd and 7th Ohio Cavalry, 45th Ohio Mounted Infantry. Law's Battery and 2nd Tennessee Mounted Infantry. This command under Col. August V. Kautz advanced on Monticello on the morning of the 9th. Four or 5 miles beyond West's, whence the Confederate pickets had been driven some time before, the enemy was encountered drawn up in line of battle. The battery was brought into action and after a few rounds the Confederates were dispersed and pursued, leaving 2 dead and 10 wounded on the field. Some 20 prisoners were captured by the Federals, whose loss was 3 wounded. Between 4 and 5 p. m., after Kautz had left the town and had fallen back some distance, the rear-guard was attacked by an overpowering force of the enemy. A portion of the 2nd Tenn. was sent to reinforce it and found it retreating in some disorder. The reinforcements drove the enemy back through timber half a mile, where he rallied behind a stone wall, and in turn compelled the Federals to fall back out of range. An attack was then made by the reinforced Confederates, but it was repulsed by another detachment of the 2nd Tenn. and a portion of the 7th Ohio. Darkness put an end to the fighting. The total loss of Kautz's force was 7 killed, 34 wounded and 6 missing.

The enemy's loss was not ascertained, but 5 of their dead, 5 wounded and 16 prisoners fell into Federal hands.

Monticello Road, Ark., June 17, 1864. Detachment of 5th Kansas Cavalry. About 1:30 p. m. the pickets on the upper Monticello road leading to Pine Bluff were driven in by Confederate cavalry. Lieut. Col. Wilton A. Jenkins immediately went to the assistance of the pickets and attacked, the enemy retreating rapidly. Jenkins followed as far as he safely could, killing and wounding a number of the fleeing enemy. The Federal loss was 2 or 3 slightly wounded.

Montpelier Springs, Ala., April 20, 1865. (See Spring Hill, Ga., same date.)

Moon's Station, Ga., Oct. 4, 1864. Confederate reports state that as Hood was moving northward in an effort to draw Sherman from Atlanta, Reynold's brigade of Walthall's division attacked the Federal garrison at Moon's station on the Western & Atlantic railroad and captured about 80 prisoners, with a loss to Reynolds of 6 killed or wounded. Federal reports make no mention of the affair.

Moorefield, Va., Nov. 9, 1862. 1st New York, Ringgold and Washington Cavalry, and 23d Illinois Infantry.

Moorefield, W. Va., Dec. 3, 1862. Ringgold Pennsylvania Cavalry, and detachment of 1st Virginia Cavalry. This command under Lieut. H. A. Myers charged into Moorefield, where two companies of Confederate cavalry were stationed. The result was the rout of the enemy with a loss of 2 killed, a number wounded and 10 captured. The charging force sustained no loss.

Moorefield, W. Va., Jan. 3, 1863. Troops of Middle Military Division, under Col. James Washburn. The post of Moorefield, occupied by Federal troops in an expedition to Moorefield and Petersburg, was attacked on the morning of the 3d by the Confederate forces under Brig.-Gen. William E. Jones. After 2 hours' fighting, chiefly an artillery duel, the enemy withdrew. No casualties were reported.

Moorefield, W. Va., Aug. 6, 1863. (See Averell's Raid.)

Moorefield, W. Va., Sept. 4, 1863. 1st West Virginia Infantry, 23d Illinois Infantry and Battery L, 1st Illinois Artillery. The "Record of Events" of the 5th brigade of the Department of West Virginia contains the following: "Sept. 4, the 23d regiment Ill. volunteers by order of Col. Mulligan marched (from Petersburg, W. Va.) toward Moorefield, to reinforce Maj. Stephens, commanding a detachment of the 1st W. Va. volunteers and a section of Mulligan's battery, which were attacked at that place. When the regiment had advanced about 3 miles it was attacked by the enemy in Petersburg gap. By order of Col. Mulligan the regiment fell back, and marched to the assistance of Maj. Stephens via Williamsport."

Moorefield, W. Va., Sept. 11, 1863. Detachment of 1st West Virginia Infantry and Ringgold Cavalry. About 80 men of O'Neill's Confederate cavalry surprised the Federal camp of Maj. Edward W. Stephens, Jr., and captured practically the whole force. Some 146 officers and men were taken, besides a quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores. About 30 of the Federals (according to the Confederate report) were killed or wounded, while the attacking party lost but 3 wounded.

Moorefield, W. Va., Feb. 4, 1864. Detachment of troops of the Department of West Virginia. On the morning of the 4th Col. James A. Mulligan, with about 1,000 cavalry and 2 pieces of artillery advanced upon Moorefield. The artillery was placed in position and under its efficient firing the Confederate front was steadily pressed until it gave way, the Federals pursuing through and beyond the town. No casualties were reported.

Moorefield, W. Va., June 6, 1864. Detachment of 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry. A scouting party of 80 men of the 22nd Pa. cavalry commanded by Capt. James P. Hart was attacked by 200 Confederates on the Greenland gap road near Moorefield, but succeeded in repulsing the enemy and driving them in confusion. The Union loss was 4 killed and 6 wounded; the Confederate loss was not reported.

Moorefield, W. Va., Nov. 7, 1864. Detachments of the 5th and 6th West Virginia Cavalry. Col. George R. Latham, with 225 men of the two West Virginia regiments and one gun of Battery L, 1st Ill., left New creek on the 6th to surprise a party of about 100 Confederates known to be at Moorefield. Latham reached Moorefield before daylight on the 7th, but could not distinguish the location of the enemy's camp. He quietly surrounded the town, however, and waited until it was light enough to move with certainty. In the meantime the Confederates discovered the presence of the Union troops and commenced firing. In the skirmish which ensued 1 of the enemy was wounded and 8 were captured, together with their horses, 46 beef cattle and 460 sheep, without casualty.

Moorefield, W. Va., Feb. 4-6, 1865. Detachment of the 1st brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Whitaker, of the 1st Conn., with 300 men selected from his own regiment, the 2nd Ohio, 8th N. Y., 1st N. H. and 22nd N. Y. was sent out from Winchester to scout through the country toward Moorefield and gain information concerning the enemy's movements. Small parties of Confederates were encountered at various places along the road and a few slight skirmishes ensued. At a Mr. Randolph's, about 3 miles from Moorefield, Maj. Gilmor was found in bed and captured by Maj. Young with a party of his scouts. The expedition returned to Winchester on the morning of the 6th, having ridden about 140 miles in a little over 48 hours, bringing in 12 prisoners without the loss of a man.

Mooresburg, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863. Cavalry of the Army of the Ohio.

Moore's Ford, Miss., Sept. 29, 1863. Cavalry of the 15th Army Corps. Col. Winslow with detachments from the 4th, 5th and 11th Ill., 4th Ia. and 10th Mo. cavalry, 900 men in all, with 2 mountain howitzers, moved from Messinger's ford on Big Black river to Yazoo City. On the 28th he marched to Moore's ford and encamped his command a mile and a half from there in the direction of Benton, leaving a detachment with a howitzer to guard the crossing. At 4 a. m. on the 29th the enemy vigorously attacked this detachment with 4 pieces of artillery supported by dismounted cavalry. The howitzer was soon disabled and after fighting about an hour, the Federals withdrew toward Benton, where they halted for dinner. That night they encamped 2 or 3 miles below Yazoo City.

Moore's Mills, Mo., July 28, 1862. Detachment of Missouri Militia Cavalry and 3d Iowa Cavalry. This force, under Col. Odon Guitar, came in contact with 900 Confederates during the pursuit of Porter. The advance was fired into from ambush but returned the fire vigorously after dismounting until the rest of the column was deployed and the 1 gun in the Federal command was brought into action. The whole Union line was steadily advanced for some distance and then halted. After a short lull the enemy charged, making a desperate effort to capture the gun, but this charge and two others which followed immediately after were repulsed with loss. About 4 p. m. the Federals charged and drove the enemy from the field. The Union loss was 13 killed and 55 wounded, while the enemy, by Guitar's estimate, had 52 killed and from 125 to 150 wounded.

Moore's Plantation, La., May 3, 1864. U. S. Troops, Department of the Gulf. The report of Confederate Maj.-Gen. Richard Taylor of May 4, states: "For two days past the fighting has been principally on the Bayou Robert road between the Chambers plantation and Alexandria. Last evening the enemy was driven beyond Gov. Moore's plantation." This is the only official mention of the place on this date.

Moreau Bottom, Mo., Oct. 7, 1864. 6th and 8th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. This affair occurred during Price's Missouri Expedition, when he was approaching Jefferson City. The 6th and 8th regiments were stationed at the bridge across Moreau creek and annoyed the enemy for some time, thereby delaying his advance. The use of Confederate artillery compelled the militia to fall back to a strip of timber where another detachment of the same two regiments was drawn up and repulsed the enemy for the time. Later, however, the whole command withdrew within the intrenchments of Jefferson City. No casualties were reported.

Moreauville, La., May 17, 1864. Cavalry and Corps d'Afrique; Banks' Red River Expedition. When the Confederates under Gen. Dick Taylor were driven from Mansura on the 16th, the cavalry pursued to Moreauville, where the 4th brigade was attacked early on the next morning. The 5th brigade soon came up and the skirmishing continued throughout the day with slight losses on both sides. The Corps d'Afrique also became engaged, but finally repulsed the enemy, losing 2 killed, 8 wounded and 2 missing. The Confederate loss was not ascertained, but must have been much heavier.

Morgan County, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1862. This engagement was a skirmish between a small Union force and a detachment of a Tennessee cavalry regiment, in which the Union captain and 5 of his men were killed and others wounded and captured. The Confederates suffered no loss. The only official mention of the affair is the report of the Confederate lieutenant-colonel, so there is no way of knowing what Union troops participated.

Morganfield, Ky., July 14, 1864. 52nd Kentucky Infantry. While scouting in Webster and Union counties Lieut.-Col. Samuel F. Johnson encountered 150 Confederates at Morganfield. In the skirmish 5 were killed and 2 captured, the Kentucky regiment suffering no casualties.

Morgan's Ferry, La., Sept. 7, 1863. 2nd Division, 13th Army Corps. The division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. F. M. Herron, arrived at Morgan's Bend of the Atchafalaya river on the evening of the 6th, and learned that the main body of the enemy, some 3,000 strong, under Gen. Green, was at Morgan's ferry. A portion of one brigade, commanded by Col. Day, was sent out to look after a party of Confederates in the neighborhood of the bend. Day skirmished all afternoon with the enemy, driving the detachment back upon the main body. The Union loss was 6 wounded. The enemy lost 2 killed, 10 or 12 wounded, and about the same number captured.

Morgan's Ferry Road, La., July 28, 1864. Part of Lawler's Brigade. Learning that the Confederates were planning an attack on Morganza, Gen. Lawler sent out a detachment under Gen. Ullman to make a reconnaissance toward the Atchafalaya river on the Morgan's Ferry road. Ullman encountered a party of about 200 of the enemy and soon engaged them in a skirmish. The enemy scattered, losing 5 killed, 2 captured and a number wounded. Ullman then pushed on to the Atchafalaya and found a considerable force of the enemy on the opposite side, with 3 pieces of artillery in position. Owing to the shape of the ground Ullman could not use his artillery to advantage and retired to Morganza.

Morgan's Ferry Road, La., Aug. 25, 1864. Detachments of Lawler's Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Gurney with 50 men, made a reconnaissance to Morgan's ferry on the Atchafalaya river and found Confederates in some force encamped on the other side, with 4 pieces of artillery in position. Two miles from the river he encountered a picket guard of 6 men under a lieutenant, drove them in and though they fought from a protected spot, captured them at the water's edge, under the fire of the enemy's cannon. The same day Capt. Yeaton of the 1st La. cavalry, with 100 men, went to the Atchafalaya at the mouth of the Mamie bayou, via the New Texas road, Bayou Latenache and Robinson's plantation and on the road captured the horses and equipments of 4 Confederates who escaped to the woods. At the Mamie bayou they captured a Confederate and by firing across the bayou, dispersed a company encamped on the other side. Lieut. Emmons and 4 men of the 1st La. cavalry crossed over and destroyed rifles, saddles and other equipments left by the fleeing Confederates.

Morgan's Mill, Ark., Feb. 9, 1864. Detachments of 11th Missouri and 1st Nebraska Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. John W. Stephens with about 110 men left Batesville on the 7th to break up a Confederate camp. On the morning of the 9th, just after he had detached 40 men of his command under Capt. Thomas J. Majors, Stephens encountered a large force of Confederates at Morgan's mill and was immediately surrounded. After a desperate fight he cut his way out, but was followed and harassed for a distance of 8 miles. Majors on hearing the firing came to Stephens' assistance, but was also surrounded and obliged to cut his way out. The Federal loss was 6 killed, 8 wounded and 8 captured. Stephens estimated the enemy's casualties as 22 killed and as many wounded.

Morgansville, Ky., Sept. 2, 1862. Detachment of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Col. J. M. Shackelford, of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry.

Morganton, N. C., April 17, 1865. (See Catawba River.)

Morgantown, Ky., Oct. 31, 1861. Kentucky Cavalry under Col. J. H. McHenry, Jr. This affair was a skirmish between about 20 Union men and some Confederate pickets. The latter were first encountered at the outskirts of the town and were driven through it. Subsequently the enemy reinforced to about 60 strong, was again met a mile beyond Morgantown and was routed. The Federals had 1 man wounded and the Confederates lost 3.

Morganza, La., May 30-June 5, 1864. (See Atchafalaya River.)

Moro, Steamer, Feb. 3, 1863. (See A. W. Baker, steamer.)

Moro Bottom, Ark., April 25-26, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Morris' Ford, Tenn., July 2, 1863. Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. During the Middle Tennessee campaign Brig.-Gen. John B. Turchin's division moved toward Decherd from Hillsboro, by way of Morris' ford, 10 miles above Hillsboro. When within a mile and a half of the ford the Confederate cavalry pickets were encountered and driven back across the Elk river. Two companies of the 4th Ohio, who were following closely, were fired into by the Confederate sharpshooters on the opposite bank, which was a steep bluff, rendering any attempt to cross under fire an exceedingly hazardous undertaking. Another ford, a mile and a half above, was reconnoitered by Turchin's escort, but was also found to be well guarded. While considering the advisability of sending a mounted force across the stream the Federals were opened upon by a battery of 4 guns just below the ford. Turchin withdrew his battery to a

more sheltered position and sent word to Stanley that he dared not cross. About 2 p. m. Mitchell's division came up and it was directed to cross the river at the ford a mile and a half above (called Shallow ford) while Turchin's effected a crossing at Morris' ford. Long's brigade of Turchin's division, ascertained that the enemy had retreated from the ford and crossed, followed by the remainder of the division and soon engaged the enemy's cavalry. By the time Turchin had advanced 3 miles Mitchell had succeeded in crossing at Shallow ford and the two divisions pushed forward, skirmishing until dark, the enemy by that time having brought four regiments into the action. Turchin lost 2 killed and 8 wounded, and his men found and buried over 20 of the enemy's dead.

Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 7, 1863. On this date the Confederates evacuated Morris island. For a full account of the event, with the preceding bombardment, see *Naval Volume*.

Morristown, Mo., Sept. 17, 1861. Detachment of Kansas Brigade. An expedition of 600 men with 2 mountain howitzers attacked a camp of the enemy near Morristown and succeeded in routing him with a loss of 7 killed and a number wounded. The entire Confederate camp, equipage, etc., was captured. The Federals lost 2 killed and 6 wounded.

Morristown, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1861.

Morristown, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863. Garrard's Brigade, Cavalry corps, Army of the Ohio. In the pursuit of Longstreet, after he had raised the siege of Knoxville, Gen. Garrard dashed into Morristown, drove the enemy from his fortifications and the town. Shackelford's report of the affair says that between 40 and 50 of the enemy were killed or wounded, while Garrard lost but 6 wounded.

Morristown, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1864. Detachment of 10th Michigan Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Luther S. Trowbridge with 250 men and a mountain howitzer left Strawberry plains on the 1st and the following day met a party of 110 Confederates at Morristown. After a short fight the enemy retired with the loss of an officer mortally and 5 men slightly wounded. There were no casualties among the Federals.

Morristown, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1864. 8th, 9th and 13th Tennessee Cavalry and Battery E, 1st Tennessee Light Artillery. About 9 a. m. this force, under Brig.-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, came upon the Confederate pickets, which the advance regiment, the 9th Tenn., charged and drove back upon their main line drawn up in strong position before the town. The battery was brought forward and placed on an eminence commanding the enemy's center, which was at once charged by one of Gillem's regiments and badly routed. Noticing the enemy preparing to charge the right flank, Gillem ordered a forward movement by the 8th Tenn. on that part of his line. By that time the 9th had been reformed, and simultaneously with the charge of the 8th attacked the Confederate right. After a short but desperate resistance the Confederates turned and fled, leaving (according to Union reports) 85 dead on the field. Some 224 were captured and a quantity of arms, ammunition, etc. Gillem lost 8 killed and 18 wounded.

Morton, Miss., Feb. 8, 1864. Cavalry of the 17th Army Corps. This affair was an incident of the Meridian campaign. After dark McPherson, whose corps was 4 miles and a half from Morton, sent his cavalry to reconnoiter in the direction of the town. By skirmishing a little it was ascertained that the enemy was retiring. No casualties were reported.

Morton's Ford, Va., Oct. 11, 1863. (See Brandy Station, same date.)

Morton's Ford, Va., Nov. 26, 1863. (See Mine Run, Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.)

Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6, 1864. 2nd Army Corps. During a demonstration along the Rapidan river the 3d division of the 2nd corps moved out before daylight for Morton's ford, the remainder of the division following. The Confederates had a picket guard of about 30 men in rifle-pits on the farther bank and a brigade was sent across the river. After some resistance the whole picket was captured and the Federal brigade advanced to within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy's intrenchments. The other two brigades of the division were then pushed across the river and took position with the 1st. The Confederates opened with artillery and the Federals could neither advance nor withdraw without becoming exposed to a deadly cross-fire. There was nothing for them to do but to get what shelter they could until after dark, when they withdrew across the Rapidan. The Union loss was 11 killed, 204 wounded and 40 captured or missing. The enemy's casualties were not reported.

Moscow, Ark., April 13, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Moscow, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863. Detachment of 53d Illinois Infantry. Acting Lieut. M. Dare with a squad of men while going from the reserve picket post to the advance picket was held up by 2 men in Federal uniforms, whom he took for members of his own party. He ordered his men to fire but before they could do so the 2 men fired on the party and fled. Dare and 1 of his men were wounded.

Moscow, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1863. Detachments of 3d Iowa, 41st and 43d Illinois and 33d Wisconsin Infantry. This command, under Maj. Francis M. Long, comprised the escort of a forage train from Moscow. When on the return and not more than 3 miles from camp, the train was attacked in the center by 150 Confederate cavalry. The front and rear guards were immediately brought into action and succeeded in repulsing the attack after a sharp fight of a few minutes. The Federals sustained a loss of 1 man wounded and 16 missing, besides 42 mules and 2 horses. The Confederate casualties were not ascertained.

Moscow, Tenn., March 16, 1863. Detachment of 7th Kansas Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Thomas P. Herrick with a portion of his regiment attacked some Confederates on the Moscow road about 5:30 p. m. The enemy did not stop to fire even one volley, but fled toward the south, leaving 1 man wounded and 8 prisoners. Herrick's party suffered no loss.

Moscow, Tenn., March 29, 1863. Following is an extract from a report of Maj.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, dated March 30, at Memphis: "The passenger train was seized about 2 miles this side of Moscow by 12 guerrillas, although it had on board 25 soldiers, armed, and 3 or 5 officers, who yet made no attempt to defend themselves and the public property. The engineer when he discovered the guerrillas started his engine with such suddenness as to break the coupling, ran up to Moscow, took down 100 soldiers and saved the train. The passengers were robbed, and the officers and soldiers carried off north."

Moscow, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1863. (See Locke's Mill, same date.)

Moscow, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1863. Cavalry Brigade, 16th Corps.

Moscow, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1863. (See Wolf River Bridge.)

Moscow, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1863. 9th Illinois Cavalry. During the Confederate advance from La Fayette, Maj. Henry B. Burgh with the 9th Ill. was ordered out from La Grange and about a mile and a half from Moscow encountered a Confederate force which he engaged and drove back to La Fayette. No casualties were reported.

Moscow, Tenn., June 15, 1864. 55th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Mosely's Plantation, Ala., Aug. 7, 1862. Detachment of the 51st Illinois Infantry. About 200 men, guarding a convalescent train from Tusculum, were attacked at Mosely's plantation, near Decatur, by about 250 Confederate cavalry. The attack was a complete surprise and the Union troops were caught at a disadvantage. The loss was 2 killed, 2 wounded and about 100 missing. The enemy was pursued by Maj. Koehler nearly to the foot of the mountains, but could not be overtaken.

Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. Col. Oscar H. La Grange, commanding the 2nd brigade, was attacked by two small brigades of Confederates under Gen. Armstrong. After a sharp fight the enemy was repulsed, leaving 17 dead on the field. La Grange's brigade suffered to the extent of 2 killed and 9 wounded.

Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 26-27, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio. Rain prevented more than slight skirmishing at Mossy creek, along which the Federals held a strong position, on the 26th. No casualties resulted. Late on the afternoon of the 27th the Federals attacked and drove the enemy from every position to within a short distance of Talbott's station, when the pursuit was stopped by darkness.

Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio. During the night of the 28th Brig.-Gen. S. D. Sturgis, commanding the cavalry, learned that the enemy was advancing on Dandridge and immediately sent off the greater part of his command to intercept him. About 9 o'clock the next morning the combined cavalry of Martin, Morgan and Armstrong, about 6,000 strong, advanced in line of battle, the main effort being directed against the Federal left, but the attack was repulsed by Campbell's brigade after a hard fight. During the day an artillery fire was kept up by the enemy with a hope of breaking the line so that a position could be secured on the bank of the stream. The attempt was unsuccessful and later in the day, when the detachments sent out during the night to Dandridge returned, the enemy was routed and driven off. Sturgis' loss was 17 killed, 87 wounded and 5 missing while that of the enemy was not reported.

Mossy Creek, Tenn., Jan. 10 and 12, 1864. Detachments of 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio. Col. Oscar H. La Grange, commanding the 2nd brigade, reports under date of Jan. 10: "I have the honor to report that a scouting party from the 2nd brigade today surprised one of the enemy's outposts, on the Dandridge road about 6 miles from Mossy creek, and killed 4, including 1 lieutenant, besides making 7 prisoners, without loss."

Again on the 12th La Grange reports: "The forage detail from the 2nd brigade to-day drove back one of the enemy's outposts, for the purpose of foraging behind it. Killed 1 and captured 15 prisoners, without loss."

Mossy Creek, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1864. A report of Brig.-Gen. John C. Vaughn, of the Confederate army, states that 20 men of the 3d Tenn. cavalry surprised "the guard at Mossy creek of 30 men on night of 15th. killed 5, wounded 1 and brought in 12 prisoners, and think that 6 or 7 burned up in the brick store in which they were sleeping, and which they had pierced with port-holes for musketry." This is the only mention of the affair, so there is no way of knowing who the Federal participants were.

Mossy Creek, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864. U. S. Troops under Brig.-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem. Gillem marched from New Market in the morning, met the Confederate pickets at Mossy creek and drove

them back to Panther Springs, where a force of 250 opposed his further advance. A charge by the 13th Tenn. cavalry routed the enemy with a loss of 3 killed and 3 captured. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Moulton, Ala., March 8, 1864. (See Courtland, same date.)

Moulton, Ala., May 29, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. At 4 a. m. this command under Col. Eli Long was attacked by the Confederate cavalry under Roddey, with 4 pieces of artillery. After a severe engagement of 2 hours, in which the enemy lost from 12 to 15 killed and a large number wounded, Long succeeded in driving him from the field in confusion. Long captured 16 prisoners and lost 3 killed and 14 wounded.

Mountain Grove, Mo., March 9, 1862. 4th Missouri Cavalry and Detachment of Home Guards. After a march of several miles over rough roads this detachment under Col. George E. Waring, Jr., attempted to surround the camp of a band of Confederates at Mountain Grove. While the cavalry was moving into position a sharp fire was opened on it from a blacksmith shop and the enemy broke for the brush and a tavern near by. All who did not reach the tavern were killed, and after a sharp fight the building was taken. The Federals suffered no casualties, but 13 of the enemy were killed, 4 wounded and the rest, 21 in number, taken prisoners.

Mountain Store, Mo., July 25-26, 1862. Detachment of 3d Missouri Cavalry and of Battery L, 2nd Missouri Light Artillery. This command was sent out from Houston and came up with a band of Coleman's men on the Big Piney on the afternoon of the 25th. The enemy did not stop to return the volley fired by the Federal advance, but scattered into the woods and cornfields closely pursued by the Union cavalry. Next morning a move was made on Coleman's camp, at 6:30 the Confederate pickets were met about 2 miles from their camp and steadily driven back by a portion of the cavalry until the camp was reached, where a charge was ordered and the enemy routed. The remainder of the cavalry and the artillery were led to the right and were about to cross Big Piney creek when a fire was opened upon them, but after a short skirmish the enemy broke and fled. In the three skirmishes the Confederates lost 8 killed, 20 wounded and 17 captured. The assailants did not lose a man.

Mount Carmel, Ky., June 16, 1863. Home Guards. Capt. P. M. Everett, reporting his raid into eastern Kentucky, mentions a skirmish with a party of home guards at Mount Carmel under Col. Charles Marshall numbering 170. No casualties are reported.

Mount Carmel, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 5th Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi. As Schofield's army was falling back toward Franklin Gen. Hatch was ordered to relieve Croxton's brigade of cavalry, then engaged in the rear. Hatch sent Coon's brigade to Mount Carmel, where the men were dismounted and stationed behind a barricade previously erected by order of Col. Capron. Croxton passed to the front with his command and Coon engaged the enemy that was in close pursuit. A hot fight of an hour now ensued, when Coon was ordered to withdraw slowly, which was done by alternate numbers for 2 miles, when the brigade was mounted and orders given to withdraw by brigade in line of regiments, a small detachment of the 9th Ill. acting as rear-guard. In accordance with Coon's orders this detachment fell back, drawing the enemy between the flanking columns prepared for their reception, when a raking fire was poured into their ranks, throwing them into confusion and ending the pursuit for the day.

Mount Crawford, Va., June 5, 1864. (See Piedmont, same date.)

Mount Crawford, Va., Oct. 2, 1864. 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Shenandoah Valley Campaign. This affair was a skirmish between Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt's division and the advance of the enemy during the Shenandoah Valley campaign. No casualties were reported.

Mount Crawford, Va., March 1, 1865. (See Petersburg, Sheridan's Expedition to.)

Mount Elba, Ark., March 28-30, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Mount Elon, S. C., Feb. 27, 1865. Mounted Men under Capt. William Duncan. This detachment, sent out from the garrison at Tiller's bridge to destroy the railroad bridge near Simonsville, was met by the enemy at Mount Elon and after a hand-to-hand conflict of some severity was forced to return without having accomplished its object, having suffered a loss of 3 wounded and 3 missing. The enemy's casualties were fully as heavy.

Mount Ida, Ark., Nov. 13, 1863. Detachment of 1st Arkansas Infantry. Cpts. J. R. Vanderpool and G. W. R. Smith attacked a Confederate camp at Mount Ida, killed and wounded several and captured 8 or 10. The victory included the capture of 15,000 pounds of bacon, 10,000 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of flour, all of which was destroyed. The enemy was driven for 5 miles.

Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 23-24, 1864. Army of the Shenandoah. In the pursuit of the Confederate army from the battlefield of Fisher's hill, Gen. Devin's cavalry brigade engaged a detachment of the enemy's cavalry at a creek about 3 miles from Edenburg and drove it back to Mount Jackson, where a stand was made. Devin ordered Taylor's battery to open fire from a hill on the left of the pike and advanced the 9th N. Y., supported by the 6th N. Y., as skirmishers. About the time the two regiments became actively engaged Gen. Averell came up with the 2nd cavalry division and assumed command. He deployed one of his brigades on Devin's left and the other on the right and in a short time drove the enemy from town and back on the main body, which was bivouacked on Rude's hill. As Averell advanced his line 5 pieces of artillery commenced firing on him and a division of infantry moved out to meet him. Seeing that he was outnumbered, Averell fell back across the creek, having taken a few prisoners, among them a Maj. Lady. On the morning of the 24th the 6th and 19th corps came up and discovered the Confederates in line of battle. Gen. Wright ordered his batteries to shell the enemy's position and at the same time formed his men for an advance. Pursuant to orders from Gen. Sheridan, Devin sent Col. Gibbs, with the 1st N. Y., across the creek to develop the Confederate position on the right. Soon afterward he crossed the stream with his whole brigade and again the enemy broke in full retreat toward New Market. No casualties reported.

Mount Jackson, Va., Oct. 3, 1864. Detachment of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The detachment, numbering 150 men and commanded by Capt. Jackson, was on picket duty at the bridge over the Shenandoah river near Mount Jackson. About 4 a. m. the post was surprised by the 7th Va. cavalry, 6 men were wounded, Jackson and 43 were captured, Lieut. Hague, with 37 men, reported that night to Col. Edwards at Winchester, some of the rest came in later, and some were never heard of.

Mount Jackson, Va., Nov. 16, 1863. Expedition from Charlestown, W. Va., to near New Market, Va. The expedition comprising detachments of the 1st N. Y., 6th Mich., 1st Conn., and 21st and

22nd Pa. cavalry, Cole's Potomac home brigade and the 1st W. Va. light artillery, under command of Col. William H. Boyd, encountered Confederate skirmishers when within a mile of Mount Jackson and drove them rapidly for three-quarters of a mile to where a piece of artillery was planted. After a dozen shots had been fired by this piece it was compelled to abandon its position and with the force guarding it retired hastily through the town to the bridge. There the Confederates made a stand, but were again driven, this time to an eminence out of range of the Federal guns. Here the pursuit stopped. In his report Boyd mentions only one casualty.

Mount Jackson, Va., March 7, 1863. Escort under Col. John L. Thompson. Some 1,200 men under Col. Thompson conveying about 1,300 prisoners from Waynesboro to Winchester, arrived at Mount Jackson on the north fork of the Shenandoah on the afternoon of the 6th. The stream was so swollen that it was impossible to cross except at one ford guarded by the enemy. Early the next morning the water had gone down sufficiently to allow the 22nd N. Y. and the 1st R. I. to cross at a ford farther up stream and these two regiments drove the enemy from the main ford. In the meantime the Confederates attacked Thompson's rear on Rude's hill, but they were repulsed. When the crossing was nearly completed Rosser again attacked but was again driven back with a loss of 10 killed, several wounded and 25 captured. The Union casualties amounted to 6 wounded and 2 captured.

Mount Pleasant, Ala., April 11, 1865. Cavalry Brigade of the Army of West Mississippi. Three miles beyond Mount Pleasant the cavalry under Brig.-Gen. T. J. Lucas encountered Confederate pickets which were driven back to the main line stationed on a piece of low ground. Here the enemy pressed the Federal center until a charge was ordered. The 1st La. executed the movement and the Confederates broke and fled in all directions. The casualties in Lucas' brigade were 3 killed and 9 wounded, while the enemy lost 2 killed and 9 wounded.

Mount Pleasant, Miss., May 22, 1864. Detachment of 4th Missouri Cavalry. The itinerary of the 1st brigade, cavalry division, 16th army corps, commanded by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., contains the following: "May 22.—One scouting party of the 4th Mo. cavalry was attacked by a large party of rebels while passing over very broken ground near Mount Pleasant, Miss.; lost 8 killed and 4 wounded and prisoners."

Mount Pleasant, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1862. Brig.-Gen. James S. Negley in a despatch from Columbia, Tenn., under date of Aug. 14, says: "Maj. (F. H.) Kennedy attacked Williams' guerrillas 8 miles south of Mount Pleasant this morning at 7 o'clock, killing 2 and taking several prisoners. The enemy fled to the woods after the first fire. Our horses were too much exhausted to follow them."

Mount Pleasant, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864. Maj.-Gen. Nathan B. Forrest (Confederate) reporting the operations of his command during the campaign in northern Alabama and middle Tennessee states that Col. Edmund W. Rucker captured at Mount Pleasant 35,000 rounds of ammunition and the force guarding it. There is no way of ascertaining what Union troops were engaged.

Mount Pleasant Landing, La., May 15, 1864. Detachments of 118th Illinois Cavalry, 67th and 78th U. S. Colored Infantry and 12th Massachusetts Battery. The guard of 21 men of the 67th U. S. infantry was overpowered by a superior Confederate force, which attacked the stockade at daylight. Upon the alarm being given, portions of the 118th Ill. cavalry, the 78th U. S. infantry and the 12th

The Union Army

Mass. battery immediately started in pursuit and overtook the enemy 3 miles out. After a sharp fight all but 2 of the prisoners were recaptured. The fighting at the stockade and on the road resulted in a loss to the Confederates of 6 killed, several wounded and 2 captured. The Federal troops had 1 man killed.

Mount Sterling, Ky., July 29, 1862. 18th Kentucky Infantry and Home Guards.

Mount Sterling, Ky., March 22, 1863. U. S. Troops under Capt. W. D. Ratcliffe. The ineffective men of a command pursuing the Confederate Col. R. S. Cluke, having been left at Mount Sterling, were attacked by a portion of Cluke's force which had evaded the pursuing Federals. A demand for surrender was made, which was at first refused but was later complied with, and the 200 men were surrendered to the enemy by Capt. Ratcliffe. The enemy lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded. The Federal reports make no mention of any casualties, but Cluke in his report states that 10 of the garrison were shot and killed and some 8 or 10 were burned to death in the houses which the Confederates fired.

Mount Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864. Cavalry of District of Kentucky. During Morgan's raid into Kentucky a portion of the Union forces under Brig.-Gen. S. G. Burbridge followed the Confederates until they occupied Mount Sterling on the morning of the 8th. Late on the afternoon of the same day Burbridge came up with the main body and at 4 a. m. on the 9th attacked. Owing to a misunderstanding of orders one of the howitzers was run to the front and became mired, completely blocking the movement of the troops in the center, but the two wings moved forward and charged, while the Confederates were enabled to move up and capture the howitzer. A charge by a company of the 12th Ohio recaptured the gun and after a two hours' fight along the whole line the Confederates were driven back. Later they rallied and attacked, but were again repulsed. The casualties were not reported.

Mount Vernon, Ark., May 11, 1863. 5th Kansas and 5th Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Col. Powell Clayton.

Mountville, Va., Oct. 31, 1862. (See Aldie, same date.)

Mount Washington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1862. (See Bardstown Pike.)

Mount Zion Church, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862. (See Richmond.)

Mount Zion Church, Mo., Dec. 27-28, 1861. Birge's Sharpshooters and Detachment of 3d Missouri Cavalry. Learning that some Confederates were encamped at Hallsville Brig.-Gen. S. M. Prentiss sent out a company of cavalry to drive them away. None of the enemy were found at Hallsville, but a little beyond were encountered in force and the company was compelled to retire after losing its captain and a private, captured by the enemy. At 2 a. m. next morning Prentiss started with his whole force and at 8 o'clock found a company of Confederates drawn up across the road leading from Hallsville to Mount Zion church. The sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers and the enemy steadily retired to the church, where the main force was posted. After a fight of half an hour, which became a hand-to-hand contest, the Confederates fell back after having suffered a loss of 25 killed and 150 wounded (according to Prentiss' report) while the casualties sustained by the Union participants were 3 killed, 63 wounded and several captured or missing. Prentiss' men also took about 30 prisoners.

Mount Zion Church, Va., July 6, 1864. 2nd Massachusetts and 13th New York Cavalry. The detachment under Maj. William H. Forbes, while scouting in the vicinity of Mount Zion church near Aldie was attacked by a superior number of Mosby's men. Through

some mistake in orders the Union troops became separated and Mosby, taking advantage of this, ordered a charge, which resulted in the dispersal or capture of Forbes' entire command, 12 being killed and many more wounded. Of the 150 men who started out only 34 returned to the camp. The Confederate loss was not known.

Mud Creek, Ga., June 17, 1864. Army of the Ohio; 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland. When the Confederates were forced to abandon their line at Lost Mountain and Gilgal Church they fell back to an entrenched position behind Mud creek, their left resting on the Sandtown road. In their retreat they were closely pursued by McCook's cavalry and the army of the Ohio, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield. Schofield planted his batteries in advantageous positions and opened fire on the enemy, while the infantry made preparations to cross the creek and turn the Confederate flank. A heavy rain put a stop to operations, and before the weather settled the enemy evacuated his works and fell back toward Kennesaw mountain.

Mud Creek Bottom, Miss., June 20, 1863. 5th Ohio Cavalry and 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry. The rear-guard of the scouting party commanded by Lieut.-Col. Jesse J. Phillips was attacked on the Rocky Ford road by a large force of Confederates. The 9th Ill. was dismounted and sent to support the skirmishers, who were ordered to hold the line of the first creek in the bottom until the column had moved out of range of the Confederate artillery. This was not done, however, without the loss of an ambulance and a caisson. When the skirmishers after 3 hours, were withdrawn from the line of Mud creek, they took a position before the artillery, which had been placed on an eminence, and there awaited an attack, but the enemy failed to advance.

Muddy Creek, Ala., March 26, 1865. 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Lucas' Division. When the brigade arrived at Muddy creek, in the course of its march to Pollard during the Mobile campaign, some of the planks of the bridge were missing and it was necessary to repair the structure before it could be used. A portion of the 2nd Ill. was dismounted and sent across the stream to locate the enemy, who fired one volley and then fled. No casualties were reported.

Muddy Run, Va., April 5, 1863. 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry. This affair was a skirmish between the 1st Pa. under Col. John P. Taylor, who was sent out on a reconnaissance toward Culpeper Court House, and the Confederates guarding the crossing of Muddy run. After an hour's rather severe fighting, Taylor withdrew without having lost a man, the enemy in the meantime having been strongly reinforced with cavalry, artillery and infantry.

Muddy Run, Va., Nov. 8, 1863. 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Mud Lake, Nev., March 14, 1865. Detachment of 1st Nevada Cavalry. Twenty-nine men of the 1st Nev. and 2 citizens, under Capt. A. B. Wells, surrounded at daylight the camp of a band of Indians wanted for stealing cattle. The Indians attempted to cut their way out, but before the fight was over they had lost 29 killed and only 1 managed to escape. Several of the attacking party were slightly wounded.

Mud Springs, Neb., Feb. 4-6, 1865. 7th and 11th Ohio Cavalry. On learning that the telegraph station at Mud springs, 105 miles from Fort Laramie, had been surrounded and attacked by Indians 50 men of the 11th Ohio were despatched from Camp Mitchell, some 55 miles distant from the scene of the attack, and 120 of the 7th Ohio under Lieut.-Col. William O. Collins started from Fort Laramie.

The detachment from Camp Mitchell reached the place at daylight on the 5th, that from Fort Laramie on the morning of the 6th, and about 7 a. m. the Indians began coming over the hills in force. Owing to the nature of the ground it was necessary for the men to fight in Indian fashion, selecting hillocks, etc., behind which they took position and fired at the red men whenever one appeared. A charge was made on a point which the Indians had gained and from which they were enabled to shoot arrows into the camp. About 2 p. m. the enemy began withdrawing into the hills and by dusk all had gone. The loss of the white men was 7 wounded, while the casualties among the Indians amounted to probably 50 killed and wounded.

Mud Town, Ark., Aug. 24, 1864. 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. A detachment of this regiment, while guarding and escorting an ordnance and subsistence train to Fayetteville, was attacked at Mud Town by 95 guerrillas. The Union loss was 2 men mortally wounded. That of the enemy was not learned, as he retreated, taking his dead and wounded with him.

Mulberry Creek, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864. (See Stoneman's Raid to Macon.)

Mulberry Gap, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1863. Detachment of 65th Indiana Infantry. Brig.-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox reporting under date of Nov. 20, states: "A small scouting party, under command of Capt. Hammond, 65th Ind. mounted, charged through the camp of a rebel regiment (64th Va.) and scattered it at Mulberry gap last night, killing 3, wounding 1, capturing 1 prisoner, some horses and arms."

Mulberry Gap, Tenn., July 28, 1864. (See Long's Mills. same date.)

Mulberry River, Ark., Feb. 3, 1863. Detachment of 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Seven men of the 1st Ark. under Capt. Robert E. Travis attacked 30 Confederates in a log house near the mouth of Mulberry river and fought them for nearly half an hour, when the enemy retreated, having lost several in killed and wounded. Travis' command was so badly crippled that it was unable to take advantage of the victory, having had 3 men killed, 1 wounded and 1 captured, though 12 of the Confederates were made prisoners.

Mulberry Road, Va., Feb. 12, 1864. (See Jonesville Road.)

Mulberry Village, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1863. Five men from post of Tullahoma. One wagon of a forage train operating near Mulberry village became separated from the remainder and Lieut. Samuel D. Porter of 27th Ind., and 4 men of that regiment, 2 from the 22nd Wis. and 2 from the 9th Ohio battery, were captured by guerrillas. After marching them several miles through fields and woods the men were placed in line and 4 of them shot. Porter broke and ran and after wandering in the woods for many hours was picked up by a Federal scout.

Muldraugh's Hill, Ky., Dec. 28, 1862. Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan in the report of his second Kentucky raid mentions the shelling of a Federal stockade at Muldraugh's hill and subsequently the surrender of the garrison. The casualties were not reported.

Munford's Station, Ala., April 23, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. This brigade under Brig.-Gen. John T. Croxton, after being detached from Wilson's main column in the latter's raid, encountered Hill's brigade of Confederates, 500 strong with a piece of artillery, at Munford's station. Croxton attacked and routed the enemy, capturing his artillery and dispersing the men in the woods. The casualties were not reported.

Munfordville, Ky., Dec. 17, 1861. (See Rowlett's Station, same date.)

Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 14-17, 1862. U. S. Forces under Col. J. T. Wilder and Col. Cyrus L. Dunham. On Saturday, Sept. 13, the Confederates under Brig.-Gen. James R. Chalmers made their appearance before Munfordville and at daylight Sunday a furious attack was made on the pickets on the south side of the river. A company of the 74th Ind. was sent out as a reserve and only fell back when the pickets were being flanked. The advance line fought stubbornly for over an hour, but fell back when ordered to do so by Col. Wilder, commandant of the post. By 5:30 a. m. the fighting had become general along the whole line and an hour later it became apparent that the enemy was about to storm the works. The Union troops fixed bayonets as the Confederates with a cheer rushed forward. When they were within 30 yards of the intrenchments Wilder opened fire from both artillery and infantry and so fierce was this volley that the Confederates not killed or wounded turned and ran to cover. They recovered promptly, however, and made another charge on the redoubts which met the same fate. The enemy was then content to remain under cover until about 9:30 a. m., when under a flag of truce Chalmers sent in a summons to surrender, which was peremptorily refused. Reinforcements in the shape of 6 companies of the 50th Ind. under Col. Dunham had arrived at 9 a. m. and during the rest of the day a desultory firing was kept up by both sides. Dunham, being the senior officer, assumed command after nightfall, when work was resumed on the intrenchments and the next day Col. Richard Owen with about 1,000 men of the 28th Ky., 60th and 68th Ind. infantry, and the 1st Ohio artillery, made his way to Munfordville from Lebanon Junction. Nothing more than skirmishing was done on this day. About 9:30 a. m. on Tuesday the Confederates attacked the pickets on the south side of the town and drove them in, but their further advance was resisted gallantly by 4 companies of Indiana troops, who retired only when about to be overcome by superior numbers. The enemy's object seemed to be to avoid the works on the Federal left where he had been so severely repulsed on Sunday, and to carry the redoubt on the right. This attempt was frustrated and by 11 a. m. the entire line had become engaged. Between 2 and 3 p. m. the fire slackened and the enemy apparently withdrew. To make sure of his whereabouts Dunham sent a company of the 50th Ind. to a strip of timber a quarter of a mile in advance of the works. This company soon became hotly engaged and with another company of the same regiment sent as a support was obliged to fall back. Between 5 and 6 a flag of truce was advanced from the Confederate lines with another demand for a surrender. Dunham again refused to consider the proposal but later asked for a cessation of hostilities while the proposition was considered. In the meantime Bragg had come up with his whole army and at a council of the Union officers it was decided to agree to his terms of surrender. Dunham had been relieved of the command during the evening and when on the 17th the Union forces surrendered Wilder was again in command. The 4,133 men who fell into the hands of the enemy belonged to the 17th, 50th, 60th, 67th, 68th, 74th, 78th and 89th Ind., 28th, 33d and 34th Ky., and 18th U. S. infantry, 13th battery, Ind. light artillery, Battery D, 1st Ohio light artillery and 141 men from miscellaneous detachments. Fifty-seven of the captured were wounded and 15 had been killed before the surrender occurred. The Confederates lost, according to Chalmers' report, 35 killed and 253 wounded.

Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 21, 1862. The only report of this engagement is the mention made of it in Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler's review of the operations of his cavalry in Tennessee and Kentucky. During the 20th the Federal commander occupied the whole day in deploying his troops and early the next morning advanced on Wheeler's pickets. About noon the main Confederate line became engaged and the Federals attempted to turn Wheeler's right flank. A charge of the 1st Ala. from the Confederate right wing was unavailing, and Wheeler was obliged to withdraw across the Green river. Later in the day the Union forces effected a crossing below and Wheeler was again obliged to withdraw. No casualties were reported.

Munson's Hill, Va., Aug. 31, 1861. Detachment of 3d New Jersey Infantry. Col. George W. Taylor of the 3d N. J. infantry, with two companies of his regiment, started from his camp to dislodge some Confederates near Vanderburg's house, who had been annoying the Federal pickets. His course lay through a strip of woods to a cornfield, on the opposite side of which was the road which he intended to take. His men had just entered the cornfield when they were fired upon from ambush. The fire was immediately returned in the direction from which it kept coming and after a minute Taylor ordered his men to retire to the cover of the woods. The order was misunderstood by the men, who hastily retreated until they had gained the road three-quarters of a mile distant, having lost 2 killed and 3 wounded.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. 9th Michigan and 3d Minnesota Infantry; Detachments of 4th Kentucky and 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Battery B, Kentucky Light Artillery. At daylight on the 13th Forrest's Confederate cavalry surrounded and captured the pickets stationed just outside of Murfreesboro without firing a shot and then rushed into the camp of the 7th Pa. cavalry. After passing through this camp they attacked the 9th Mich., which was ready to receive them. After 20 minutes of hand-to-hand fighting the Michigan men charged and drove the enemy out of the camp. A strong position was secured and Lieut.-Col. J. G. Parkhurst, commanding, sent word to Col. Henry C. Lester, whose camp was on the other side of the town, that with reinforcements he could drive the enemy from the town. Lester failed to respond either to this or a second call for reinforcements and later in the day surrendered his whole command, together with the Kentucky battery, without offering any resistance. Meantime Forrest surrounded Parkhurst and at 11 a. m. the latter surrendered. Another company of the 9th Mich., acting as provost guard and stationed in the court-house, kept up a stiff resistance until the building was set on fire about 1 p. m. and the occupants were obliged to surrender. Brig.-Gen. T. T. Crittenden, who with a few men had held his headquarters for several hours after the surrender at the court-house, was made a prisoner. Aside from the number captured the Federals lost 19 killed, 120 wounded and 143 missing, of an original force of 1,040. Forrest's report states that about 25 of his men were killed and from 40 to 60 wounded. Col. Lester was dismissed from the service for his disgraceful surrender.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.-Jan. 3, 1863. (See Stone's River.)

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 4-7, 1863. Foraging parties of the 20th Army Corps. Confederate cavalry attacked the foraging train of the 20th corps on the 4th and again on the 7th and each time it was necessary to send out a brigade to drive the enemy away. In the first attack 4 of the foraging party were wounded.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 3, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. At 1:30 p. m. a corporal from the picket on the Manchester pike came to Col. Robert H. G. Minty and reported that the enemy was advancing in force on the Wartrace road. Maj. Frank W. Mix, with 100 men of the 4th Mich., was sent out to hold the Confederates in check until the remainder of the brigade could be brought up. By the time Minty arrived the enemy had opened on Mix with 3 pieces of artillery from the opposite bank of Stone's river, to which they had been driven. A section of artillery with Minty's brigade soon silenced the enemy's guns and caused him to retire. The Federals had 1 man wounded, and the enemy was known to have carried off 4.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 6, 1863. 2nd and 8th Indiana Cavalry.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1864. 100th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1864. Reconnaissance by Maj.-Gen. Robert H. Milroy. Pursuant to orders from Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding the District of Tennessee, Milroy organized a reconnaissance to feel the enemy in the vicinity of Murfreesboro. His force was divided into two brigades. The 1st, commanded by Col. Minor T. Thomas of the 8th Minn. infantry, consisted of that regiment, the 61st Ill., 174th and 181st Ohio infantry, and a 6-gun battery under Capt. Bundy of the 13th N. Y. artillery. The 2nd brigade, commanded by Col. Edward Anderson, of the 12th Ind. cavalry, was composed of the 177th and 178th Ohio infantry, the 12th Ind. cavalry (dismounted) and a detachment of the 5th Tenn. cavalry, the total strength of the expedition being 3,325 men. Milroy moved out on the Salem pike about 10 a. m., the cavalry detachment in advance. Half a mile from the Union picket line the enemy's cavalry was encountered and part of the 61st Ill. was thrown forward to assist the Tennesseans in driving them. At Stone's river, 2 miles out, some 300 Confederate cavalry was discovered on the opposite bank and a section of artillery was brought up to dislodge them. A few shells served to do the work, and Milroy pressed on in pursuit for 2 miles, when he learned that two brigades of the enemy's cavalry—Jackson's and Armstrong's—were at Salem, a mile further on, and that Forrest and Bate, with a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery were just north of him on the Wilkinson pike. Milroy turned his course in that direction and when within half a mile of the pike his skirmishers encountered those of the enemy, who soon afterward opened fire from a 6-gun battery stationed in the edge of a wood. Bundy's guns were brought to the front and replied with spirit, but his limited supply of ammunition was exhausted in 30 minutes. Finding that the enemy would not advance across the open field to attack, Milroy fell back until he had Fort Rosecrans in his rear, and sent the battery back to the fort for a new supply of ammunition. He then formed his command in two lines of battle, Thomas' brigade in the first and Anderson's in the second, with the 61st Ill. deployed as skirmishers. The whole force then advanced and the skirmishing commenced, the enemy gradually falling back about a mile to a strong position in the edge of a wood with a cotton field in front. The Union skirmishers now fell back to the flanks of the first line of battle, which advanced and soon became engaged in a fierce contest for possession of the wood. As the line showed signs of wavering, Milroy directed Anderson to send the 178th Ohio on the double-quick to the left, and move the remainder of his brigade up in close support. Thus reinforced the line moved forward with a yell and drove the enemy from his position, capturing a

number of prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery (12-pounder Napoleons), and a battle flag. At this juncture Bundy returned with his battery and shelled a body of cavalry that was threatening Milroy's flank, causing them to join in the general retreat. The command was now halted to replenish ammunition, and while thus engaged an order was received from Rousseau, directing Milroy to return to the fort, as a large force of Confederates was advancing upon him from the north. The Union loss was 22 killed and 186 wounded. No report was made of the enemy's casualties, but Milroy reported 197 prisoners, and says: "From the number of dead and wounded observed on the field their loss must have been greater than mine."

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864. 61st Illinois Infantry, 1st Michigan Engineers and 12th Indiana Cavalry. A train bearing these troops from Stevenson to Murfreesboro was fired into near Christiana and it became necessary for the detachment to disembark and repair the road. Even then the progress of the train was very slow and when within 6 miles of Murfreesboro it became apparent that it would have to be abandoned and an attempt made to cut a way out, as by this time it was wholly surrounded. After a desperate fight about 8 p. m. the Federals managed to break through the enemy's line, but only after losing 85 men of the 61st Ill., including the colonel, the whole detachment of engineers and the larger portion of the 30 men of the 12th Ind. cavalry. Most of the men were captured.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1864. 12th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Murfreesboro Pike, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Left Wing, Army of the Cumberland. As the Union forces were advancing toward Murfreesboro it was discovered that the enemy had planted a battery on the hill overlooking the bridge over Stewart's creek on the Murfreesboro pike, and had loaded the bridge with combustible materials preparatory to burning it. A section of Estep's battery was ordered up to dislodge the enemy, but the fire was promptly returned, and during the artillery duel the Confederates managed to set fire to the bridge. Gen. Hascall, commanding the advance brigade, called for volunteers to save the bridge, and the skirmishers of the 3d Ky., with Co. B, 26th Ohio, rushed in and threw the burning rails into the stream. Finding that their scheme had not worked the enemy withdrew, but a little later attacked Hascall on the left flank. The 26th Ohio quickly changed front and repulsed the attack. The enemy then tried to cut off Capt. Munger's company of the 100th Ill. which had been stationed to guard the left, but Munger turned on them, drove them into a corner and captured 24 men, 12 horses and 12 guns, with a loss of 2 men wounded. In the action at the bridge the 26th Ohio had 20 men wounded. The enemy's loss there was not learned.

Murfreesboro Road, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1863. Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. While pursuing Wheeler and Roddey in their raid on Rosecrans' communications, Brig.-Gen. George Crook's division caught up with their rear-guard posted in a wood some 2 miles beyond McMinnville on the Murfreesboro road. The 2d Ky. made a charge which drove the Confederates back upon the main column and compelled the latter to turn and give fight. By the time the Union forces had been disposed the enemy was drawn up in the edge of a woods. The mounted infantry was dismounted and drove the Confederates from this strip of timber into another a short distance in the rear, where the fight lasted until darkness put an end to the hostilities. The casualties were not reported.

Murphy, N. C., Aug. 2, 1864. (See Athens, Tenn., Aug. 1.)

Muscle Fork, Mo., Aug. 13, 1862. (See Grand River.)

Muscle Shoals, Ala., Oct. 30, 1864. U. S. Forces under Gen. John T. Croxton. This affair was an attempt on the part of Croxton's troops to prevent the Confederates under Gen. S. D. Lee from crossing the Tennessee river at Raccoon ford, 3 miles above Florence. Lee succeeded in attaining his object, with a loss (he states) to the Federals of 40 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Mustang Island, Tex., Nov. 17, 1863. (See Aransas Pass, same date.)

Myerstown, W. Va., Nov. 18, 1864. Detachment of the 91st Ohio Infantry.

Nahunta Station, N. C., April 10, 1865. 1st Division, 15th Army Corps. The division, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. R. Woods, broke camp at Goldsboro at 5 a. m. and moved toward Pikeville, on the Weldon railroad. Near Nahunta a small force of Confederate cavalry was met and a slight skirmish ensued. Learning that Riddle's division of cavalry was encamped at a cross-road a short distance ahead. Woods pushed forward as rapidly as possible to engage him, but Riddle had abandoned his camp before the Federal advance came within striking distance.

Namozine Church, Va., April 3, 1865. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. In the pursuit of the Confederates after the battle of Five Forks, the division, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer, moved out on the morning of the 3d on the road leading to Amelia Court House. At Winticomack creek the enemy was found strongly posted on the opposite bank and the bridge was destroyed. Under a heavy canister fire a dismounted force was thrown across the creek and the enemy dislodged from his position. The pursuit was then continued to Namozine Church, where a furious charge was made on Wells' brigade, which was in advance, but it was repulsed by the gallant conduct of the 8th N. Y. At the church the Confederates divided, Fitzhugh Lee taking the road toward Amelia Court House and W. H. Lee moving toward Bevill's bridge on the Appomattox. Custer directed Wells' brigade to follow the former and Capehart's the latter, while Pennington was ordered to send one regiment of his brigade in support of each and to hold the remainder of his brigade in reserve at the cross-roads. A running fight then ensued on each road, the enemy being driven at the gallop, while prisoners, guns, battleflags, etc., were captured all along the route. At Sweat House creek the enemy was reinforced and made a stand, temporarily checking the Federal advance. Pennington was ordered up, but before he arrived the enemy retreated and could not be overtaken. Wells captured the greater part of Barringer's brigade. The Union loss was comparatively slight.

Nancy's Creek, Ga., July 18, 1864. (See Buckhead, same date.)

Nansemond River, Va., May 3, 1863. During the siege of Suffolk considerable fighting occurred along the Nansemond, the most important engagement occurring on the above date. (See Suffolk, siege of.)

Narrows, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864. Garrard's Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland.

Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1862. 4th Ohio Cavalry. A detachment of the 4th Ohio under Maj. John L. Pugh, while in pursuit of Morgan after the latter had committed several depredations in the vicinity of Nashville, came up with the Confederates near Stone's river. After a short but sharp skirmish the enemy was defeated with a loss of 4 killed and their prisoners were liberated. The remainder swam the river to escape capture.

Nashville, Tenn., July 21, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Kentucky Infantry. Brig.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, with 700 Confederates, while on a

reconnaissance in the direction of Nashville attacked the guard at a railroad bridge, consisting of a portion of the 2nd Ky., and after killing 2 and wounding 1, captured the remainder, 80 in number. Later in the day he drove in the Union pickets at Nashville and attempted to draw out the garrison, but was unsuccessful.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1862. Union troops commanded by Col. Miller.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1862. U. S. Forces under Brig.-Gen. James S. Negley. At 2 a. m. Forrest's Confederate cavalry, about 3,000 strong with 4 pieces of artillery, attacked the Federal pickets to the south of Nashville and simultaneously Morgan with 2,500 men and one piece of artillery made a dash on the 16th Ill. infantry on the north side of the river. After a sharp contest Morgan was repulsed with a loss of 5 killed and 19 wounded. The attack from the south was also repulsed and the enemy pursued for a distance of 7 miles, where Forrest made a stand and brought his artillery into action. The Federals slowly retired, the cavalry in the rear, and the infantry so disposed as to lead an anticipated attack of the enemy against the 14th Mich. The object was accomplished, the cavalry deployed to allow the infantry to pour in a fire which drove the Confederates back. Negley lost 26 wounded and 19 missing. The Confederate loss, according to Forrest's report, was 21 killed, wounded and missing.

Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1864. 15th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16, 1864. U. S. Forces commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas. After the battle of Franklin on Nov. 30, Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding at Nashville, ordered Gen. Schofield to fall back to that city, where Thomas had been industriously engaged for some time in collecting an army of sufficient strength to drive the Confederate forces under Gen. Hood out of the State of Tennessee. Gen. A. J. Smith, with three divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, had been expected to arrive from Missouri in time to reinforce Schofield at Franklin, but he did not reach Nashville until the last day of November. At the time of the battle of Nashville Thomas' army numbered altogether about 55,000 men, though less than 45,000 were actually engaged. The 4th corps, temporarily commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. J. Wood, Gen. Stanley having been wounded at Franklin, was composed of three divisions commanded respectively by Brig.-Gens. Nathan Kimball, W. L. Elliott and Samuel Beatty; the 23d corps, under Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, consisted of two divisions, the 2nd commanded by Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch and the 3d by Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox; (the 1st division of this corps was absent on detached duty); three divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, (Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith's command) the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. John McArthur, the 2nd by Brig.-Gen. Kenner Garrard, and the 3d by Col. J. B. Moore; the provisional detachment of Maj.-Gen. J. B. Steedman, consisting of one division under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. Charles Cruft; the post of Nashville, troops of the 20th corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. John F. Miller; the quartermaster's division, commanded by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. L. Donaldson; the cavalry corps under command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. J. H. Wilson, consisting of Croxton's brigade of the 1st division, the 5th division commanded by Brig.-Gen. Edward Hatch, the 6th division under command of Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, and the 7th division under Brig.-Gen. J. F. Knipe. With this force of infantry and cavalry were 40 batteries of light artillery. Hood's army was organized as follows: Lee's corps, Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee, was composed of the divisions of Johnson, Stevenson and Clayton; Stewart's corps, Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart, consisted of the divisions of Loring, French and Walthall; Cheatham's corps, Lieut.-Gen. B. F. Cheatham, included the infantry divisions of Cleburne and Bate, and the cavalry

division of Gen. J. R. Chalmers. Gen. Cleburne was killed at the battle of Franklin and his division was commanded at Nashville by Brig.-Gen. J. A. Smith. The strength of Hood's army has been variously estimated at from 30,000 to 39,000 men of all arms. Col. Stone, who went into the subject somewhat exhaustively, fixes it at 37,937.

Nashville is situated on the south side of the Cumberland river. In December, 1864, several turnpike roads radiated from the city between the southeast and southwest, all running through a country somewhat broken. Six miles due south are the Brentwood hills, along the east side of which ran the Franklin pike, while the Hillsboro pike ran along the western base. Two creeks rise in these hills, their sources being less than a mile apart. Brown's creek flows northeast, emptying into the Cumberland above the city, and Richland creek flows northwest into the river some distance below. Along the ridge between the two streams ran the Granny White pike. The Nolensville pike entered the city from the southeast, crossing Brown's creek not far from the Chattanooga railroad, while north of the railroad, and between it and the river, ran the Murfreesboro, Chicken and Lebanon pikes. Another range of hills near the city had been fortified by order of Thomas. Hood followed Schofield from Franklin and during the afternoon of Dec. 2 his cavalry engaged the Union skirmishers in front of Nashville. The next day the whole Confederate force appeared, the Federal skirmishers were crowded back, and Hood proceeded to form his main line on the hills immediately south of the Union fortifications. The morning of the 4th found his salient on Montgomery hill, within 600 yards of the Union works. Cheatham's corps on the right occupied a position behind Brown's creek, extending from the railroad to the Franklin pike; Stewart's corps formed the center and lay across the Granny White pike, while Smith's corps on the left extended the line to the Hillsboro pike. From there to the river below, across the Hardin and Charlotte pikes, and from Cheatham's right to the river above the cavalry was posted. Having taken this position Hood did not attack the works in front of the city, but spent several days in reducing some of the smaller outlying garrisons and block-houses along the railroad. This gave Thomas time to complete his preparations, to mount and equip his cavalry and thoroughly organize his troops. Gen. Grant in Virginia and the authorities at Washington grew impatient at the delay, fearing that Hood would eventually elude Thomas, pass round Nashville, and invade Kentucky as Bragg had done in the summer of 1862. But Thomas was guarding the fords and bridges with his cavalry, and the gunboats of Fitch's squadron were patrolling the river above and below the city. Gen. Lyon, with a detachment of Confederate cavalry, did succeed in crossing at Clarksville on the 9th, with a view to destroying the Louisville & Nashville railroad, but Thomas despatched Gen. E. M. McCook, with two brigades of the 1st cavalry division, to look after Lyon, so that the latter's expedition proved fruitless.

Grant, however, was of the opinion that Thomas should have given battle before the enemy had time to recover from the blow received at Franklin, and on Dec. 2 he telegraphed Thomas to leave the defenses of Nashville to Donaldson's division and attack Hood at once. Although this telegram was not an official order, its language was scarcely less imperative, but Thomas was so anxious to increase his force of cavalry, and so certain that he could do so within a few days, he decided to wait until he could attack with every assurance of success. In reply to Grant's telegrams Thomas said: "I now have infantry enough to assume the offensive, if I had more cavalry; and will take the field anyhow as soon as the remainder of Gen. McCook's division of cavalry reaches here, which I hope will be in two or three days. We can get neither rein-

forcements nor equipments at this great distance from the North very easily, and it must be remembered that my command was made up of the two weakest corps of Gen. Sherman's army, and all the dismounted cavalry except one brigade; and the task of reorganizing and equipping has met with many delays, which have enabled Hood to take advantage of my crippled condition. I earnestly hope, however, in a few more days, I shall be able to give him a fight." This explanation was evidently not satisfactory, either to Grant or to Sec. of War Stanton, and Thomas was again urged to attack the enemy in his front. It was a case of the man at the desk a thousand miles away trying to direct the operations of the man in the field. The record of Thomas at Mill Springs and Chickamauga ought to have been a sufficient guarantee of his ability to command an army or to plan a campaign, yet that record availed him nothing now, when the secretary of war and the lieutenant-general of the Federal armies were "spoiling for a fight." On the 6th Grant sent another telegram to Thomas, directing him to attack at once, and to wait no longer to remount his cavalry. To this Thomas replied that he would make the necessary disposition and attack, "agreeably to your orders, though I believe it will be hazardous with the small force of cavalry now at my command." This elicited a sarcastic telegram from Stanton to Grant, in which he said: "Thomas seems unwilling to attack because it is hazardous, as if all war was any but hazardous. If he waits for Wilson to get ready, Gabriel will be blowing his last horn."

To such sneers as this the hero of Chickamauga paid no attention, but went quietly ahead completing his arrangements for a battle that was to forever destroy the usefulness of Hood's army as a factor in the War of the Rebellion. By the 9th he was ready to attack, but a severe storm came on, covering the ground with a thick coating of sleet, over which it was impossible to move troops with that celerity so essential to success in making an assault on an enemy. On the 9th Gen. Halleck telegraphed him as follows: "Lieut.-Gen. Grant expresses much dissatisfaction at your delay in attacking the enemy." To this Thomas replied: "I feel conscious I have done everything in my power, and that the troops could not have been gotten ready before this. If Gen. Grant should order me to be relieved, I will submit without a murmur." He seems to have had a premonition of what was about to occur, for on the same day Grant asked the war department to relieve Thomas and turn over the command of the army at Nashville to Schofield. When notice of this order was received at Nashville, Thomas called a council of his corps commanders and asked their advice, informing them that he was ordered to give battle immediately or surrender his command. The council was unanimous in the opinion that it was impracticable to make any attack until the ice should melt. The order relieving Thomas was then suspended, but on the 13th Grant again became impatient and ordered Gen. Logan to proceed at once to Nashville, and the next day started for that place himself to assume command of the army in person.

By noon on the 14th the ice had melted sufficiently to permit the movement of troops. At 3 p. m. Thomas called together his corps commanders and laid before them his plan of battle for the following morning. Steedman was to make a feint against the enemy's right, while Smith, with the three divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, was to form his troops on the Hardin pike and make a vigorous assault on Hood's left. In this movement Smith was to be supported by Wilson, with three divisions of cavalry, and one division of cavalry was to be sent out on the Charlotte pike to clear that road of the enemy and keep watch on Bell's landing. Wood was directed to leave a strong skirmish line in his works from Lawrens' hill to his right, form the remainder of the 4th corps on the Hillsboro road to support Smith's left, and at the same

time move against the left and rear of the salient on Montgomery hill. Schofield, after leaving a strong line of skirmishers in the trenches from Lawrens' hill to Fort Negley, was to move with the rest of the 23d corps and cooperate with Wood, protecting his left against any attack by the enemy. The troops under Donaldson, Miller and Cruft were to occupy the inner line of works and guard the approaches to the city. At 4 a. m. on the 15th everyone within the Federal works was awake, and at daylight the several commands began to move to their assigned positions. A dense fog hung over the field during the early morning hours, completely concealing the movements of the Federal troops. Each officer seemed to feel the injustice of the imputation cast on Thomas, and all now moved as if determined to vindicate the valor of the Army of the Cumberland and the honor and judgment of its commander. At 6 o'clock Steedman moved out on the Murfreesboro pike and 2 hours later began his demonstration against Cheatham's right. This demonstration was so vigorous that it was virtually an assault. The roar of his artillery and the rapid fire of his musketry soon drew Hood's attention to that part of his line. Reinforcements were hurried to Cheatham and Steedman withdrew his men after they had carried part of the enemy's intrenchments, as they were subjected to an enfilading fire and the object of the feint had been gained, though toward noon Col. Thompson, with three regiments of colored troops assaulted and carried the left of the front line of Confederate works on the Nolensville pike, holding his position there until the next morning. Smith had to move farther than anticipated, and the movements of his men were retarded by the fog and mud, so that it was 10 o'clock before he reached the first of the detached redoubts which Hood had built between his left flank and the river. This was between the Hardin and Hillsboro roads and was manned by a detachment of Walthall's infantry, with 4 pieces of artillery. Hatch and McArthur opened fire on it with their batteries, Coon's cavalry brigade dismounted and charged, carrying the redoubt and capturing the guns. At the same time McArthur charged from another direction and as the enemy was retiring captured 150 prisoners. The captured redoubt was under the fire of another and stronger one, and the two commands now turned their attention to its reduction. Again Coon's brigade, armed with repeating rifles, advanced up the hill, firing as they went, while McArthur was in such close support that the Confederates saw they were doomed to defeat and made the attempt to abandon the redoubt. Just then McArthur ordered a charge, which was successfully made, and 250 prisoners were added to those already taken. In the meantime Hatch had engaged a portion of French's division near Richland creek and driven it back beyond the Hardin house, where Col. Spaulding, with the 12th Tenn. cavalry made a brilliant charge, capturing 43 prisoners and the headquarters train of Chalmers' division.

As soon as Wood heard the sound of Smith's guns, he moved against Montgomery hill, swinging to the left as he advanced in an effort to uncover the enemy's flank. At 1 p. m. Post's brigade of Beatty's division dashed up the hill and over the intrenchments. He was promptly supported by the rest of the division, and the enemy's salient was in possession of the Federals. Wood then threw his reserve brigade of each division to his right and engaged the enemy with his entire corps. This movement of the 4th corps to the right caused Thomas to order Schofield to the right of Smith. In executing this movement Couch's division pushed beyond the second captured redoubt and carried the enemy's line on a range of hills parallel to the Granny White pike. Cox's division moved still farther to the right, driving the Confederates from the hills along Richland creek. As Schofield was thus moving to the right Smith bore to the left, assaulted Walthall's division behind a stone wall near

the Hillsboro road, driving Reynolds' brigade on the left in confusion, and finally routed the entire division. At sunset the whole Confederate army had been driven from its original line and forced back to the Brentwood hills. During the night Hood formed a new line with his right resting on Overton's hill near the Franklin pike and extending from there along the base of the Brentwood hills, his left being refused a little west of the Granny White pike. The Union forces bivouacked on the field, and Thomas gave orders for each corps to move forward at 6 o'clock the next morning, not halting until the enemy should be met. If Hood showed a disposition to accept battle a general attack was to be made, but if he should retreat the whole army was to be pushed forward in pursuit.

The battle on the 16th was opened by the advance of the 4th corps on the Franklin pike. The enemy's skirmishers were driven back and Wood pressed forward to the main line of works on Overton's hill. Steedman came up on the Nolensville road and formed on Wood's left, while Smith connected with Wood's right, forming a continuous line of battle. Schofield occupied a position facing east, perpendicular to Smith's line, and Wilson, on the right of Schofield, was directed to gain the enemy's rear with his cavalry. By noon Wilson had reached the rear and stretched his line across the Granny White pike. Thomas then ordered an assault on Overton's hill, in the hope of gaining the Franklin road, thereby cutting off the last avenue of retreat. Morgan's brigade of Steedman's command, with the left brigades of the 4th corps, moved forward to the assault, advancing in the face of a heavy fire of infantry and artillery until near the crest, when a line of reserves arose and opened such a destructive fire that the column was compelled to fall back. The heaviest losses sustained by the Union army was in this attack on Overton's hill. Immediately following Wood's repulse here Smith and Schofield moved against the enemy's works in their front, carried everything before them, broke the line in a dozen places, captured all the artillery and several thousand prisoners. At the same time Wilson attacked the enemy in the rear, clinching his possession of the Granny White pike and completely shutting off retreat by that road. Wood and Steedman, hearing the shouts of victory on their right, now made another assault on Overton's hill, and although they were met by the same heavy fire as before, the onset was irresistible. As the Federal lines advanced the enemy broke in confusion, leaving all his artillery and many prisoners in the hands of the victorious assailants. On through Brentwood pass the Confederates fled, a disorganized mob, closely pursued by the 4th corps for several miles, or until darkness put an end to the chase for that day. The pursuit was continued for ten days, but owing to the delays encountered in crossing Rutherford's creek and Duck river, both swollen by recent rains and the bridges destroyed, Hood got so far in advance that he crossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge on the 26th and the chase was abandoned.

The Union loss in the battle of Nashville was 387 killed, 2,562 wounded, and 112 missing. No detailed report of the Confederate losses was made. Hood reached Tupelo, Miss., with about 21,000 men. In his report of the campaign he says: "The official records will show that my losses, including prisoners, during the entire campaign do not exceed 10,000 men." On the other hand Thomas officially reports the capture of 13,189 prisoners, and it is known that the Confederate loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Franklin alone was about 5,000, to say nothing of Nashville and the other engagements of the campaign. In addition to the prisoners reported by Thomas, the Union army captured 72 pieces of artillery, and a large number of battleflags. Notwithstanding Grant's severe criticisms of Thomas' delay, he sent a telegram congratulating

him on his victory, and Sec. Stanton ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired on the 16th to celebrate the event. Gen. Cullum, in speaking of the battle of Nashville, says: "The best tactical battle of the war, so decisive in results, was the last and crowning glory of Thomas' campaigns; but it sufficed to stamp him as one of the foremost soldiers of the great civil contest, a general who had never been defeated, and one whose victories had placed him among the greatest heroes of the Republic."

Nashville & Chattanooga R. R., Tenn., Dec. 2-5, 1864. Detachments of the Army of the Cumberland. As the Confederates under Gen. Hood were advancing upon Nashville, they made several attacks on the garrisons at the various blockhouses along the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. Blockhouse No. 2, located 5 miles from Nashville, was garrisoned by Lieut. George D. Harter and a small detachment of the 115th Ohio infantry. On the morning of the 2nd a force of the enemy, most of whom wore the Federal uniform, began surrounding the stockade. Before the movement was completed a train came up from Murfreesboro, having on board the 44th and part of the 14th U. S. colored infantry. While the train was still on the Mill creek trestle it was fired upon by the Confederate battery, disabling the locomotive and injuring several men. Col. Lewis Johnson, commanding the colored troops, hurried his men to the blockhouse, where they received ammunition from Harter and joined in the defense of the post. From 10 a. m. until dark an incessant fire of artillery was kept up by the enemy, nearly 500 rounds of solid shot from 10 and 20-pounders being discharged against the garrison. Several times the fire from the blockhouse compelled the enemy to change the position of his guns, but at dark the building was in a state of wreck. The north wing was destroyed, the west wing badly damaged, the main support of the roof had been shot away and the other supports were much weakened. Under the circumstances Harter decided to evacuate the stockade, and accordingly at 3 a. m. on the 3d quietly withdrew and marched with his own detachment and the colored troops to Nashville, where they arrived safely about daylight. The Union loss in this action was 12 killed, 46 wounded and 57 missing.

No. 1 blockhouse, 4 miles from Nashville, garrisoned by a few of the 115th Ohio, under Lieut. J. N. Shaffer, was attacked on the morning of the 3d by artillery. The firing lasted all day and five times the Confederates sent in a flag of truce to demand a surrender, but each time it was refused. Toward evening the ammunition of the garrison was exhausted and Shaffer was unable to continue the fight, so there was nothing left for him but to surrender.

On the same day blockhouse No. 3, near Antioch, commanded by Capt. D. N. Lowrey, was attacked by a large force of the enemy. Artillery was brought to bear on the garrison and the cannonade was kept up for 36 hours, during which time no less than 90 shots from 10 and 20-pounder guns struck the stockade. At the end of that time, as the enemy showed no signs of withdrawing, Lowrey surrendered the garrison.

The blockhouse at Overall's creek, about 4 miles north of Murfreesboro, was attacked on the 4th by Bate's division, with several pieces of artillery. Gen. Rousseau sent Gen. Milroy, with the 8th Minn., 61st Ill. and 174th Ohio, from Murfreesboro to the relief of the garrison. The timely arrival of this reinforcement enabled the garrison to hold its position, as Bate was driven off with a loss of several in killed and wounded and about 20 prisoners. Milroy stated the total number of his casualties as 64, many of whom were only slightly wounded.

Four miles below Murfreesboro was blockhouse No. 7, garrisoned by Co. E, 115th Ohio, commanded by Lieut. H. H. Glosser. This post was attacked on the 4th by Gen. Forrest, with a large force of cavalry and artillery. Of the 76 artillery shots fired at the blockhouse, 32 struck it,

though the structure was but slightly damaged. In his report of the affair Glosser says: "Gen. Forrest sent in a flag of truce four times, demanding the surrender of this house, promising to treat me well, and threatening to burn me with Greek fire if I refused. I resolved to believe nothing but such things as I could see; and as I could not see the Greek fire, I thought I would wait until I did." Forrest finally withdrew, but left some sharpshooters, who kept the garrison hemmed in for thirteen days. No casualties here, either during the attack or the siege.

Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, sent out an order on the 4th to evacuate all the blockhouses between Nashville and Murfreesboro. As soon as this order was received at Murfreesboro couriers were started to notify the commanders of the blockhouses. Sergt. William McKinney, commanding at No. 4, received the order on the 5th, and was preparing to carry it out, when he was attacked by overwhelming numbers and compelled to surrender. Nos. 5 and 6, commanded respectively by Capt. W. M. McClure and Lieut. J. S. Orr, received the order late on the 4th and evacuated early the next morning, just as straggling parties of the enemy had begun to make their appearance. Both garrisons were compelled to move by circuitous routes, but reached Murfreesboro that afternoon without casualty.

At blockhouse No. 9, near Bellbuckle, the Confederates appeared and sent in a flag of truce to Lieut. M. S. Hurd, the commander of the garrison, demanding a surrender. Hurd replied: "If you want this blockhouse, come and take it." The enemy evidently had no artillery here, and after firing a few volleys of musketry withdrew.

Natchez, Miss., July 31, 1863. (See Saint Catherine's creek.)

Natchez, Miss., Nov. 11, 1863. 58th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Natchez, Miss., Dec. 7, 1863. Mississippi Marine Brigade. Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams, of the Confederate army, in his report of operations about Natchez, states that at about daylight on the 7th he attacked the Union position near the city and after one regiment had skirmished for a short time the Federals retired. No casualties were reported. Adams' report is the only one found in the official records, so that it is not definitely known what Union troops were engaged, but as the Marine brigade was in the vicinity at the time it was probably the participant.

Natchitoches, La., March 31, 1864. Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf. The itinerary of the cavalry division during the Red River campaign contains the following: "March 31.—The command moved forward at an early hour, and met with no resistance until about 1 p. m., when a small force of rebels was encountered about 6 miles from Natchitoches. The rebels, 1,000 strong, with 4 pieces of artillery, were driven rapidly through the town, losing several killed and wounded and 35 prisoners."

Natchitoches, La., April 6, 1864. 19th Army Corps. When the 19th corps moved out of Natchitoches on the 6th there was slight skirmishing in the Federal front with no casualties reported. The movement was an incident of the Red River campaign.

Natchitoches, La., April 19, 1864. 4th Brigade, Cavalry Division, Banks' Red River Expedition. During the Red River campaign this brigade was commanded by Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley, who made no report of his operations. On the 20th he was relieved by the 1st brigade, 1st division, 16th corps. (See article following.)

Natchitoches, La., April 20-22, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 16th Army Corps. On the 20th this brigade broke camp at Grand Ecore and marched 5 miles to Natchitoches, where a line of battle was formed and continuous skirmishing kept up until the morning of the 22nd, when the balance of the 16th and all of the 17th corps arrived and the enemy was forced back across Cane river. No casualties reported on either side.

Natural Bridge, Fla., March 6, 1865. 2nd and 99th U. S. Infantry, Colored. At daylight Maj. Benjamin Lincoln with two companies of the 2nd U. S. colored infantry drove the advanced pickets of the Confederates over the Natural bridge, further pursuit being stopped by a deep slough. Learning that there was no other way of crossing it was determined to force a passage and while three companies attempted a direct assault three others were to attempt to turn the Confederate right. The enemy fled from their works on Lincoln's approach, and again the slough stopped further progress. No casualties were reported. The affair was one of the incidents of the operations about Saint Mark's.

Nauvoo, Ala., Jan. 2, 1865. Cavalry Detachment, Army of the Cumberland. Col. W. J. Palmer, of the 15th Pa. cavalry, with his own regiment and detachments of the 2nd Tenn., 10th, 12th and 13th Ind. cavalry, was in pursuit of the Confederates as they retreated from Tennessee, after Hood's decisive defeat at Nashville. The enemy's pontoon train was captured near Russellville on Dec. 31, and Palmer pushed on through Nauvoo after the supply train. From Nauvoo he turned westward on the Aberdeen road and came up with the train about 10 p. m., just across the state line in Itawamba county, Miss. The Confederates after a slight resistance fled in confusion, leaving 110 wagons and over 500 mules as spoils to the victorious pursuers. No casualties reported. (Although this action is given as Nauvoo, Ala., it really occurred about 40 miles from that place in a northwesterly direction.)

Neabsco Creek, Va., Dec. 19, 1862. (See Occoquan, same date.)

Neal Dow Station, Ga., July 4, 1864. (See Ruff's Station.)

Neal's Gap, Ala., Sept. 1, 1863.

Negro Head Cut, Ky., April 27, 1863. Detachment, 102nd Illinois and 111th Ohio Infantry. This detachment, under command of Col. Benjamin J. Sweet of the 21st Wis., acting as guard for a passenger train between Franklin and Woodburn, had a rather sharp skirmish in Negro Head cut. The engineer noticed a rail removed for the purpose of throwing the train off the track and brought the train to a stop. The troops on board were at once disembarked and formed under cover of the railroad embankment on the opposite side from the Confederates. After brisk firing for a few minutes the enemy broke and fled, pursued for 2 miles by a company of the 111th Ohio. The casualties were 5 wounded, 2 mortally, on the Union side; 4 Confederate dead and 4 wounded were left on the field.

Nelson's Bridge, La., Oct. 4, 1863. (See New Iberia.)

Nelson's Farm, Va., June 30, 1862. This is one of the names given to the battle of Glendale, for a full account of which see *Seven Days' Battles*.

Neosho, Mo., July 5, 1861. Detachment of 3d Missouri Infantry. On hearing cannonading outside the town, Capt. Joseph Conrad, commandant of the post, despatched a patrol of 20 men to learn the cause. About 2 hours later the patrol returned followed by five companies of Confederate soldiers, who demanded an unconditional surrender of the garrison of 80 men. It was made without the firing of a shot.

Neosho, Mo., April 26, 1862. Detachment of 1st Missouri Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. C. B. Holland reporting from Cassville on May 1, says: "Maj. Hubbard, commanding 1st Mo. cavalry, with 146 of his men, fought and routed Cols. Coffee and Stand Watie and 200 Indians at Neosho on the 26th, killed and wounded 30, and took 62 prisoners and 70 horses and a large quantity of arms." Stand Watie's report puts the Confederate loss at 2 killed and 5 wounded.

Neosho, Mo., May 31, 1862. Detachments of 14th Missouri Infantry (Militia) and 10th Illinois Cavalry. This force under Col. John M. Richardson was attacked about 8 a. m. by Confederates and Indians under

Cols. Stand Watie and Coffee. Richardson formed his troops and ordered a charge, but instead of advancing toward the enemy the men turned and fled, followed by the Confederate cavalry for some distance. Richardson's loss was 8 wounded and 3 captured or missing, while the Confederates had 1 man killed.

Neosho, Mo., Aug. 21, 1862. 6th Missouri Cavalry. This affair was the driving out of a Confederate detachment in a hasty retreat. The Federal cavalry followed until the enemy had passed Pineville. No casualties were reported.

Neosho, Mo., Oct. 4, 1863. Detachments of the 6th and 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Charles B. McAfee, with a detachment of the 6th regiment, entered the town of Neosho, just as Capt. Coffee's Confederate company entered it from another. McAfee attacked with such vigor that the enemy was soon driven from the town, but he was reinforced by a large detachment of Shelby's cavalry and returned, forcing the Union men to take shelter in the court-house, which place was defended for an hour and a half, when the ammunition was about exhausted and McAfee surrendered.

While this was going on a scouting party of the 8th regiment, under Capt. Milton Burch, overtook some 30 Confederates at Widow Wheeler's place, near Neosho, routed and pursued them for some distance, killing 10 and capturing 2 without any loss to the Federals. These affairs were incidents of Shelby's Missouri raid.

Neosho, Mo., Nov. 4-6, 1863. Detachment of 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. When this detachment entered the town on the 4th it skirmished with and drove out a band of bushwhackers, killing 1 of the number and losing 1 killed. On the 6th about 70 of the Union troops attacked 30 bushwhackers on Butler's creek, near Neosho, killing 8 of them. The Federals were commanded by Capt. James J. Akard.

Neosho, Mo., June 3, 1864. Detachment of 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A band of 20 bushwhackers fired upon 2 men of Co. L, 8th Mo., 3 miles from Neosho. One man was killed and the other captured. A rescuing party was immediately sent out from Neosho and overtook the guerrillas 10 miles out. In the fight which ensued 4 of the enemy were killed and the rest of the band scattered. One of the attacking Federals was killed.

Neuces River, Tex., Aug. 10, 1862. A party of 94 Confederates under Lieut. C. D. McRae lay in ambush near the camp of 70 Federal loyalists during the night of the 9th and at daylight next morning attacked from two sides. Though the Federal participants put up a stiff resistance they were overpowered, and those not killed fled in confusion. Thirty-two Union men were left dead on the field and the enemy lost 2 killed and 18 wounded.

New Albany, Miss., April 18-19, 1863. 6th and 7th Illinois and 2nd Iowa Cavalry. As an incident of Col. B. H. Grierson's raid from La Grange, Tenn., while a battalion of the 6th Ill. was attempting to cross the bridge across the Tallahatchie river near New Albany, it was fired on by a squad of the enemy stationed on the farther bank. A charge across the bridge sent them back toward the town. The next day a detachment of Grierson's command came upon 200 Confederates near the town, and engaged them, killing and wounding several. The Federals suffered no loss in either skirmish.

New Albany, Miss., June 19, 1863. Detachments of 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry, 18th Missouri Infantry, 5th Ohio Cavalry, 1st Missouri Light Artillery. As an incident of operations in northeastern Mississippi this command, under Lieut.-Col. Jesse J. Phillips, encountered some 200 or 300 Confederates, who attempted to check Phillips' progress, but they were driven a mile beyond New Albany, where they were dispersed.

New Albany, Miss., Oct. 5, 1863. 3d Michigan Infantry. This regiment under Col. Eugene Moyers formed line of battle on approaching New Albany, but the panic among the Confederates there was so great that they were withdrawn without offering any resistance. Moyers pursued for several miles, killing 2 and capturing 11. The Union loss was 1 killed.

New Albany, Miss., Feb. 23, 1864. 3d Illinois and 5th Kentucky Cavalry. When Smith's column on its retreat from before West Point during the Meridian expedition was between Pontotoc and New Albany the 3d Ill. and the 5th Ky. were placed as rear guard. For some distance they kept up a running skirmish with the enemy and then at a creek 9 miles from New Albany put an effectual stop to the Confederate attacks by a decisive defeat of the harrassing force. No casualties reported.

Newark, Mo., July 7, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Missouri Cavalry (Militia). Capt. C. A. Lewis with a portion of the 2nd Mo. encountered Confederate pickets about 3 miles from Newark. The enemy made an attempt to outflank the Federals and cut off their horses, thereby compelling Lewis to fall back to his camp. A demand for a surrender was sent in but it was immediately refused. By the time the remainder of the 2nd Mo. arrived to reinforce Lewis the Confederates had withdrawn. Lewis reported 2 men wounded.

Newark, Mo., Aug. 1, 1862. 73 men of the 11th Missouri State Militia.

New Baltimore, Va., Nov. 5, 1862.

New Baltimore, Va., Oct. 19, 1863. (See Buckland Mills.)

New Baltimore, Va., Oct. 26, 1863. Maj. John S. Mosby with 50 men attacked a Union wagon train and captured the teams of some 40 or 50 wagons, together with 20 of the guard. The only mention of the affair is in Mosby's report, so there is no way of knowing who the Union participants were.

New Berne, N. C., March 14, 1862. Expedition under Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside. The brigades of Brig.-Gens. John G. Foster, Jesse L. Reno and John G. Parke and the unattached commands of the 1st N. Y. Marine artillery and Co. B, 99th N. Y. infantry, all of the department of North Carolina under Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, embarked on transports at Roanoke island on the morning of the 11th and at daybreak on the morning of the 13th landed at the mouth of Slocum's creek on the Neuse river. By the time the last of the troops were disembarked the head of the column had reached Otter creek, where it was discovered the Confederates had deserted their intrenchment. From this point Foster proceeded up the main county road and Reno up the railroad toward New Berne, while Parke followed Foster as a reserve. At 8 p. m. the troops bivouacked in the order of march and during the night some more of the Federal artillery was landed. At daylight on the 14th Capt. Robert S. Williamson of the topographical engineers was sent forward with an escort to reconnoiter the Confederate position, while the brigades formed for battle. Foster, with Parke in his rear as a reserve, was to attack the enemy's front and left from the county road, and Reno was to attempt to turn the enemy's right from the railroad. The heads of the columns had gone but a short distance before they were within range of the Confederate artillery. Foster immediately placed the 24th and 25th Mass. on the right of the road, 6 navy boat howitzers and 2 other naval batteries on the road, and the 23d and 27th Mass. on the left. Reno, on arriving near the line of intrenchments, ordered a charge up the railroad on a brick-kiln well within the enemy's line. The move was successfully executed by part of the 21st Mass., but the Confederate right extended some three-quarters of a mile beyond the railroad, so that Reno was kept busy and was unable to send support to the advanced detachment of the 21st, which was obliged to fall back to the main line of

the brigade, now disposed with the remainder of the 21st Mass., the 51st N. Y. and the 9th N. J., on the left of the railroad and the 51st Pa. in reserve. By this time the engagement had become general. Parke was ordered across the railroad to strike the extreme Confederate right from a strip of timber. While he was crossing the railroad he was met by Lieut.-Col. William S. Clark with the detachment of the 21st Mass. which had been compelled to fall back and was informed that by regaining possession of the brick-kiln with a sufficient force the Confederate rear could be gained. Parke immediately ordered a charge, which was made by the 4th R. I., supported by his whole brigade, and the Union colors were planted on the parapet. The column then turned to the right and while it was thus fighting the enemy behind his own intrenchments Foster charged, clearing the whole line of the breastworks from the railroad to the river of Confederates. Parke then reversed his command and a similar movement was executed on the left of the railroad, Reno charging in front while Parke attacked the enemy behind his works. By the time this coup was completed Foster had succeeded in getting one regiment to the Confederate rear, cutting off the retreat of 200 men who surrendered unconditionally. Burnside then quietly took possession of the city. His loss was 90 killed, 380 wounded and 1 captured or missing, while the Confederates suffered casualties to the extent of 64 killed, 101 wounded and 413 captured or missing.

New Berne, N. C., May 22, 1862. Company I, 17th Massachusetts Infantry.

New Berne, N. C., Nov. 11, 1862. 24th and 25th Massachusetts Infantry and 3d New York Cavalry. Two detachments of 50 men each, under Lieuts. James M. Drennan and Charles F. Tew, were sent out from New Berne on foraging expeditions. On the return of Drennan's party it was followed by a force of Confederates with artillery. Drennan made a stand at the Jackson creek bridge, where reinforcements reached him and for some time a sharp skirmish fire was kept up, the Federals falling back at dark to New Berne with the loss of 1 wounded. Meantime the enemy had attacked two companies of the 24th Mass. at the Neuse river bridge, but was driven back by the railroad monitor. The Union loss in this latter affair was 1 killed and 2 wounded.

New Berne, N. C., Feb. 27, 1863. Detachment of the 3d New York Cavalry under Capt. Jacobs.

New Berne, N. C., March 14, 1863. (See Deep Gully, same date.)

New Berne, N. C., Feb. 1-3, 1864. Army of North Carolina. New Berne is located on the point of land at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers, and in the winter of 1864 was a place of some strategic importance. The Confederate plan of attack on the town and its surrounding defenses was as follows: Gen. Pickett, with some 6,000 men, was to move directly upon the town from the direction of Kinston; Gen. Barton, with about 5,000 men, was to gain possession of the Federal works on the south side of the Trent river, beginning at Brice's creek and extending westward; and Gen. Martin, with 4,000 men, was to attack Newport, some 20 miles south of New Berne, in the sub-district of Beaufort, destroy the railroad, and thus break the communication with the coast. The defenses of New Berne were commanded by Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, whose effective force numbered less than 4,000 men of all arms. On the east side of the Neuse were Forts Chase and Anderson, garrisoned by small detachments under the command of Col. Hiram Anderson, of the 92nd N. Y. infantry. Col. T. J. C. Amory, of the 17th Mass. infantry, had been placed in command of the intrenchments on the south side of the Trent, and Col. P. J. Claassen, of the 132nd N. Y. infantry, was in command of the outposts along Batchelder's creek to the north and west of the town. The sub-district of Beaufort.

was under command of Col. James Jourdan, of the 158th N. Y., whose forces consisted of his own regiment, the 9th Vt. and 2nd N. C. infantry, part of the 2nd Mass. heavy artillery, and Mix's (23d N. Y.) cavalry battalion.

At 2:30 a. m. on the 1st Pickett, with his own division and Hoke's brigade of Early's, attacked the outpost at the crossing of the Neuse road over Batchelder's creek. This outpost was held by 13 men under Lieut. Haring, of the 132nd N. Y., but in the darkness the Confederates could not determine the strength of the force opposed to them. Haring posted his men behind a light breastwork and for over an hour kept Pickett's entire army in check. He was then reinforced by Co. D, 132nd N. Y., composed mostly of Indians, who threw themselves into the breastwork and so effectually did they resist the enemy that he had to bring up artillery to continue the attack, at the same time sending a detachment across at another place to threaten their flank. At 5:30 Claassen sent word to Palmer that the enemy was attacking in force and asked for a section of artillery. An hour later, finding himself unable to drive the Confederates back, he gave the order to retire toward New Berne. In the fog signals could not be used, the order failed to reach an outpost at Beech Grove on the Washington road, and it was cut off and captured. This detachment, under Lieut. Leith, consisted of 14 men of the 132nd N. Y. and Co. F, 2nd N. C. A section of artillery moving to the assistance of the post was also captured. Palmer sent a small detachment of infantry and a section of artillery, under Lieut.-Col. Fellows of the 17th Mass. to check the advance of the enemy on Neuse road, and also sent out a railroad train from New Berne, which enabled Claassen to save his stores. About noon the enemy appeared on all sides of New Berne. Barton had crossed the Trent river on pontoon bridges and appeared in front of Amory's works on Brice's creek with three brigades of infantry, Baker's cavalry and several pieces of artillery. The fight here was opened by a field battery of the 3d N. Y. light artillery and after a short time the Confederates retired beyond the range of the guns. Another attack was expected and Amory placed his men in the best positions to resist it, but for some reason the enemy did not renew the assault. When Pickett appeared in front of the line running from the Neuse to the Trent the guns of Fort Totten opened fire, the 12th N. Y. cavalry, under Col. J. W. Savage, with 2 mountain howitzers, remained in front of the line, and this position was maintained until sunset, the Confederates making no attempt to assault. Pickett had sent three regiments of infantry and 4 pieces of artillery to the east side of the Neuse, with instructions to attack Forts Anderson and Chase as soon as the assault commenced against Fort Totten, but nothing was done on that side of the river, further than to assume a threatening attitude. About midnight Pickett gave up the fight and began to withdraw his forces.

About 3 a. m. of the 2nd some 250 men of the Confederate navy, under Capt. J. T. Wood, embarked in small boats and surprised the U. S. gunboat Underwriter lying in the Neuse. The greater part of the crew escaped, but the vessel was captured. As soon as this fact became known the guns of Fort Stevenson opened on the gunboat, and the enemy, finding it impossible to get the steamer away, set fire to her and escaped to shore. Six of the attacking party were taken prisoners.

In the Beaufort district the Confederates led by Martin performed their part of the program better. Early on the 2nd the picket station at Gales' creek was attacked by infantry, cavalry and artillery. Two attacks were repulsed, but the superior numbers of the enemy finally compelled the pickets to fall back to Bogue Sound blockhouse. The enemy then set fire to the Gales' Creek station and followed the Union

troops to the blockhouse, which was garrisoned by a company of the 9th Vt. infantry. This company, reinforced by the pickets from Gales' creek, put up a gallant resistance for nearly an hour, when the blockhouse was carried by assault, the garrison retiring to Morehead City. Martin then advanced on Newport barracks, throwing his right across the railroad to cut off the retreat of the garrison. Here the remainder of the 9th Vt., commanded by Capt. S. H. Kelley, met the advance of the Confederates with well-directed volleys of musketry, while Mix's cavalry did effective service by harassing the enemy at various points. The fight was maintained with unabated vigor for over an hour, and it was not until there was great danger of all retreat being cut off that the order was given to burn the stores and abandon the place. The fort at Newport village was occupied by a detachment of the 2nd Mass. heavy artillery and some infantry under Lieut.-Col. Barney, who was also commandant at the post. After Kelley was driven from the barracks, Barney deemed it inexpedient to try to hold his position, and gave the order to retire toward Beaufort under cover of darkness. One of the heavy guns was brought off, another stuck in the mud, and the others were rendered unfit for service. During the night Jourdan concentrated his forces behind a line of intrenchments at Morehead City, where he made preparations to resist an attack. All the roads leading to the places were barricaded, a line of rifle-pits was thrown up, artillery placed in position, etc. During the 3d his cavalry reconnoitered the country in front of his works and reported the enemy in force at the railroad crossing, 6 miles from Morehead. But no attack was made, either because Jourdan's position was deemed too strong to assault, or Pickett's failure to carry the works at New Berne led Martin to regard it as inexpedient. On the 4th he withdrew and the next day Jourdan reoccupied his old positions and reestablished his lines.

The Union losses in all the operations about New Berne were 13 killed, 26 wounded and 364 captured or missing. The enemy's casualties were not ascertained. Pickett reported "about 45 killed and wounded," and promised a more detailed report, but if he ever made one it does not appear in the official records of the war.

New Bridge, Va., May 24, 1862. (See Mechanicsville, same date.)

New Bridge, Va., June 5, 1862. Battery B, 1st Maryland Light Artillery. This affair was an artillery duel between a Federal force commanded by Capt. Alonzo Snow and four batteries of the enemy, posted on the opposite side of the Chickahominy river. After expending 630 rounds of case shot and shell Snow succeeded in silencing the Confederate guns. The Union loss was 2 wounded, while that of the enemy was not reported.

New Bridge, Va., June 20, 1862. 1st New York and 5th U. S. Artillery. While Gen. McClellan's army was lying in front of Richmond the several camps were annoyed by shells thrown by the enemy. On the 20th 3 horses and 1 man belonging to Battery B, 1st N. Y., were killed. Capt. Weed, commanding Battery I, 5th U. S. artillery, placed 2 guns near New Bridge and replied to the enemy's fire, killing 2 men and wounding 4. After 8 rounds had been fired the Confederate guns were silenced. Later they commenced again from an enfilading position, but their shells went wild and no damage was done.

Newburg, Ind., July 18, 1862. On this date some of Morgan's raiders, commanded by Adam R. Johnson, captured Henderson, Ky., and some of the guerrillas crossed the Ohio river to Newburg, Ind., where they captured a hospital with about 80 wounded and convalescent soldiers. The inmates of the hospital were armed and wanted to fight, but the surgeon in charge ordered them to lay down their arms. The surgeon was arrested by the state authorities. Two citizens of Indiana, who

brought the Confederates across the river, were killed by citizens of Newburg after Johnson's men had left.

Newby's Cross-Roads, Va., Nov. 9, 1862. Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. During the operations of the cavalry under Brig.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton in Loudoun county, Va., the enemy attacked at Newby's cross-roads. The affair resulted in the repulse of the Confederates. No losses were reported.

Newby's Cross Roads, Va., July 24, 1863. (See Battle Mountain.)

New Carthage, La., April 5, 1863. Detachment of 3d Illinois Cavalry. In an effort to secure a flat-boat to cross Bayou Vidal so as to get to New Carthage, Brig.-Gen. P. J. Osterhaus sent Capt. Carnahan and 20 men of the 3d Ill. down the bayou. The boat was secured and the party had started back to the main body when the Confederates opened fire from the bank. After a few minutes of fighting the enemy was driven back, having lost 1 killed and 1 badly wounded. The Illinois men suffered no losses.

New Creek, W. Va., June 19, 1861. At 5 a. m. Confederates under Col. John C. Vaughn attacked the Federals guarding the bridge across the Potomac river. The Union troops withdrew in confusion, firing only a few scattering shots. The only mention of the affair is that made by Vaughn, so there is no way of ascertaining what Federal troops participated. The Confederates had 1 man wounded.

New Creek, W. Va., Aug. 4, 1864. U. S. Troops of the Department of West Virginia. The garrison of New Creek, under Col. Robert Stevenson, and consisting of the 154th Ohio National Guard, detachments of the 6th W. Va. infantry, 2nd Md. Potomac Home brigade, 1st Ill. light artillery and Battery H, 1st W. Va. light artillery, was attacked by a large Confederate force under Gens. McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson. The fort was subjected to a heavy artillery and musketry fire for several hours, but after the arrival of a detachment of the 11th W. Va. infantry as a reinforcement, the Confederates were driven back. Stevenson's command suffered a loss of 8 killed and 29 wounded or missing. The Confederate loss was not reported, but was fully as heavy.

New Creek, W. Va., Nov. 28, 1864. Detachments of 5th and 6th West Virginia Cavalry, Battery L, 1st Illinois and Battery H, 1st West Virginia Artillery. About 11:30 a. m. of the 28th the garrison of Fort Kelly at New Creek was surprised by about 2,000 Confederates under Rosser. The surprise was so complete that no organized resistance was made, only a few scattering shots being fired by the stampeded troops. Rosser captured 7 pieces of artillery and some 443 prisoners, 100 of whom later escaped. The Federals also had 4 men wounded. The enemy's loss, if any, was not reported.

New Haven, Ky., Aug. 2, 1864. Detachment of 40th Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Capt. J. B. Nipp, with Co. C of the 40th Ky., came upon a few Confederates while on a scout in the vicinity of New Haven. Seven of the enemy were captured, 2 of whom were later shot while attempting to escape.

New Hope, Ky., July 11, 1862. 33d Ohio Infantry.

New Hope Church, Ga., May 25-26, 1864. (See Dallas.)

New Hope Church, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. (See Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.)

New Hope Station, Ky., July 25, 1863. Detachment of 12th Ohio Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. Edward H. Hobson sent the following despatch from Lebanon on the 25th: "Capt. Dubois, 12th Ohio cavalry, with detachment from his company, attacked rebels near New Hope Station. Killed rebel Capt. Alexander, wounded several, and scattered the band in every direction. Had 1 man wounded."

New Iberia, La., Oct. 4, 1863. The only official mention of an

action at New Iberia on this date is the report of Confederate Gen. Mouton, who says: "I have the honor to report the enemy at New Iberia. We left the town at sundown. Col. Vincent ambuscaded them at Nelson's bridge, and their advance driven in, leaving the road full of dead and wounded."

New Kent Court House, Va., May 9, 1862. (See Slatersville.)

New Kent Court House, Va., Aug. 28, 1863. (See Slatersville, same date.)

New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863. 9th Kentucky Cavalry and Ohio Home Guards. It was near New Lisbon that Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan, with the remnant of his command, surrendered to Maj. Rue with a force of home guards and cavalry. It marked the end of his Ohio raid. (See Salineville.)

New London, Va., June 16, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell, commanding the 2nd division, in his report of the operations of the division in the Lynchburg campaign, states: "Attacked McCausland at New London about dark. He had been reinforced by Imboden with 400 men and 2 guns, but relinquished his position after a short action, in which he lost about a dozen men."

New Madrid, Mo., Feb. 28 to April 8, 1862. Army of the Mississippi and Foote's Fleet of Gunboats. Immediately upon the fall of Fort Donelson Confederate Gen. Polk was ordered to evacuate Columbus and fall back down the river to the works on Island No. 10 and at New Madrid, Mo., the former 25 and the latter 35 miles below Columbus. This move was part of the plan to retreat down the river step by step, thus preventing Foote from joining Farragut's fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi. Earthworks mounting 70 heavy guns had been constructed on the island, and at New Madrid two forts had been erected. The one about half a mile below the town was a bastioned earthwork, with 14 heavy siege guns, and the other, at the upper end of the town, was an irregular intrenchment, sheltering a battery of 7 guns of various caliber. About the middle of February Brig.-Gen. John Pope was summoned to St. Louis and directed to organize and take command of a force to coöperate with Commodore Foote's fleet in the reduction of these fortifications. Pope went to work and in a few days had the Army of the Mississippi ready to move against the enemy. This army was made up as follows: Infantry,—1st division, Brig.-Gen. David S. Stanley, consisted of the brigades of Cols. John Groesbeck and J. L. Kirby Smith; 2nd division, Brig.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, included the brigades of Col. W. H. Worthington and Col. Nicholas Perczel; 3d division, Brig.-Gen. John M. Palmer, included the brigades of Col. James R. Slack and Col. G. N. Fitch; 4th division, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Paine, consisted of the brigades of Cols. James D. Morgan and G. W. Cumming; 5th division, Brig.-Gen. J. B. Plummer, included the brigades of Cols. John Bryner and J. M. Loomis. Cavalry,—one division, commanded by Col. Gordon Granger. Artillery,—seven batteries under command of Maj. W. L. Lothrop. The infantry brigades consisted of two regiments each, and the cavalry division of three regiments. There were also some organizations that were not assigned to any particular command. Notable among these were the 64th Ill. sharpshooters and the engineer regiment of the West. In addition to these land forces there were the flotilla brigade, commanded by Col. N. B. Buford; the gunboats Benton (flag-ship), St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Mound City and Carondelet, under command of Commodore A. H. Foote, and 11 mortar-boats in charge of Capt. H. E. Maynadier. The Confederate forces, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John

P. McCown, consisted of twelve regiments and three battalions of infantry, four companies of cavalry; eight companies of heavy artillery; two light batteries; the engineer corps, and a company of sappers and miners. The Confederate gunboats, commanded by Flag-Officer G. N. Hollins, were the *McRae* (flagship), *Livingston*, *Polk*, *Pontchartrain*, *Maurepas*, *Jackson* and *New Orleans*.

Pope selected Commerce, 30 miles up the Mississippi from Cairo, as a base of operations. Here his command was assembled and organized, and on the last day of February the army took up its march against New Madrid, which was to be first attacked, as possession of this point would give the Union forces control of the river below Island No. 10, thus cutting the principal line of supplies for the island garrison. On March 1 Jeff. Thompson's body of Confederates were driven out of Sikeston, and two days later Pope appeared before New Madrid. Hamilton, whose division was in advance, deployed the 27th and 39th Ohio as skirmishers, drove the enemy's pickets back into the works and occupied the town. Hollins came up with the gunboats and participated in the action, the water in the river being high enough to bring his guns above the bank. This condition of affairs showed the necessity of having siege-guns to repel the fleet after the intrenchments might be carried by assault, which Hamilton's reconnaissance had shown to be feasible. The army therefore retired about 2 miles from the town and went into camp to wait until the heavy guns could be brought down from Cairo. While waiting Pope sent Plummer, with three regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and a battery of 10-pounder rifled and Parrott guns, to Point Pleasant, 12 miles below, under instructions to establish his artillery in such a position as to cover any steamboat that might try to ascend the river, and to line the banks with rifle-pits for 1,000 men. Plummer moved on the 5th and the morning of the 7th found his guns in position, well protected by works thrown up during the night. The gunboats shelled him for some time without effect, and Plummer held to his position during the entire siege. On the 12th the siege-guns arrived and during the night were placed in battery within 800 yards of the main Confederate work. At daylight the next morning fire was opened on the fort. The enemy's batteries and gunboats answered promptly and the cannonading lasted all day by the enemy, but without producing any impression on the Federals, except the disabling of a 24-pounder gun. A little while after daylight on the morning of the 14th a flag of truce approached the Union lines, the bearer bringing the information that the enemy had evacuated his works during the night. Hamilton sent a detachment to ascertain the truth of this statement and to take possession if it turned out to be true. On every hand could be seen evidences of a hasty departure. Their dead were left unburied; food on the tables appeared to be untouched; private baggage of the officers was left behind, and neither provisions nor ammunition had been taken away. Tents for 10,000 men, a large number of horses and mules, 33 pieces of artillery, several thousand muskets and a large number of cartridges fell into the hands of the Federals. The fort was occupied in force, the guns being turned on the river.

New Madrid had been captured more easily than had been anticipated, but there still remained a way for the garrison on Island No. 10 to receive supplies from below. The river from Island No. 8 to Tiptonville, Tenn., forms a letter S. Island No. 10 is in the southern bend and New Madrid on the northern. Although Tiptonville is 27 miles from the island by water it is only 5 miles by land. After the fall of New Madrid boats landed at Tiptonville, whence supplies were conveyed

across the narrow neck of the peninsula. Just below Tiptonville the banks of the river on both sides become so marshy as to be impassable for loaded wagons. By intercepting the navigation of the river at the lowest point of solid ground, Pope could cut off the resources of the garrison and also close the principal avenue of escape. He therefore extended his line down the river, his lowest battery being just below the little village of Riddles Point, which is nearly opposite Tiptonville. This battery was established on the night of the 16th and mounted two 24-pounder siege-guns and two 10-pounder Parrotts, supported by Palmer's division. Rifle-pits for 500 sharpshooters were dug on the flanks of the battery and close to the river bank. The battery was discovered at daylight on the 17th and was immediately assailed by 5 of the enemy's gunboats, which ran up to within 300 yards and opened a fierce cannonade. The fight lasted for an hour and a half, in which time one gunboat was sunk, others badly damaged, and a number of men were picked off by the sharpshooters. The Union loss was 1 man killed. That night McCown, with a considerable portion of the forces, left for Fort Pillow, Gen. W. W. Mackall succeeding him in command.

Pope was now in full possession of the right bank of the river, and the river itself, both above and below the island, but in order to effect the capture of the garrison it was necessary to cross the river. To cross above the island was useless, as the country there was under water, the only dry ground being the narrow neck on the south, between the enemy's works and Tiptonville. On the 17th Pope suggested to Foote that he run the batteries with his gunboats and transfer the land forces to the Tennessee side. Foote replied that it was impracticable, as the vessels were armored only at the bows, and were consequently fitted for fighting up stream. Hamilton suggested a canal from near Island No. 8 to connect with Wilson's bayou, which entered the Mississippi just above New Madrid. Col. Bissell, of the engineer regiment, reported this plan feasible, and Pope sent to Cairo for the necessary tools and light draft steamers to convey his command across the river. The canal was about 12 miles long and for half its length ran through heavy timber, the trees having to be sawed off several feet under water. It was completed on April 4, the water continuing at a high stage all the time it was under construction, and on the 5th 4 small steamers, bringing a number of barges for floating batteries, dropped down the bayou to New Madrid, but kept out of sight of the river until the floating batteries, or mortar boats, were ready. On the night of the 4th the Carondelet ran the batteries on the island, and the Pittsburg followed on the night of the 6th. That day the Carondelet made a reconnaissance down the river, silenced the batteries opposite Point Pleasant, a small infantry force going ashore and spiking the guns. During this period of three weeks daily bombardments occurred at some point in the field of operations. As the enemy's gunboats passed Plummer's batteries at Point Pleasant shots were exchanged. On March 16 Foote engaged at long range the batteries on Island No. 10 and the left bank of the river. The next day he advanced a little nearer and kept up the bombardment until the redan at the upper end of the island was practically destroyed. The cannonading was then continued from day to day, keeping the enemy busy in repairing damages and changing the position of his guns.

Early on the morning of April 7, Capt. Williams' 1st U. S. battery and the 2 gunboats opened on the enemy's works at the proposed landing place and continued until noon, when the Confederate guns were silenced. Paine's division was then sent over and pushed with

all possible speed toward Tiptonville, word having been brought in by a spy that the enemy was retreating in that direction. Morgan's brigade occupied the town that evening, and during the night over 300 prisoners were brought in by the pickets of this brigade. Stanley's and Hamilton's divisions followed Paine's, but were overtaken by darkness and bivouacked a few miles from Tiptonville. Col. Elliott, with the 2nd Ia. cavalry, was sent over soon after dark and at daylight on the 8th took possession of the enemy's encampments on the mainland opposite the island, together with the deserted stores, all the steamboats in good condition, 6 in number, and about 200 prisoners. Before Elliott accomplished this the force left on the island, 385 officers and men, was surrendered to Foote. When Mackall found that Morgan was in the way at Tiptonville, and that the island was in possession of the Federals, he surrendered at discretion. Pope says in his report: "Three generals, 273 field and company officers, 6,700 privates, 123 pieces of heavy artillery, 35 pieces of field artillery (all of the very best character and latest patterns), 7,000 stands of small arms, tents for 12,000 men, several wharf-boat loads of provisions, an immense quantity of ammunition of all kinds, many hundred horses and mules, with wagons and harness, etc., are among the spoils." For a movement of such magnitude the losses in killed and wounded were very slight. On the Union side, including the two killed and 13 wounded by the bursting of a gun on the St. Louis, the total was 17 killed, 34 wounded and 3 missing. The Confederate loss was estimated at about 30.

New Madrid, Mo., Aug. 7, 1863. One company of the 24th Missouri Infantry.

New Madrid Bend, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1863. 32nd Iowa Infantry.

New Market, Ala., Aug. 5, 1862. 3d Brigade, Army of the Ohio. A portion of the brigade—the 9th and 35th Ohio, and 2nd Minn.—was on the march from Athens, Ala., to Winchester, Tenn. Brig.-Gen. R. L. McCook, who was in command, was sick and riding in an open carriage, accompanied by eleven members of his staff and escort, some distance in advance of the main column. When near New Market this advance party was fired upon by a party of guerrillas, estimated at from 100 to 200 men. The driver turned his horses as soon as possible, but before he could reach the main body one of the guerrillas rode alongside the carriage and fired two shots at the general. One ball passed through his hat and the other inflicted a mortal wound in the abdomen which produced his death some 24 hours afterward. When the troops heard of the dastardly murder of their commander they spread themselves over the country, burned several houses, and shot a Confederate lieutenant who was home on furlough before discipline could be restored.

New Market, Ala., Oct. 12, 1863. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. During the pursuit of the Confederates under Wheeler and Roddey while they were attempting to cut the line of Rosecrans' communication, Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell's cavalry met Roddey about dark near Buckhorn tavern on the road between Huntsville and New Market. The fighting, which was done in a heavy rainstorm, was desperate for a time and continued until the enemy turned and retreated toward New Market. No casualties were reported.

New Market, Ala., Nov. 17, 1864. Detachments of the 12th Indiana and 4th Michigan Cavalry. The detachments, commanded by Col. J. W. Hall, broke camp near Maysville and started in pursuit of the Confederates under Russell, Johnson and Mead. Two miles from Maysville the advance met the enemy's pickets to the main body,

some 500 strong, which was found drawn up in line of battle. In a short but sharp skirmish the enemy's lines were broken and he was driven from the field, the Union troops pursuing to near New Market. The Confederates were known to have lost 9 killed and 3 wounded, while the Federal loss was nothing.

New Market, Ky., Feb. 8, 1865. (See Bradfordsville, same date)

New Market, Va., June 15, 1862. Detachment of the 3d Division, 4th Army Corps. A reconnaissance sent out by Gen. Casey, commanding the division, encountered a Confederate picket near New Market and a slight skirmish ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven from his position. One prisoner, 1 horse and some small arms were captured.

New Market, Va., May 15, 1864. Portion of the Army of West Virginia. The effective force under Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel at New Market was 5,500 men, comprising the 1st infantry division under Brig.-Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, whose two brigade commanders were Cols. Augustus Moor and Joseph Thoburn; the 1st cavalry division under Maj.-Gen. Julius Stahel, the two brigades of which were commanded respectfully by Col. William B. Tibbits and Col. John E. Wynkoop; 5 batteries,—Battery B, Md. light artillery, 30th battery, N. Y. light artillery, Batteries D and G, 1st W. Va. light artillery and Battery B, 5th U. S. artillery. About 9 a. m. the Confederates under Breckenridge and Imboden moved on the Federal position. Sigel deployed his forces to meet the attack, but at 11 a. m. was compelled to fall back some 800 yards and form a new line. Some confusion attended this movement, owing to the mud and heavy rain. About 4 p. m. a general retrograde movement of the Union command was commenced, and that night the Rappahannock river was crossed. Sigel estimated the Confederate force at between 8,000 and 9,000 men. The Federal loss of the day was about 600 killed and wounded, and 50 taken prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was fully as heavy.

New Market, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. On the forenoon of this date the Confederate forces under Early were driven from Rude's hill and Devin's cavalry brigade pressed forward in pursuit, overtaking the rear-guard at New Market. Taylor's battery was run to a ridge in front and opened with shell and case-shot, and the 1st N. Y. was thrown forward as skirmishers, closely supported by the rest of the brigade. The enemy replied with a battery from a hill to the right, but Devin charged and drove through the town the force in his front, when he was subjected to a heavy infantry fire from the houses and garden walls and forced back. He then dismounted part of his command and drove the Confederates from their cover, after which he again took up the pursuit for some 6 miles until it became too dark to act with certainty, when he went into camp.

New Market Bridge, Va., Nov. 11, 1861. Brig.-Gen. John B. Magruder of the Confederate army, reporting under date of Nov. 18, 1861, from near Fort Monroe, states that on the 11th a Confederate scouting party "was fired on by the enemy, and one of our men was wounded slightly. The fire was returned and after the third discharge from our artillery, the enemy, whose force proved to be a regiment, fled. I have reliable information that several of them were killed or wounded." The Federal reports make no mention of the affair.

New Market Bridge, Va., Dec. 22, 1861. 20th New York Infantry. Nothing definite can be gleaned from the official records of the war regarding this action, further than that it was at the New Market Bridge, near Newport News.

New Market Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862. The battle of New Market Cross-roads is known by several other names and was one of the engagements of the Seven Days' Battles. (q. v.)

New Market Heights, Va., Sept. 29-30, 1864. (See Fort Harrison.)

New Market Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864. (See Darbytown Road, same date.)

Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864. (See McCook's Raid.)

New Orleans, La., (Capture of) April 18-28, 1862. (See Naval Volume.)

Newport Barracks, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864. (See New Berne, same date.)

Newport Bridge, Fla., March 5-6, 1865. Detachment of 2nd Florida Cavalry (Union). As an incident of the operations about St. Mark's, Fla., the command of Maj. Edmund C. Weeks arrived at the Newport bridge at 11 a. m. to find the structure on fire and the enemy posted behind intrenchments on the opposite side of the stream. A charge was unavailing and the Federal artillery was brought to bear, but Weeks finally withdrew to the town of Newport, leaving a small detachment as a guard, which skirmished with the Confederates practically all night and during the morning of the 6th. No casualties were reported.

Newport Cross-Roads, La., June 17, 1864. Col. John S. Scott of the 1st La. cavalry (Confederate) in his report of June 19 states: "On my march the next day down the Baton Rouge road, at Mrs. Newport's cross-roads, within 7 miles of Port Hudson, a force of infantry and cavalry from that place was most handsomely repulsed by Maj. Ogden." This is the only official mention of the affair.

Newport News, Va., July 5, 1861. While a party of Federal cavalry was engaged in foraging in the vicinity of Newport News an attempt was made by Lieut.-Col. Charles D. Dreux, with a detachment of Confederate soldiers, to draw the Union troops into an ambush. Although the foragers were dispersed it was with considerable loss to the enemy, 2 men being killed, one of whom was Dreux, and their team ran away with the howitzer, which finally fell into the hands of the Federals.

Newport News, Va., July 12, 1861. Detachment of 7th New York Infantry. Twenty-two men of Co. E, under Lieuts. Oscar von Heringen and Fred Mosebach, while on an expedition from the Federal camp for the purpose of obtaining wood, were surprised and captured by 80 Confederate cavalry. Little resistance was offered, but while the fight lasted 2 Union men were killed. The enemy suffered no casualties.

New Providence, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1862. (See Clarksville, same date.)

Newtonia, Mo., Sept. 13, 1862. 3d and 6th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Newtonia, Mo., Sept. 30, 1862. Detachment of the Army of Kansas. On the 29th Brig.-Gen. Frederick Salomon sent scouting parties to Newtonia, Granby and Neosho. The detachment sent to Newtonia encountered the enemy in the afternoon and reinforcements were sent. Early next morning it became apparent from the heavy cannonading that the force at Newtonia was heavily engaged and Salomon despatched the 6th Kas. cavalry and the 3d Indian home guard to the place at a trot, following with the artillery and infantry. When he arrived he found the troops already there disposed in line of battle and the reinforcements were added to strengthen the line. From that time until dark the Confederates were kept in check by the artillery, when Salomon withdrew, the brigade

of Missouri militia, which he had been expecting to reinforce him, not having arrived. On its coming up later it was used to cover Salomon's retreat. The Federal loss was comparatively light, while the enemy suffered casualties to the extent of 12 killed, 63 wounded and 3 captured or missing.

Newtonia, Mo., Oct. 28, 1864. Army of the Border. Maj.-Gen. James G. Blunt with his division had the advance of the Army of the Border in its pursuit of Price's army through Missouri. At Newtonia the Confederates had encamped near the Pineville road, but upon the appearance of the Federals on the hills to the northwest of the town they immediately began to move off, leaving some 2,000 men to cover the movement. Although Blunt had only two brigades with him he immediately attacked, deploying his men under cover of an artillery fire. By the fierceness of his attack he uncovered the whole of the enemy, and soon learned that he had engaged Price's whole army, which was four times as large as his own. Price pressed the Union flanks until they were compelled to fall back about 500 yards. A further withdrawal was about to be ordered when the division of Maj.-Gen. John B. Sanborn appeared, took position on Blunt's left, charged the Confederate right, compelling it to fall back and at dark to abandon the field. The casualties for this single engagement were not reported.

Newtown, Va., May 24, 1862. Portion of the forces of the Department of the Shenandoah. During the operations in the Shenandoah valley while the Confederates were advancing, they were met near Newtown and a heavy fire opened on their column. The Federals then withdrew to a hill to the north of the town, whence an artillery fire was kept up for some time. The casualties were not reported, but were not very heavy.

Newtown, Va., Nov. 12, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps. The brigade made a reconnaissance to Newtown, where a small detachment of the enemy was stationed. This force was driven out, with a loss to the Union brigade of 2 men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss was not reported.

New Ulm, Minn., Aug. 21-23, 1862. Minnesota Troops under Gen. H. H. Sibley and Citizens. This was one of the points attacked by the Indians of the Sioux nation in their outbreak in 1862. The first attack was made on the 21st and on the 23d a more desperate and determined assault was repulsed by the citizens under Judge Flandrau. On the 24th troops under Gen. Sibley drove the Indians off and relieved the besieged garrison.

Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 3-5, 1864. 14th Army Corps. As the Union forces pursued the Confederates in their retreat from Kennesaw mountain the 14th corps passed through Marietta and on the evening of the 3d went into bivouac on Nickajack creek, within sight of the enemy's works on the south side of the creek. Early the next morning the two batteries of Davis' division opened on the enemy and a heavy skirmish line was pushed through the swamp and across the creek. Shortly after noon Morgan's brigade crossed and after a short skirmish drove the Confederates into their trenches. The brigade bivouacked close to the enemy's works and at daylight on the 5th discovered that the Confederates had retreated during the night in the direction of the Chattahoochee river. The whole corps then crossed the Nickajack and the pursuit was continued, the 34th Ill., which was in advance, skirmishing with the enemy's rear-guard almost to the Chattahoochee. No casualties reported.

Nickajack Gap, Ga., March 9, 1864. 8th Indiana Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird reporting from Ringgold, Ga., under date of

March 9, says: "Col. Thomas J. Harrison skirmished an hour with a large force of rebels near Nickajack, and then fell back here; has pickets out 4 miles." This is the only mention of the affair.

Nickajack Gap, Ga., May 7, 1864. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. In the advance on Tunnel Hill the division, under command of Brig.-Gen. Kilpatrick, moved through Taylor's ridge at Nickajack gap, drove back the Confederate cavalry there and then spent the day in covering the movements of the 20th army corps. No casualties reported.

Nickajack Trace, Ga., April 23, 1864. Detachment of 92nd Illinois Mounted Infantry. Sixty-four men of Co. K, doing picket duty about 5 miles from Ringgold, were attacked by a regiment of Confederate infantry from the north, another from the east, and two regiments of cavalry from the south. Rather than surrender the men attempted to fight their way out, but 5 were killed, 7 wounded, and 20 reported as captured or missing. The others reached camp in a disorganized condition.

Niobrara, Neb., Dec. 4, 1863. Detachment of 7th Iowa Cavalry. Because a party of Ponca Indians had made a demonstration upon 2 white citizens of Niobrara a party of soldiers under a sergeant left the town to punish the red men. Upon overtaking the Indians the troops opened fire, and when the former fled the soldiers followed until 7 Indians had been killed.

Nineveh, Va., Nov. 12, 1864. (See Cedar Creek, same date.)

Noland's Ferry, Md., July 5, 1864. (See Point of Rocks, same date.)

Nolensville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862. 1st Division, Right Wing, Army of the Cumberland. As the Army of the Cumberland was advancing on Murfreesboro Davis' division encountered the enemy's pickets near Nolensville and soon afterward saw a force of cavalry forming on the hills southwest of the town, as if to flank the Union troops. Pinney's battery was ordered forward to dislodge the cavalry, a few shells being sufficient for that purpose, while Carlin's brigade engaged some dismounted cavalry and drove them back through the town. Two miles beyond Nolensville, where the pike ran through Knob gap, the enemy took up a strong position on the heights commanding the road and opened on the Federal advance with artillery. Pinney's and Hotchkiss' batteries were brought up to reply to this fire, and Davis ordered Carlin to charge the battery. The charge was successfully made, Carlin carrying the heights and capturing 2 of the guns. At the same time Post's brigade carried the hills on the left of the road, Woodruff's brigade drove back the enemy on the right, and the division moved on toward Murfreesboro. The casualties in these engagements are included in the official reports of the battle of Stone's river. (q. v.)

Nolensville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863. Detachment of 3d Division, 14th Army Corps. A forage train of 10 wagons, with an escort of two companies of infantry, was attacked by 150 Confederate cavalry about a mile and a half from Nolensville. The Federal troops took refuge in some outbuildings and repulsed the attack, wounding 5 men, (of whom 3 were captured) taking 3 horses, 7 saddles and 3 guns.

Nonconnah Creek, Tenn., April 4, 1863. 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. The pickets of the 2nd Wis. near Memphis were struck about daylight, 2 of them wounded and 2 captured. Col. Thomas Stephens with about 100 men pursued, crossing the Nonconnah and driving a Confederate picket a distance of 6 miles to where the enemy was found some 600 or 800 strong. Stephens returned and Lauman's brigade was ordered out, but failed to come up with the enemy.

Nonconnah Creek, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1864. Detachment of 7th Indiana Cavalry. Twenty-four men of this regiment under Capt. Joseph W. Skelton while scouting in the vicinity of Nonconnah creek were fired into from the brush on their right flank. At the same time the advance guard, which had crossed to the other side of the creek, was cut off from the main body. Skelton ordered a charge, but the move on horseback was an impossibility and to dismount meant capture, so the command retreated up a high embankment on the left and halted. Part of the horses were unable to make the distance and their riders were obliged to dash back through the dismounted enemy. Skelton had 1 man mortally and 1 severely wounded, and 10 captured or missing.

Noonday Creek, Ga., June 7-18, 1864. Army of the Tennessee. In forming his lines about Kennesaw and Lost mountains Gen. Johnston extended his right on the 7th across the Marietta and Acworth road along the south bank of Noonday creek at the base of Brush mountain. Here Hood's corps intrenched itself and from the 7th to the 18th there was almost constant skirmishing, the Union troops advancing under successive lines of intrenchments, until on the night of the 18th Hood was withdrawn. The losses during this time were trifling on both sides.

Noonday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. Just as Brig.-Gen. Robert H. G. Minty was moving across Noonday creek near Latimar's mill to camp for the night, he learned that the 7th Pa. cavalry under Maj. William H. Jennings had been attacked from the north. Minty went to Jennings' relief and found him being slowly driven. He ordered Newlin's battalion to charge, which routed the enemy and drove him back a quarter of a mile to where Williams' (Confederate) brigade was stationed. Williams charged, but was repulsed by a countercharge of the 4th Mich. Three times two of the Confederate regiments charged, but each time were driven off, when a fresh detachment of the enemy appeared on the Federal right and Minty was obliged to fall back until reinforcements should come up. The Union line was in the shape of a horseshoe with the bridge across the creek directly in the rear. Upon the arrival of reinforcements Minty placed them in position, but before they could be fully disposed, the enemy charged both flanks. The Union left was easily driven back, but when the Confederates came within range of the artillery they were checked. The right flank repulsed the attack. When darkness came on the enemy retired and left Minty in possession of the field. The Federal loss in this engagement was 13 killed, 38 wounded and 16 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not reported, but were undoubtedly heavier.

Norfolk, Mo., Sept. 10, 1861. U. S. Gunboats, and Detail of Cavalry under Capt. Orlando Burrell. Two different reports of Brig.-Gen. John A. McClernand state that during a reconnaissance toward Norfolk, in which Federal gunboats assisted, an encounter between the vessels of the contending forces occurred, the Union fleet being successful. Later a squad of 15 cavalry under Capt. Burrell were intercepted by 100 Confederate cavalry. In a running fight Burrell had 2 men wounded and 3 were lost in the woods, while 1 of the enemy was killed.

Norfolk, Mo., Sept. 27, 1861. Detachment of 22nd Illinois Infantry. A force sent out from Norfolk, to sustain some Federal cavalry out on a scout, met 400 Confederates at the Beckwith farm, 5 miles from Norfolk. The enemy fled at the first fire. No casualties were mentioned.

Norristown, Ark., May 19, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, of the Confederate army, reporting his operations north of the Arkansas river, states that on the morning after he had occupied Norristown his pickets were fired into by Union troops, but upon reinforcements being sent out the Federals retired. No casualties were mentioned.

North Anna River, Va., July 23, 1862. (See Carmel Church.)

North Anna River, Va., May 23-27, 1864. Army of the Potomac. The operations along the North Anna river on these dates constituted what is known as the Third epoch of the campaign from the Rapidan to the James. (For the organization of the Army of the Potomac at the beginning of that campaign see Wilderness.) On May 24, the 9th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside and composed of the divisions of Stevenson, Potter, Willcox and Ferrero, joined the Army of the Potomac, which was under command of Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, who was accompanied on the campaign by Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant. The 6th corps, which had been commanded by Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick until he was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, was now under command of Maj.-Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

On the night of May 22 Grant directed Meade to move his army south from Mount Carmel Church at 5 o'clock the next morning, and to follow across the North Anna river should it be found that the Confederates had crossed. The 2nd corps was to move on the Telegraph road to the Chesterfield ford, near where the Fredericksburg & Richmond railroad crossed the river; the 9th corps to Jericho bridge, or mills, and the 5th corps, with the 6th in reserve, to a point west of Jericho mills. The distance between Jericho mills and the Chesterfield ford is about 4 miles. Before the orders were executed they were changed, making the destination of the 9th corps the Ox ford, about a mile above the Telegraph road bridge at Chesterfield ford, while the 5th and 6th corps, the former in advance, moved toward Jericho mills. At 1 p. m. Warren had reached the mills. No enemy was to be seen on the opposite bank and Bartlett's brigade of Griffin's division was pushed over to secure the crossing. By the time the entire division had waded across at the ford the bridge train came up and the remainder of the corps crossed on the pontoon bridge. Line of battle was formed half a mile beyond the river in a strip of timber. At 6 p. m. the Confederates assaulted Cutler, who had succeeded to the command of Wadsworth's division after the latter's death in the Wilderness. He was the last of the division commanders to cross the river and had not wholly formed his line when the enemy attacked. The division fell back in some confusion, the Confederates following until they were checked by Griffin's artillery and compelled to withdraw to the Virginia Central railroad, about a mile and a half south, when Warren intrenched his position. The 6th corps was hastened from Mount Carmel church at the beginning of the action, but the fighting had about ended when it arrived on the north bank of the river at Jericho mills and it was not crossed until the next morning. In the meantime Hancock formed his corps along the heights a mile north of the river, his left (Gibbon) resting on the Fredericksburg & Richmond railroad and his right (Birney) on the Telegraph road, Barlow occupying the center. The Confederates were intrenched on a hill on the north bank of the river to guard the approach to the Telegraph road bridge. Birney was of the opinion that he could capture the position and was ordered to attempt it. Egan's and Pierce's brigades, in a brilliant charge up the slope under cover of the 2nd corps artillery fire, successfully accomplished the movement, driving the

enemy across the river, though the two brigades lost some 150 men. The Confederates still held the south end of the bridge and during the night made several attempts to burn it, but each time were driven back. Burnside proceeded to Ox ford, but found the enemy so strongly intrenched on the south bank he deemed it unwise to attempt a crossing. On the morning of the 24th it was found that the enemy in Hancock's front had abandoned his advanced works on the south side of the river, when the 2nd corps was at once crossed and took possession of them. Some reconnoitering was done during the day and it was discovered that the Confederate position was strongly intrenched in the shape of a V, the vertex resting on the river near Ox ford, one side opposite Hancock's corps, while the other faced the 5th and 6th corps to the west. About 6 p. m. Gibbon's division, occupying Hancock's extreme left, became briskly engaged and though its outposts were hard pressed no material advantage was gained by the enemy. The same day Burnside was ordered to seize Ox ford, but finding that it was impossible to make a direct attack as the salient of the V was directly opposite, he sent Crittenden's division (formerly Stevenson's) a mile and a half up the river, where it crossed at Quarles' mill. On the south side of the stream Crittenden formed a junction with Crawford's division of Warren's corps and advanced toward the Confederate position at Ox ford with a view of driving the enemy out so that Willcox's division could cross, but the enemy was too strongly intrenched. On the 25th the 5th and 6th corps with Crittenden's division of the 9th were thrown forward to within 600 or 800 yards of the Confederate line which was found to be well intrenched and traversed to protect it from the enfilading fire of the 9th corps artillery on the north bank of the river. The line extended from Ox ford on the North Anna to Anderson's mill on the Little river, a distance of a mile and a half. The rest of the 25th and 26th were spent by the Federals in tearing up portions of the Fredericksburg & Richmond and Virginia Central railroads and on the 26th Wilson's cavalry division was sent from the Federal right to demonstrate on the enemy's position. This led Lee to think that the Army of the Potomac was to be moved by the right flank. At nightfall of the 26th that part of the Federal army on the south side of the North Anna was started on a northward movement across that stream and by noon of the 27th the whole of the Army of the Potomac was north of the river. The Federal losses during the 4 days were 223 killed, 1,460 wounded and 290 missing, though the report of Medical Director McParlin of the Army of the Potomac places the wounded at 2,100. The Confederate losses were not reported, but it is probable that they were somewhat lighter.

Northeast Ferry, N. C., Feb. 22, 1865. (See Smith's Creek.)

North Edisto River, S. C., Feb. 12-14, 1865. Sherman's Army. In the campaign of the Carolinas the crossing of the North Edisto river was one of the incidents connected with the advance on Columbia. The Confederates had stationed detachments at all the bridges and fords and the crossing was effected only by force of arms, skirmishing occurring at various points. The 15th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, crossed at Shilling's bridge; the 17th, Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, at Orangeburg; the 14th, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Jeff C. Davis, at Hovey's bridge, and the 20th, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. S. Williams, at Jeffcoat's bridge. The engagements at these several bridges are described in detail under their respective heads in this work.

North Mountain, W. Va., July 3, 1864. Outpost of the 135th Ohio Infantry.

Northport, Ala., April 3, 1865. Detachment of 1st Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi; Wilson's Raid. The 1st brigade under Brig.-Gen. John T. Croxton moved at daylight from the Black Warrior river toward Tuscaloosa. At 9 p. m. the suburb Northport was reached, 150 picked men of the 2nd Mich. were taken close to the bridge to be hidden in ambush, and at daylight were to surprise the picket and capture the structure. As the detachment came up it was found that the enemy was already at work tearing up the planks, guarded by a force behind a barricade of cotton bales in the center of the bridge. A charge was ordered, the whole guard was either captured or killed and the 2 pieces of artillery taken. Several attacks of the Confederate militia and cadets upon the bridge during the night were repulsed by the Federals. Croxton captured some 60 prisoners, but no Federal casualties were reported.

Norwood's Plantation, La., May 18, 1864. (See Bayou de Glaize.)

Nottoway Court-House, Va., June 23, 1864. (See Wilson's Raid, Petersburg, Va.)

Noyes' Creek, Ga., June 9-29, 1864. Sherman's Armies. As Gen. Johnston fell back before Gen. Sherman's advance on Atlanta, he established a line on June 9 with Kennesaw mountain as his salient, his right thrown back to cover Marietta and his left behind Noyes' (sometimes called Nose's) creek to cover the railroad back to Atlanta. While Sherman was flanking him out of his position several skirmishes occurred along the creek, but the reports of these operations do not give the details as to troops engaged or casualties.

Noyes' Creek, Ga., Oct. 2-3, 1864. (See Powder Springs, same date.)

Oak Grove, Va., June 25, 1862. The engagement at Oak Grove was the beginning of Gen. McClellan's change of base from the Chickahominy to the James river. An account of the action is given under the head of Seven Days' Battles.

Oak Hills, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. (See Wilson's Creek.)

Obey's River, Tenn., March 28, 1864. 13th Kentucky Cavalry. Capt. Thomas Watson with a detachment of the 13th Ky. cavalry met and routed a Confederate force under Col. John M. Hughs. Three of the enemy were killed and 2 captured.

Obey's River, Tenn., April 18-20, 1864. 13th Kentucky Cavalry. Col. J. W. Weatherford of the 13th Ky. cavalry, reporting under date of April 20, says: "Capt. Watson just returned; captured 8 prisoners; had a fight at Obey's river; Hughs scattered his men; killed and wounded some of them."

Obion Plank Road Crossing, Tenn., May —, 1863. Detachment of 15th Illinois Cavalry. Company E of the 15th Ill. cavalry under Lieut. William B. Ford surprised the camp of the guerrilla Capt. Parks on the Obion plank road, 70 miles from Hickman. In the charge 4 of the outlaws were killed and 18 captured. No casualties reported on the Union side.

Obion River, Tenn., April 9, 1863. Detachment of 15th Illinois Cavalry. Capt. William D. Hutchens, with Co. E, 15th Ill., crossed the Obion river and after a ride of 43 miles reached the plantation of one Wright, occupied by the Confederate Capt. Scales for recruiting purposes. The enemy received Hutchens' command with a volley of musketry and the Federals charged. The result was the killing of 4 Confederates, the capture of 26 men and 13 horses and the complete dispersion of the band.

Occoquan, Va., Dec. 19, 1862. 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry. This regiment, while marching from Washington, D. C., to join the 11th

army corps, was fired into from the opposite bank of the Occoquan. As the ferryboat had been sunk, there was no way of crossing the stream at that point and Col. Josiah H. Kellogg with a portion of the regiment went to Snyder's ford, where a crossing was effected after the enemy's pickets had been driven. A pursuit of 5 miles brought the Federal cavalry up with the Confederate rear-guard and a skirmish ensued. The enemy's position on the Occoquan was secured through the capture of the picket at Neabsco creek, consisting of a lieutenant and 30 men of the 10th N. Y. cavalry.

Occoquan, Va., Dec. 27-28, 1862. Detachments of the 2nd and 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry. As an incident of a raid by Stuart's Confederate cavalry on Dumfries and Fairfax Station, a portion of Hampton's command dashed into Occoquan about dark on the 27th and drove out a detachment of the 17th Pa. stationed there, capturing 17 of them and eight wagons. Next morning Capt. Charles Chauncey with portions of the 2nd and 17th Pa. cavalry encountered the Confederates as they were moving from Occoquan to the river of that name. The enemy charged and the Federals were forced back in some confusion to the ford of the river. Two Federals were known to have been killed on the 28th and more than 50 were captured.

Occoquan Bridge, Va., Jan. 29, 1862. (See Lee's House, same date.)

Ocean Pond, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864. (See Olustee.)

Octorara (U. S. Steamer), Jan. 28, 1865. Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, of the Confederate army, reports that a Confederate torpedo boat struck the Octorara on the night of the 28th, but the torpedo failed to explode and no damage was done.

Ogeechee Canal, Ga., Dec. 9, 1864. 4th Division, 15th Army Corps. In the advance on Savannah the division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John M. Corse, reached the canal on the 8th and learned that the enemy was intrenched in force at the junction of the Old River and King's Bridge roads, about 3 miles in front. About 9 a. m. on the 9th Corse sent forward Adams' and Rice's brigades and Brunner's battery to clear the road and open communication with the rest of the corps via King's bridge. Adams moved in advance, with the 66th Ill. thrown forward as skirmishers and the 7th Ill. mounted infantry protecting his flanks. The skirmishers drove in the Confederate pickets, after which Adams deployed his regiments and the whole brigade advanced. The enemy's artillery swept the road, forcing Adams to move through the dense undergrowth on either side and for a time he made slow progress. Learning that the enemy was moving to his right, Corse ordered Rice to gain the King's Bridge road and intercept him. In the meantime Adams had reached better ground, where he reinforced his skirmish line with two companies and ordered a charge. The charge was successfully made and before Rice had reached the road the cheers of Adams' men could be heard through the woods announcing a victory. The enemy was completely routed with a loss of several in killed and wounded and 12 captured, besides a fine 12-pounder rifled gun. Adams pursued the flying Confederates to the Little Ogeechee river, when he received orders to return to the division. The Union casualties were trifling.

Ogeechee River, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864. (See Jenks' Bridge.)

Oil Trough Bottom, Ark., March 24, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. Twenty-five men of the 2nd Ark. cavalry charged and routed 40 Confederates under one Rutherford. An officer and 3 men were killed and 2 were wounded. No casualties were mentioned on the Union side.

Okolona, Ark., April 3-4, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Okolona, Miss., Feb. 18, 1864. 1st Cavalry Brigade, 16th Army Corps. During the Meridian campaign while the brigade under Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was proceeding on the Egypt station road two miles out of Okolona it was fired upon by a party of Confederates who fled as soon as pursuit was started. No casualties were reported.

Okolona, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864. Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps and 4th U. S. Cavalry. As an incident of the Meridian campaign, Brig.-Gen. William Sooy Smith left Collierville, Tenn., with a cavalry force of 7,000 men, his object being to move by Pontotoc and Okolona and join Sherman at Meridian. On reaching Okolona the 4th regulars drove an entire Confederate brigade out of town three different times. A portion of McCrillis' brigade sent to support the 4th stampeded when the regulars charged the enemy and galloping to the rear spread confusion in the ranks of the remainder of the division, upsetting into a ditch and rendering useless a battery of 6 small mountain howitzers. The division was then compelled to fall back to Ivey's farm, where it deployed in a fine position, two regiments supporting a 6-gun battery and the remainder in position for a saber charge. The rear-guard being heavily pressed was called in, the battery opened upon the enemy and the dismounted troops supporting the artillery poured a heavy musketry fire into the approaching column, which was finally repulsed. Just as the enemy was falling back the 4th Mo. and 7th Ind. charged in front and the 3d Tenn. in flank, turning the withdrawal into a rout. The casualties for this single engagement were not reported, but for the whole expedition, of which this was the hardest fight, the loss in the division was 54 killed, 179 wounded and 153 missing. The loss in the Confederate force for the single engagement was not reported, but for three days (Feb. 20, 21 and 22) amounted to 27 killed, 97 wounded and 20 captured or missing.

Old Church, Va., June 13, 1862. (See Stuart's Raid.)

Old Church, Va., March 2, 1864. (See Richmond, Kilpatrick's Expedition against.)

Old Church, Va., May 30, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. In the advance of the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan to the James the pickets of the 2nd brigade of this division were attacked near Old Church by Confederate cavalry, but managed to hold their ground until reinforcements arrived and drove the enemy back to the south side of the Matadequin creek. The stubborn resistance of the enemy made it necessary to bring another brigade into action, and finally two regiments of the third, before he could be dislodged from his position. The losses in killed and wounded were not reported, but in the pursuit of the Confederates to Cold Harbor 35 of them were captured.

Old Church, Va., June 10, 1864. Cavalry Pickets and 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 9th Army Corps. The itinerary of the 1st brigade for the campaign from the Rapidan to the James says: "June 10.—Union cavalry pickets driven into Old Church by rebel cavalry; repulsed and driven back by infantry pickets of this brigade." This is the only mention of an affair at Old Church on the 10th.

Oldfields, W. Va., Aug. 7, 1864. Averell's Cavalry, Army of West Virginia. Brig.-Gen. W. W. Averell with his division of cavalry surprised and attacked the camp of Gen. McCausland's Confederate command at Oldfields, 3 miles from Moorefield. The result was the rout and dispersal of the whole command, the capture of

420 officers and men, 4 guns, stores, equipments, etc., and a loss of several in killed and wounded. Averell's casualties were 7 killed and 20 wounded.

Old Fort Wayne, Ind. Ter., Oct. 22, 1862. 1st Division, Army of the Frontier. After a severe night march of 30 miles the advance of the division, consisting of a portion of the 2nd Kan. cavalry, attacked the camp of Confederates and Indians near Old Fort Wayne, on Beattie's prairie near Maysville, Ark. The enemy consisted of between 4,000 and 7,000 men, but after a spirited fight of about an hour he was routed, abandoning his battery of 6 pieces and all his camp and garrison equipage. The Federal casualties amounted to 4 killed and 15 wounded, while the enemy lost 3 killed, 25 wounded and 35 captured or missing.

Old Oaks, La., May 18, 1864. (See Bayou de Glaize.)

Old River, La., Feb. 10, 1863. Detachments of the 1st Kansas, 16th Wisconsin, 17th and 95th Illinois Infantry, and 3d Louisiana Cavalry. This was one of the numerous engagements that occurred during the operations along Bayou Teche, but no detailed report can be found in the official records of the war. It is sometimes called Lake Providence.

Old River, La., May 22, 1864. 6th Missouri Cavalry.

Old River Lake, Ark., June 6, 1864. Detachment of 16th Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Mower with the 2nd and 3d brigades of the 1st division, embarked at Sunnyside landing on the evening of the 5th, and after bivouacking on the bank of the river, took up the line of march next morning for Lake Village, 8 miles distant, the cavalry in advance. After proceeding 4 miles the main body came up with the cavalry which was skirmishing with the enemy. A line of infantry was thrown out by Mower, the cavalry withdrawn, and the Confederates were pushed back 2 miles, where a larger force was found in position on the opposite side of a bayou. The 3d Ind. battery was ordered up and kept up a continuous fire while the infantry moved forward and engaged the enemy, who from his position in the timber was enabled to pour a galling fire upon the Federals. After a time this fire was silenced and the two brigades were moved forward across the bridge. The Union loss was 15 killed, 57 wounded and 2 missing. The Confederate casualties were 4 killed and 33 wounded. (Also known as Lake Chicot, Ditch Bayou, Fish Bayou and Lake Village.)

Old Town, Md., Aug. 2, 1864. Detachment 153d Ohio Infantry. After abandoning the position before Cumberland on the night of the 1st the Confederates under McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson moved toward Old Town and about 5 a. m. attacked the guard at that place. Col. Israel Stough, commanding the post, was finally obliged to cross the river (the north branch of the Potomac) to Green Spring Depot, W. Va., where a portion of his troops became disorganized and left him, but with the remainder he took position in the blockhouse and with the aid of 2 iron-clad cars manned by a detachment of the 2nd regiment, Potomac home brigade, Md. infantry, he kept the enemy at bay until the iron-clads were disabled. Then, in response to a summons from Johnson, Stough surrendered, having lost 2 killed and 3 wounded. The Federal reports say the Confederate loss was from 20 to 25 killed and from 40 to 50 wounded..

Old Town Creek, Miss., July 15, 1864. (See Harrisburg, July 14-15, 1864.)

Olive Branch, La., Aug. 25, 1864. Detachment of 118th Illinois Mounted Infantry. Forty men of this regiment under Lieut. E. B. Hamilton, acting as an advance guard, came upon the enemy at 2

a. m. and after a short skirmish the Confederates were routed. The Federals lost 1 man killed and captured 2 prisoners. The affair was an incident of an expedition to Clinton, La.

Olive Branch, La., March 6, 1865. 4th Wisconsin Cavalry.

Olive Branch, Miss., Sept. 6, 1862. Detachment of 6th Illinois Cavalry. While 160 men of the 6th Ill. were feeding at Olive Branch during a scout in the direction of Holly Springs, under command of Col. B. H. Grierson, the pickets were attacked by two companies of Confederate cavalry. The Union troops were quickly drawn up in line of battle, skirmishers thrown out and after 20 minutes' firing the enemy began to give way. Part of the men were immediately mounted and charged, driving the Confederates back three-quarters of a mile to their reserve, which immediately threw out two companies to flank the approaching column and compelled it to fall back. Just at this juncture reinforcements came to the Federals and the enemy was routed completely. According to the Federal report of the affair 23 of the enemy were killed, between 30 and 40 wounded and 20 captured. The Union casualties were 1 killed, 18 wounded and 2 missing.

Olive Branch Bayou, La., May 3, 1864. (See Redwood Bayou, same date.)

Olive Branch Church, Va., Feb. 5, 1863. Detachment of 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. This affair was a skirmish between the Confederate cavalry pickets and a Union scouting party under Maj. Christopher Kleinz. The Federals drove the pickets back onto their reserve and then routed and pursued the whole band for a distance of 2 miles. No casualties were reported.

Olive Hill, Ky., Oct. 2, 1862. Carter County Home Guards.

Olley's Creek, Ga., June 26, 1864. 3d Division, 23d Army Corps. Preparatory to the assault on Kennesaw mountain on the 27th, Gen. Schofield ordered Gen. Cox, commanding the division, to push Reilly's brigade from Cheney's farm to Olley's creek to make a demonstration and feel the enemy's position. Reilly made a determined advance, drove the Confederate skirmishers into their works on the east side of the creek, and under cover of a brisk cannonade by Myers' Ind. battery occupied the ridge close to the stream. On the opposite bank was Jackson's cavalry, dismounted and supported by artillery, in a strongly intrenched position. Reilly was then ordered to move his battery as near the enemy as possible and keep up the fire, while Byrd's brigade marched down to the creek about a mile above, where it built a bridge, crossed over and took possession of a hill to the northeast of the one held by the enemy. Here Byrd intrenched on all sides, connecting his front by a line of pickets with Reilly on the right and the rest of the division on the left. In this position the division began operations when the attack on Kennesaw was made the next morning.

Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864. Florida Expedition. About 3 p. m. the advance of the expedition, Col. Guy V. Henry's brigade of cavalry, came upon the Confederate pickets somewhat to the east of Olustee. They were soon driven back to their supports, which opened fire, when a portion of the 7th Conn. cavalry was deployed as skirmishers and a battery placed in position to develop the Confederate force and position. It was the intention of Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour, commanding, to engage the enemy in front with artillery, meanwhile throwing out a brigade to fall upon the Confederate left. The disposition was accordingly made, the cavalry skirmishers called in and the 7th N. H. deployed in their places, but the troops were hardly in position before the New Hampshire regi-

ment broke and fled in confusion. The 8th U. S. colored infantry, moving into the same position, also broke and fled after its colonel had been killed. The 54th Mass. colored infantry, then occupied the position and the fighting continued sharp until dark, the whole Federal force except the cavalry being actively engaged. After dark Seymour withdrew, abandoning 6 pieces of artillery. His losses were 1,800 in killed, wounded and missing, and 39 horses. The Confederate casualties were about 250 killed and wounded. (Sometimes called Ocean Pond.)

Opelika, Ala., April 16, 1865. Detachment of 2nd Indiana Cavalry. A battalion of the 2nd Ind. under Capt. J. B. Williams, in the advance of the brigade, struck Confederate pickets near Opelika and drove them in. The affair was an incident of Wilson's raid.

Opelousas, La., Oct. 21, 1863. 13th and 19th Army Corps. Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding the 19th corps, reporting from Opelousas under date of Oct. 21, says: "The head of my column has arrived here. The enemy made a stand about 3 miles out. They had nine regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and 3 or 4 guns. A little shelling drove them away. I leave at once for Barre's landing." A Confederate report of the affair states that the enemy lost 2 men killed. The affair was an incident of the operations in the Teche country.

Opequan Creek, Va., Aug. 18-21, 1864. 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. During the night of the 17th the Federal forces fell back from Winchester to Summit Point, with the 3d brigade, commanded by Col. C. R. Lowell, guarding the rear. On the morning of the 18th the Confederates advanced and the skirmishing was kept up for some time, Lowell gradually falling back about a mile from the creek to a strong position, which he held for the rest of the day. Here he remained in camp during the 19th, keeping out a strong picket line and late in the afternoon repelling an attack on his lines. About 4 p. m. on the 20th another attack was made on his position, but it was repulsed and the pickets extended to connect with the 2nd brigade on the left and the 3d division on the right. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st an attack in force was commenced. Lowell held his position until 2 p. m., when he received orders to fall back to Berryville, which order was executed without serious difficulty, although he was closely pursued by the enemy. The loss during these engagements was slight.

Opequan Creek, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. (See Winchester, same date.)

Orangeburg, S. C., Feb. 11-12, 1865. 17th Army Corps. In the advance on Orangeburg during the campaign of the Carolinas the 15th corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan commanding, crossed the south fork of the Edisto river at Holman's bridge and moved to Poplar Springs to support the 17th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, which crossed at Binnaker's bridge and moved straight toward the town. Blair's corps moved with Force's division in advance, the 9th Ill. mounted infantry forming the head of the column. The enemy's pickets were encountered behind a barricade about 3 miles from Orangeburg, but were quickly driven out by the 9th Ill. and forced to retreat so rapidly that they had no time to burn the bridges through the swamp. At the bridge over the north fork of the Edisto the enemy was found intrenched in force—three brigades of infantry and some of Young's cavalry—commanded by Gen. Stevenson. As soon as the Federals came within range the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire, temporarily checking the advance. Force pushed a strong skirmish line up to the bank of the river, completely covering the bridge so that no one dare approach

it to set it on fire, and sent parties both up and down the river to find some place where a crossing could be made. Col. Wiles, commanding the 2nd brigade, found a narrow place about a mile above and felled a tree across the river, over which a small party was crossed, thus gaining a foothold on the opposite bank. A foraging party reported a road crossing about a mile farther up and a party from the 30th Ill. found a place about a mile below where pontoons could be successfully laid. During the night Force opened a road to this crossing and shortly after noon on the 12th the pontoon bridge had been completed and the whole division was on the other side. The enemy shelled the skirmish line and kept up a feeble musketry fire, but the 1st brigade, under Col. Fairchild, steadily advanced, driving the Confederates from their trenches and back through the town. Force reported 1 man severely wounded. The enemy's loss was known to be 6 killed, 14 wounded and 26 captured. Soon after the occupation of the town a fire broke out in the upper story of a building. It was said to have been started by a Jew who was incensed because the Confederates had burned his cotton. The Union troops finally succeeded in getting the fire under control, but not until a considerable portion of the town was destroyed. The 17th corps then turned its attention to the destruction of the railroad, tearing up about 15 miles of track and burning all the trestles up to the Santee river.

While the action at Orangeburg was in progress the cavalry was sent to the bridge on the road leading to Rowe's station, about 10 miles below, where a body of Confederate cavalry was met and routed and the bridge destroyed.

Orange Court House, Va., July 26, 1862. Detachment of Brig.-Gen. Rufus King's Division. During a reconnaissance from Fredericksburg toward Orange Court House the detachment under Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon moved from its bivouac upon the town. At the cross-roads, 5 miles out, the Confederate pickets were encountered and driven back to within a mile and a half of the town, when Gibbon turned back, the object of the reconnaissance being accomplished. The enemy pursued for a short distance and made an attack on the Federal rear, but it was easily repulsed. Gibbon suffered no casualties, while the enemy had 5 men wounded.

Orange Court House, Va., Aug. 2, 1862. 1st Vermont and 5th New York Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. W. S. Crawford was sent out with the two regiments to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Orange Court House. As he approached the town the enemy's skirmishers were encountered, but they were rapidly driven back upon the main body, which was found drawn up just outside the town. By a vigorous charge Crawford routed the enemy, pursuing him through the town and for some distance beyond, killing or wounding 10 and capturing between 40 and 50, his own loss being 4 wounded and 4 missing.

Orange Grove, La., July 31, 1864. Detachment of 11th New York Cavalry. Maj. S. Pierre Remington reporting from Donaldsonville under date of July 31: "The guerrillas attacked the picket station at Orange Grove again last night between 1 and 2 a. m. and were repulsed without loss on either side."

Orchard Knob, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863. (See Chattanooga, same date.)

Orton Pond, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865. (See Fort Anderson.)

Osage Branch, Ark., April 16, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. An escort of 36 men guarding a forage train was attacked by from 200 to 300 Confederates on the Osage branch of King's river. After fighting desperately for some time the escort

was obliged to abandon the train. The Federal loss in this affair was 6 men killed and 1 missing.

Osage River, Mo., April 25, 1862. (See Monogan Springs, same date.)

Osceola, Ark., Aug. 2, 1864. Detachment of Missouri State Troops. Lieut.-Col. John T. Burris, with the 2nd and 3d militia cavalry and portions of the 1st, 2nd, 3d and 6th volunteer cavalry, while scouting in Arkansas, came upon a Confederate camp near Osceola late on the afternoon of the 2nd. The enemy's pickets retired upon the main body, (Capts. Bowen's and McVeigh's companies) when Burris ordered a charge. A running fight ensued in which the Confederates lost 7 killed, 25 wounded and a few missing, while Burris' men came out unscathed.

Osceola, Mo., Sept. 22, 1861. Kansas Brigade. On the approach of the brigade to Osceola the Confederates ambushed the roads but were driven from their positions by the advance under Cols. Montgomery and Weer and took refuge in the houses. To dislodge them artillery was freely used, which resulted in reducing the town to ashes. The Confederates suffered a loss of 15 or 20 killed and wounded, while the Union force, which was commanded by Brig.-Gen. James H. Lane, suffered no casualties.

Osceola, Mo., May 27, 1862. 1st Iowa Cavalry.

Otter Creek, Va., June 16, 1864. Advance of the Army of West Virginia. In the advance of the Army of West Virginia in the Lynchburg campaign there was constant skirmishing during the 16th, McCausland's Confederate command being driven back. The reports are meager, no casualties being mentioned, nor no detailed statement as to what troops were engaged.

Ouachita River, Ark., April 29, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Ouachita River, La., March 2, 1864. (See Harrisonburg, same date.)

Overall's Creek, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1864. (See Nashville & Chattanooga R. R.)

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 27, 1864. 108th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 2, 1864. Lieut.-Col. John C. Moon, of the 118th U. S. colored infantry, commanding the post of Owensboro, reports under date of Sept. 17: "On the second day of the present month this town was visited by a band of guerrillas, who murdered 3 U. S. soldiers after they had surrendered, and 1 citizen who had once been an officer in the Federal army."

Owensburg, Ky., Sept. 19-20, 1862. 14th Kentucky Cavalry and Spencer County (Ind.) Home Guards.

Owen's Cross Roads, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1864. Maj.-Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, commanding the Confederate cavalry in the campaign in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, reports that he encountered the Federals in strong force at Owen's cross-roads. A battery was opened upon them and soon afterward Buford charged with his brigade, dislodging the Union command and capturing several prisoners. No casualties were reported. Federal reports do not mention any such affair.

Owens' Ford, Ga., Sept. 17, 1863. Pickets of 2nd Division, 21st Army Corps. While the opposing armies were maneuvering for position just before the battle of Chickamauga, the pickets of Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer's division were attacked at Owens' or Gower's ford. The enemy was repulsed with a loss to him of several wounded and 1 captured.

Owen's Lake, Cal., June 24, 1862. 2nd California Cavalry. After

a forced march or 35 miles, the regiment surprised a party of Indians while they were engaged in digging worms along the shore. In the first volley 2 Indians were killed and in the pursuit that followed 2 braves, 7 squaws and 2 children were captured.

Owen's Mill, Ga., May 25, 1864. (See Dallas.)

Owen's River Valley, Cal., April 9, 1862. (See Bishop's Creek, same date.)

Oxford, Kan., Jan. 31, 1865. Detachment of 5th Kansas Cavalry. Lieut. W. F. Goble with 18 men came upon a band of 9 guerrillas 2 miles south of Oxford. His men fired and charged, the enemy taking to the timber. No casualties were reported.

Oxford, Miss., Dec. 4, 1862. Squad from 26th Illinois Infantry. Seven men belonging to the hospital corps of the 26th Ill. while purchasing supplies at the house of one Thompson were attacked by Confederates, 1 being killed and 3 wounded at the first fire, and the other 3 were captured. One of these was afterward killed.

Oxford, Miss., Aug. 9, 1864. (See Tallahatchie River.)

Oxford, Miss., Aug. 23, 1864. (See Abbeville, same date.)

Ox Ford, Va., May 24, 1864. (See North Anna River.)

Oxford Bend, Ark., Oct. 28, 1862. 1st Iowa and 7th Missouri Cavalry. With these two regiments Brig.-Gen. Herron attacked a Confederate camp at Oxford Bend, 4 miles east of Fayetteville, and after a sharp engagement of an hour the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipage, etc. The Union loss was 5 men wounded, 1 mortally, and the Confederates left 8 dead on the field.

Oxford Hill, Miss., Aug. 21, 1864. (See College Hill, same date.)

Ox Hill, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. (See Chantilly.)

Oyster Point, Pa., June 28-29, 1863. 1st Division, Department of the Susquehanna. Brig.-Gen. William F. Smith, commanding the 1st division, reporting the movements of his command prior to the battle of Gettysburg states: "On Sunday, (28th) a rebel cavalry force, with a section of artillery came to our picket line near Oyster Point, and drove in our cavalry pickets, but did not succeed in moving the infantry pickets.

On Monday, I sent the regular cavalry, under Lieut. Frank Stanwood, on the Carlisle road, and he engaged and drove in the pickets of the enemy, but was obliged to retire under a fire of artillery which was opened on him."

This is the only mention of the affair.

Ozark, Mo., Aug. 1, 1862. Detachment of 14th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. About 1 o'clock on the morning of this date some Confederate cavalry under Col. Robert R. Lawther attacked the Union camp at Ozark, thinking to take it by surprise. Capt. Milton Burch, commanding the four companies stationed at the post, had been apprised of the enemy's attack, which was easily repulsed. A second charge was also repulsed. The Union casualties were 2 wounded; the enemy had 9 wounded, 3 dying before they reached camp.

Ozark, Mo., July 14-15, 1864. 14th Kansas Cavalry.

Ozark Mountains, Mo., Dec. 2, 1862. Detachments of 3d and 6th Missouri Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition from Rolla to the Ozark mountains, portions of three companies from the two regiments, under Col. John M. Glover, met a band of 130 Confederates in the gorges of the Ozarks. The result was the killing of 4 of the enemy and the capture of 2, with no loss to the Federal participants.

Pace's Ferry, Ga., July 12, 1864. (See Chattahoochee River.)

Pack's Ferry, W. Va., Aug. 6, 1862. Detachment of 23d Ohio Infantry. Four companies of the 23d Ohio under Maj. James M. Comly

were attacked by 900 men and 2 pieces of artillery early on the morning of the 6th. The object of the attack was the destruction of the ferry across the New river, but the enemy finally retired without accomplishing his object. No casualties were suffered by Comly's force, and while the Union reports state that 2 of the enemy were killed, the Confederate statement makes no mention of any loss.

Paducah, Ky., March 25, 1864. 16th Kentucky Cavalry; 1st Kentucky Heavy Artillery; Detachment 122nd Illinois Infantry. As an incident of Maj.-Gen. N. B. Forrest's expedition into Kentucky, the Federal outposts were driven back through Paducah into Fort Anderson by Forrest's advance guard and later in the day, when the remainder of his force came up, a general attack was made upon the Union troops within the fort. Twice the Confederates attempted to storm the works, but each time they were repulsed. While preparing for a third attempt, Col. A. P. Thompson, leader of the assaulting party, was killed, and the design was abandoned. Confederate sharpshooters had in the meantime taken possession of the houses near the fort and were picking off the Union gunners. Firing was kept up until 11:30 p. m., when Forrest withdrew out of range of the Union guns for the night. In the morning the Confederates set fire to the town and withdrew. The Union casualties were 14 killed and 46 wounded. The Confederate loss was not reported, but the estimate of Col. S. G. Hicks, commanding the post, was 300 killed and wounded.

Paducah, Ky., April 14, 1864. U. S. Forces under Col. S. G. Hicks. At noon Confederate Gen. Buford with three regiments of cavalry appeared before Paducah and drove in the pickets. The Federal troops withdrew to Fort Anderson and when the enemy appeared in a skirt of timber about a mile distant opened fire with artillery. A flag of truce was sent in by Buford, demanding the removal of women and children within an hour, but before the end of that period the enemy commenced sacking a portion of the town. A detachment was sent out from the fort to drive the marauders, who returned to the main body, which retired on the Mayfield road. The garrison suffered no casualties, but 40 government horses were taken.

Paineville, Va., April 5, 1865. This engagement, sometimes called Paine's cross-roads, was one of the minor actions of the Appomattox campaign. (See Amelia Springs.)

Paint Lick Bridge, Ky., July 31, 1863. U. S. Forces under Col. W. P. Sanders. During the pursuit of Scott the troops under Sanders, consisting of detachments of the 1st, 10th and 14th Ky., 2nd and 7th Ohio, 8th and 9th Mich. and 15th East Tenn. cavalry, and 1st and 2nd East Tenn., 45th Ohio and 112th Ill. mounted infantry, after fighting the Confederate rear-guard all night, came up with the main body in position at Paint Lick bridge. After an obstinate fight of an hour a charge was made by a portion of the Union troops, which resulted in the capture of 30 of the enemy and the wounding of a number. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Paint Rock Bridge, Ala., April 28, 1862. Detachment of 10th Wisconsin Infantry. Sergt. Nelson, with 16 men, was detailed to guard the bridge over the Paint Rock river. Upon learning that the bridge was threatened, Lieut. Harkness sent Sergt. Makimson, with 10 men, to reinforce Nelson. No sooner had the latter arrived than 250 dismounted Confederate cavalry attacked, and after a little time sent a summons to surrender. The demand was refused and for 2 hours the enemy continued the fight, finally being compelled to withdraw with a loss of 6 killed and several wounded. No Federal casualties were reported.

Paint Rock Bridge, Ala., April 8, 1864. Detachment of 73d Indiana Infantry. A squad of 15 men under Corp. William H. H. Reed

met a party of 40 Confederates near Paint Rock bridge and Reed was driven back after a short contest, losing 1 man killed and 1 severely wounded. The enemy's loss was thought to be from 2 to 4 killed and 3 wounded.

Paint Rock Bridge, Ala., Dec. 7, 1864. 2nd Tennessee Cavalry. With this regiment Lieut.-Col. William F. Prosser skirmished all the way from Bellefonte to Paint Rock bridge, and on his arrival there drove a small force of Confederates across the stream. Half an hour afterward the enemy again appeared with an engine and a train of cars, but were driven back 2 or 3 miles. Later they brought up the train again with some cavalry and skirmishing was continued until dark, when the enemy again withdrew. No casualties in killed and wounded were reported, though Prosser captured some prisoners.

Paint Rock Bridge, Ala., Dec. 31, 1864. U. S. Forces under Lieut. Samuel C. Wagoner. The garrison of this post, consisting of a detachment of the 13th Wis. infantry, 20 cavalry, a piece of artillery and a small squad of Kennamer's home scouts, was surprised by 400 Confederates at 4 a. m. Before the camp could be wholly aroused the Federals were overpowered and some 40 men, including the commanding officer, captured. The remainder escaped and the enemy recrossed the river, burning the bridge behind them.

Paint Rock River, Ala., Nov. 19, 1864. (See Duckett's Plantation.)

Paintsville, Ky., April 13, 1864. Kentucky Infantry under Col. George W. Gallup. The Confederates under Col. Thomas Johnson, operating in eastern Kentucky, attacked a Union force under Gallup about 10 a. m. The Federal pickets were driven in, but the main body repulsed the enemy with a loss of 2 killed, 2 wounded and 7 captured, while Gallup lost 2 men captured.

Palmetto Ranch, Tex., Sept. 6, 1864. (See Brazos Santiago, same date.)

Palmetto Ranch, Tex., May 13, 1865. (See Brownsville, same date.)

Palmyra, Mo., Aug. 17, 1861. (See Hunnewell, same date.)

Palmyra, Mo., Nov. 18, 1861. Detachment of 3d Missouri Cavalry.

Palmyra, Mo., Oct. 18, 1862. Detachment of the 2nd Missouri Militia. This incident was the execution of 10 Confederate prisoners. For some time prior to this date outrages had been committed by the guerrillas in northern Missouri, and Brig.-Gen. John McNeil had tried various means to break up the irregular warfare. Andrew Alsman, an aged citizen of Palmyra, was carried away from his home and presumably murdered, his only offense having been that of giving information to the Federal authorities. Through the provost-marshal-general, W. R. Strachan, for the district of northeastern Missouri, McNeil notified Joseph C. Porter, one of the guerrilla leaders, that unless Alsman was returned to his home within ten days from that date (Oct. 8th) 10 men belonging to Porter's band, and then held in custody, would be executed "as a meet reward for their crimes, among which is the illegal restraining of said Alsman of his liberty, and, if not returned, presumptively aiding in his murder." Alsman was not returned, and about noon on the 18th the 10 prisoners, strongly guarded, were taken to the fair grounds, where each man was made to stand at the foot of his coffin and face a detail of 30 men of the 2nd Mo. militia. A few minutes after 1 o'clock the command was given to fire and the 10 men fell, part of them dying instantly, though a few were despatched with revolvers after they fell. The Confederate authorities demanded the surrender of McNeil, but Gen. Curtis refused to give him up. The affair created some excitement and further correspondence ensued, but in the end it had a salutary effect, inasmuch as it made the guerrillas more cautious about adopting high-handed methods.

Palmyra, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1863. Brig.-Gen. R. S. Granger, reporting to Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, commander of the Department of the Cumberland, under date of Nov. 13, says: "Capt. Cutler, with one company of mounted infantry and a portion of Whittemore's battery (mounted), belonging to the garrison of Clarksville, had a fight near Palmyra with Capt. Grey's company, killing 2, wounding 5, and taking 1 prisoner; Cutler's loss, 1 lieutenant and 1 man wounded." The affair was an incident of the Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign and the above is the only official mention of it.

Palo Alto, Miss., April 21, 1863. 2nd Iowa Cavalry. Col. Edward Hatch was despatched by Col. Grierson, on the latter's raid from La Grange, Tenn., to the vicinity of West Point to destroy the railroad there. About noon, when near Palo Alto, Hatch was attacked in the rear and on each flank by a considerable force of the enemy under Gholson, who managed to cut off one company. Drawing his command up in line of battle Hatch charged, broke through the enemy's line and recaptured the company. No casualties reported.

Panola, Miss., June 19-20, 1863. Cavalry Corps, Left Wing 16th Army Corps. During operations in northwestern Mississippi Col. J. K. Mizner, commanding the Union cavalry, encountered a Confederate outpost some 8 miles from Panola. The enemy was easily driven and Mizner encamped at that point. Early the following morning an advance was made on Panola, which was entered without opposition, the enemy having evacuated during the night. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Panther Creek, Mo., Aug. 8, 1862. 1st Missouri Militia Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Alexander M. Woolfolk, with a detachment of his regiment, 400 men in all, attacked Porter's Confederate command where the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad crosses Panther creek. After 6 hours' fighting the engagement was stopped by darkness, Porter having lost (according to the Federal report) some 20 killed and 50 wounded, while Woolfolk had 2 killed and 10 wounded.

Panther Gap, W. Va., June 5, 1864. 11th West Virginia Infantry. Col. Daniel Frost, reporting the movements of his regiment during the Lynchburg campaign, says: "June 5, passed through Panther gap, where the enemy were posted in some force. A flank movement caused the place to be evacuated, with slight skirmishing, when we moved to Goshen Station." This is the only mention of the affair.

Panther Springs, Tenn., March 5, 1864. Detachment of 3d Tennessee Infantry. Capt. William Cross with 103 men, while on a reconnaissance to Panther Springs, was attacked by a superior force of Confederates and after a sharp engagement of 3 hours repulsed the enemy, losing 3 killed, 1 badly wounded and some 20 captured, while the enemy suffered to the extent of 9 killed and 2 captured.

Panther Springs, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864. (See Mossy Creek, same date.)

Papinsville, Mo., June 23, 1863. Detachment of 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. Alexander W. Mullins with a portion of the 1st Mo., while in pursuit of a party of Confederates, encountered them 12 miles from Papinsville. The skirmish which ensued resulted in the killing of 1 and the wounding of another Confederate, while Mullins had 1 man wounded.

Paris, Ky., July 19, 1862. Detachments of 9th Pennsylvania and 55th Indiana Cavalry, 16th U. S. Infantry and Home Guards. Brig.-Gen. G. Clay Smith, in command of the Federals, learning that Morgan was in line of battle south of Paris and awaiting his approach, moved on that town on the morning of the 19th. Smith pushed back the enemy's pickets after some rather heavy fighting, but found that the main body

had withdrawn to Winchester. Morgan lost 8 killed and 29 wounded, while the Federals did not suffer any casualties.

Paris, Ky., July 30, 1862. 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Paris, Ky., March 11, 1863. Wagon-train guard.

Paris, Ky., July 29, 1863. Garrison of post, under Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Young. About 4 p. m. the Confederate advance drove in the pickets at Paris, but were immediately engaged by 100 men of the 23d Mich. infantry and a gun of Henshaw's Ill. battery. Another company of the same regiment and a gun of the 15th Ind. battery were sent to reinforce the 100 men, and about 6 p. m. the Federal artillery routed the Confederates, who withdrew in confusion down the Winchester pike. No casualties were reported. The affair was an incident of Scott's raid.

Paris, Mo., Oct. 15, 1864. Detachments of 70th and 9th Missouri Militia. Brig.-Gen. J. B. Douglass, in answer to a request for a report as to the number of casualties in the Missouri militia during Price's expedition, states that 4 or 5 were wounded "in different skirmishes during the time Captain Fowkes, captain of Company C, Seventieth Enrolled Missouri Militia, surrendered Paris on the 15th of October. At the time of the surrender, he reports 55 men of his own command and 10 of the Ninth Missouri State Militia." This is the only mention of the affair in the official reports.

Paris, Tenn., March 11, 1862. Detachment of 5th Iowa Cavalry and Battery I, 1st Missouri Light Artillery. Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant despatched a battalion of the 5th Ia. cavalry and a battery under Capt. John T. Croft, to break up a Confederate conscription camp at Paris. Croft arrived in the vicinity about 5 p. m., and after capturing the outer pickets made a charge through the town, driving the enemy into their intrenchments on a hill a mile and a half beyond. A charge was made up the slope by two companies, which fell into an ambushade, but with the aid of the artillery they managed to extricate themselves without heavy loss. The Union casualties were 5 killed and 5 wounded; Grant estimated the Confederate loss at 100 killed and wounded, besides the 8 captured.

Paris, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1863. Troops not stated.

Paris, Va., Sept. 16, 1864. (See Snicker's Gap, same date.)

Paris, Va., Feb. 19, 1865. (See Ashby's Gap, same date.)

Parker's Cross-Roads, Ga., May 16, 1864. (See Rome Cross-Roads.)

Parker's Cross-Roads, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. (See Forrest's Expedition.)

Parker's Ford, Va., July 18, 1864. (See Snicker's Ferry, same date.)

Parker's Store, Va., Nov. 29, 1863. (See Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.)

Parker's Store, Va., May 5-7, 1864. (See Wilderness.)

Park's Gap, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864. 10th Michigan and 9th and 13th Tennessee Cavalry. About daylight the 10th Mich. and 9th Tenn. under Brig.-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem encountered the Confederate vedettes near Park's gap. At the gap the enemy was found in considerable force and stubbornly resisted the advance of the 10th Mich., which fought dismounted. The artillery, however, was effective in dispersing the Confederates, who retreated toward Greeneville, only to find that the 13th Tenn. cavalry had gained their rear and that retreat through the town was impossible. After a resistance of some time they managed to break through a portion of the Union line and make their escape, pursued for a distance of 8 miles. The 13th Tenn. in getting to the rear surrounded the house in which the noted Gen. John H. Morgan was sleeping, and on his attempting to escape through the surrounding lines he was shot and killed. Gillem estimated the enemy's loss at about 75 killed, more

wounded and 106 captured; his own casualties amounted to 9 wounded, 1 mortally.

Parkville, Mo., July 7, 1864. Detachment of 82nd Missouri Militia. A body of guerrillas, headed by the notorious Coon Thornton, entered Parkville and meeting with no resistance from the company of Missouri militia stationed there, proceeded to plunder and destroy. One man was killed and 2 men and a woman wounded.

Pascagoula, Miss., April 9, 1863. 74th U. S. Colored Infantry. Col. N. W. Daniels, with a detachment of 180 men, embarked on the transport General Banks at Ship Island for an attack upon Pascagoula. After landing, taking possession of the place and hoisting the American flag, Daniels was attacked by some 300 Confederate cavalry and a company of infantry, which he repulsed with a loss of but 2 killed and 5 slightly wounded. The Confederate loss was 20 killed, a large number wounded, and 3 taken prisoners. Their colors were also lost. Learning of reinforcements coming to the enemy's aid, Daniels withdrew to his transport about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The gunboat Jackson, accompanying the expedition, fired a shell by mistake into the Union troops, killing 4 men and seriously wounding 5 others.

Pasquotank, N. C., Aug. 18, 1863. 1st New York Mounted Rifles and 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Col. B. F. Onderdonk, of the New York regiment, says in his report of an expedition from Portsmouth, Va., to Edenton, N. C.: "From Hertford to Elizabeth City and South Mills had a number of skirmishes with the rangers, driving them into the swamps, where they have hiding places known only to the initiated." One of these skirmishes occurred near Pasquotank. The casualties of the entire expedition were 1 man killed and 1 wounded by the enemy; 1 man accidentally killed by shooting himself; and 2 horses killed by the Confederates.

Pass Christian, Miss., April 4, 1862. (See Biloxi.)

Patten, Mo., July 26, 1862. Missouri Militia.

Patterson, Mo., April 20, 1863. 3d Missouri Militia Cavalry. Marmaduke, in his expedition into Missouri, approached Patterson on the Doniphan, Van Buren and Pitman's Ferry roads, cutting off several Union scouting parties. Another scouting party discovered the Confederates 6 miles out, and two companies were immediately sent out under Maj. Richard G. Woodson to engage them. While Woodson was holding the enemy in check Col. Edwin Smart moved all the commissary and quartermaster's stores. Woodson held his position until the enemy began to outflank him and then fell back through the town. When the Confederates began using their artillery the rear-guard was reinforced and fought stubbornly against superior numbers until the wagon train was across the bridge and out of danger. The Federal loss was 50 killed, wounded and missing; the Confederate loss in killed alone (according to the Union report) was 28.

Patterson, Mo., May —, 1863. A Confederate report states that a detachment under Capt. Timothy Reves encountered some Federals near Patterson; that the result was a Confederate victory, the Federals losing 1 killed and several wounded, and that Reves captured 22 horses, saddles, blankets, etc., and some camp equipage. The exact date of the affair cannot be gained from the account above referred to, and the Union reports do not mention it.

Patterson, Mo., April 15, 1865. (See McKenzie's Creek.)

Patterson's Creek, W. Va., June 26, 1861. 11th Indiana Infantry. A mounted picket of 13 men attacked a company of 41 Confederates near Frankfort, routed and pursued them 2 or 3 miles, killing 8 of them and capturing 17 horses. While returning from the skirmish they were in turn attacked by a reinforced body of the enemy, and obliged to re-

tire to Kelly's island at the mouth of Patterson's creek, where they made a stand and held the enemy at bay until dark, when they scattered and escaped. Only 1 member of the Union party was killed, and 1 wounded, while the Confederates lost 31 killed.

Patterson's Creek, W. Va., Feb. 2, 1864. Detachment of Campbell's Brigade, Department of West Virginia. Fifty-seven men under Capt. John W. Hibler, stationed at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge over Patterson's creek, were surprised while at dinner by some 400 Confederate cavalry under Rosser. But little resistance was offered, the enemy killing 1, wounding 4 and capturing 37 of the command, besides all the camp and garrison equipage and the stores.

Patterson's Creek Station, W. Va., March 22, 1865. Detachment of 14th West Virginia Infantry. A scouting party of 11 men under Lieut. Zenas Martin was attacked by 60 Confederates at the house of a Mr. Baker near Patterson's Creek Station. Three successive charges of the enemy were repulsed before they were made to retreat in confusion, leaving upon the field 2 dead and 3 wounded. There were no casualties in the Federal command.

Pattersonville, La., March 28, 1863. U. S. Gunboat Diana. The Diana was ordered to make a reconnaissance up the Teche by the Grand Lake route, but for some reason she went up the Atchafalaya, right in the teeth of the enemy. On board were two companies and one of Brig.-Gen. Weitzel's aides. When near Pattersonville the vessel was assaulted by Confederate Gen. Dick Taylor's whole force and compelled to surrender, with all on board. Taylor reported the Union loss in killed, wounded and prisoners as 150. The gunboat mounted 5 heavy guns, and these also fell into the enemy's hands.

Pattersonville, La., April 11, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps. During Gen. Banks' operations in western Louisiana, Weitzel's brigade skirmished all day on the 11th and went into bivouac in line of battle near Pattersonville. The fighting was continued next day in the attack on Fort Bisland. (q. v.)

Pawnee Agency, Neb., June 23, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Nebraska Cavalry. A band of Sioux Indians attacked the Pawnee agency and killed several of the red men there. Lieut. Henry Gray with 35 men started in pursuit, and after following them some 15 miles came upon 400 or 500 drawn up in line ready to receive an attack. Receiving assurances from the 300 or 400 Pawnees who had accompanied him that they would fight, he attacked. The Pawnees fled at the first fire and Gray and his small detachment were compelled to fight alone. After an hour's heavy firing the Sioux retired. The casualties were not reported.

Pawnee Rock, Kan., June 12, 1865. Detachment of 2nd Colorado Cavalry. A mule train hauling corn from Fort Leavenworth, with an escort of 20 men under command of Lieut. Martin Hennion, was attacked by a band of Indians near Pawnee rock, 16 miles east of Fort Larned. A messenger was immediately despatched to the latter place for help, but before it arrived Hennion had driven off the Indians. No casualties were reported.

Payne's Farm, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. (See Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.)

Paw Paw Tunnel, Va., Oct. 4, 1862. Detachment of 54th Pennsylvania Infantry. Capt. John H. Hite with Co. B, comprising the guard at Paw Paw tunnel, was approached by a Confederate force under Imboden. Without firing a gun Hite surrendered his whole force of 93 men and 3 officers.

Peach Grove, Va., March 12, 1865. Detachment of the 13th New York Cavalry. A patrol party of 21 men, under the command of Lieut.

Freeman, was attacked near the Peach Grove stockade, 2 miles from Vienna, and suffered a loss of 2 men killed, 5 wounded and 6 horses killed and 1 wounded. The attacking party numbered about 80 or 100 men, and in the skirmish lost 2 killed and 7 or 8 wounded.

Peach Orchard, Va., June 25, 1862. This action was brought on by the Union forces with a view to an advance on Richmond. It is also called Oak Grove and King's school-house, a full account of the engagement being given under the head of the Seven Days' Battles.

Peachtree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. (See Atlanta.)

Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6-8, 1862. Army of the Southwest. About the middle of February, 1862, Maj.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, after completing the organization of the Army of the Southwest, entered Springfield, Mo., to find that it had been evacuated by Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price and his Confederate army. Curtis followed by forced marches, skirmishing with Price's rear-guard across the Arkansas line, where the enemy took refuge in the Boston mountains. Upon reaching Fayetteville Curtis withdrew to await an attack on ground of his own choosing. The army was not widely separated, but it was essential that some division be made of it for purposes of obtaining forage. The location of the different portions was as follows: the 1st and 2nd divisions, jointly under the command of Brig.-Gen. Franz Sigel and individually under Col. Peter J. Osterhaus and Brig.-Gen. Alexander Asboth, were on Cooper's farm 4 miles southwest of Bentonville; the 3d division, under Col. Jefferson C. Davis, was at Sugar creek, where the preliminary arrangements were made for a stand; the 4th division, under command of Col. Eugene A. Carr, was at Cross Timber hollow, 12 miles north of Sugar creek. About 2 p. m. of the 5th Curtis learned that the combined forces of Price and McCulloch, together with some five regiments of Indians under Gen. Albert Pike, all under the command of Maj.-Gen. Earl Van Dorn, were moving on the Federal position. Orders were immediately sent for a concentration on Davis at Sugar creek. Carr's division, with the exception of Col. William Vandever's brigade, which was out foraging, started its march about 6 p. m. Vandever, however, received the news of Van Dorn's movement before Curtis' messenger reached him, and by forced marches reached Sugar creek on the 6th. Curtis, at the head of Carr's division, arrived at Sugar creek at 2 a. m. of the 6th and immediately set about erecting field works and felling trees to obstruct the enemy's progress. Early in the morning Davis and Carr took position on a hill commanding the creek valley, which at that point is from a quarter to a half mile wide. The valley intercepts three roads—the Telegraph pike on the east, the Bentonville and Keetsville road on the west, and a branch of the latter road, which is nearly parallel to and 3 miles from the Telegraph road. During the morning Col. Grenville M. Dodge directed the felling of trees across all three roads. About 2 p. m. Asboth and Osterhaus reported with their divisions and shortly afterward it was learned that Sigel, who had remained at Bentonville for two hours with a detachment, had been surrounded and attacked at that point by Van Dorn's advance. The 1st and 2nd divisions were immediately hurried to his assistance, Osterhaus in the advance. Four miles from camp Osterhaus met Sigel fighting his way, and the artillery of the division was brought into action, which drove the enemy back. The divisions then took position along Sugar creek, with Asboth forming the right, then Osterhaus, Davis and Carr in order. In front of them was the deep valley of Sugar creek and in their rear was the broken plateau called Pea ridge. The road from Bentonville would have brought Van Dorn's forces in contact with Curtis' extreme right, but no assault was made that night. Rather than attack in a position which Curtis had chosen Van Dorn moved his force so as to

outflank the Federals on their right and gain their rear by proceeding up the Bentonville and Keetsville pike and coming upon them from the direction of Cross Timber hollow and Elkhorn tavern. The trees which Dodge had felled on the 6th so effectually delayed the movement that Curtis had ample time on the following morning to make a change of front. The 1st and 2nd divisions became the left of the line with their left resting on Sugar creek; Osterhaus was ordered to take a detachment of light artillery, some cavalry and an infantry support and open the fight against the enemy's center. This force with Davis' division formed the Federal center, and Carr's division took the extreme right. About 10:30 a. m. it was reported that the pickets at Elkhorn tavern on the Telegraph road, about three and a half miles above the Sugar creek encampment, had been driven in. It was at this point that Carr's right was to rest. Osterhaus immediately advanced against the Confederate center, composed of the commands of McIntosh and Hebert and the Indians, and succeeded in breaking the enemy's advancing line. A greatly superior force was brought against him, however, and he was compelled to retire, losing in the movement his flying battery. His infantry support after some desperate fighting checked the Confederate advance, but Curtis thought the position so strategic that he countermanded an order to Davis to support Carr and sent him to assist Osterhaus. It was at the center of the Union line that the fight raged the most furiously at first, but Davis' line held like a stone wall and Van Dorn was compelled to adopt other tactics. Carr had met some trouble in repelling the attacks on him and Van Dorn determined to force that part of the line. At the first call for reinforcements from the right Curtis sent his body-guard and a detachment of mountain howitzers, but notwithstanding this the Confederates still held the advantage. Carr again asked for reinforcements, stating that he could not hold out much longer, and was sent a battalion of infantry and 3 pieces of artillery. Each augmentation of the Union right seemed to result in a still larger addition to the Confederate force opposed to it. At 2 p. m. no attack had been made on Sigel and Asboth on Sugar creek, and Curtis resolved to bring one or both of those divisions into the action. Asboth was moved by the direct road to Elkhorn tavern and Sigel with Osterhaus' division proceeded by way of Leetown to reinforce Davis, or if not needed at that point to come to Carr's assistance. Curtis himself accompanied Asboth and about 5 p. m. came to where Carr was stationed. The latter's division after 7 hours of constant fighting was still stubbornly engaging the enemy. Asboth's artillery was planted in the Telegraph road and opened a heavy fire at close range, continuing it until a lack of ammunition compelled it to fall back. Darkness closed in while the troops were still in the same relative positions. Curtis immediately began the formation of a new line of battle. Davis was drawn back from his center position and ordered to take the ground at Carr's left. About 2 a. m. of the 8th Sigel reported and with Asboth was sent to take position on the left. The 1st and 2nd divisions under Sigel were not yet in position when day broke, but the enemy did not renew the attack. Davis' division opened the fight of the third day, but no sooner had it done so than the enemy replied from a new line and from new batteries established during the night. The Federal right fell back a distance to avoid a raking fire, and in the meantime the left took position, the line then extending from the mountain on the left, commanded by Sigel's 2nd division, in a southeasterly direction across the Telegraph road to where Carr's division, somewhat refused, held the right. On the extreme right was a slight eminence some distance in advance of the main line, on which Curtis located the Dubuque battery, and had Carr move forward his right to support it, thus giving direction for the ad-

vance of the whole right wing. Other batteries were moved forward in the same way all along the line. As each battery sent forward by Sigel's two divisions on the right would drive the Confederates back from their front they would wheel with deployed infantry support half to the right. These tactics, repeated along the whole left, kept the Confederate right dropping back, and before many hours the Union line was a huge semi-circle, the Dubuque battery its right end, the left of Asboth's division the left end, enclosing within it Van Dorn's army. It was next to impossible for the Confederates to withstand the concentrated cross-fire of the converging Union line and before noon they had stopped firing. It was soon discovered that Van Dorn was fleeing north through the gorge where the Telegraph road passes. Pursuit was made by Sigel along the Keetsville road to intercept the enemy at the junction of that road with the Telegraph, but it was afterwards found that the main force of Van Dorn's army after entering the gorge had turned short to the right into the ravines and passes that led into the Huntsville road in a direction due south. The losses in this engagement were 203 killed, 980 wounded and 201 captured or missing on the Federal side. The Confederate casualties were never definitely ascertained, but were undoubtedly fully as heavy. The affair is called by the Confederates the battle of Elkhorn Tavern.

Pea Ridge, Tenn., April 27, 1862. Cavalry Detachment of McClelland's Division. A cavalry detachment commanded by Lieut.-Col. William McCullough encountered some Confederate pickets at Pea ridge. Three were killed and the remainder driven back.

Pea Ridge Prairie, Mo., Feb. 23, 1862. Detachment of Missouri Militia. While on a reconnaissance with his company, Capt. Richardson sent Sergt. Butcher, with 8 men, to scout along the south side of the prairie. After proceeding about a mile and a half Butcher discovered a small party of Confederates in a point of timber, charged and routed them, and a running fight for three miles followed, in which 3 of the enemy were killed, 1 wounded and 3 men and 3 horses captured. The Union loss was 1 horse killed.

Pearl River, Miss., July 16, 1863. (See Grant's Ferry.)

Pearl River, Miss., Feb. 28, 1864. Foraging party of 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Army Corps. This affair was an almost continuous skirmish between a Federal foraging party and bands of Confederates. When the party returned to the Federal camp it was found that 15 of its members were missing, several of whom were known to have been wounded. The affair occurred during the Meridian campaign.

Pea Vine Creek, Ga., Sept. 10, 1863. 2nd Division, 21st Army Corps. While the Army of the Cumberland was maneuvering for position just before the battle of Chickamauga, this division, Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer commanding, left Rossville on the morning of the 10th and moved on the Dalton road toward Ringgold. At Pea Vine creek, 5 miles from Ringgold, a detachment of the enemy was seen in front, and Capt. Norton was sent forward with Palmer's escort and part of the 4th Mich. cavalry. Norton attacked with great vigor and drove the Confederate cavalry for a mile, when, fearing he might be cut off by a larger force if he continued the pursuit, he returned to the column. No casualties reported in this action. A short time later the advance was charged by some Confederate cavalry and 58 men belonging to the 1st Ky. cavalry were captured.

Pea Vine Creek, Ga., Nov. 26, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps. During the pursuit of the Confederates up the Chickamauga valley, while Geary's division was awaiting the construction of a foot bridge over Pea Vine creek, the advance made a dash upon the rear-guard of Breckenridge's corps and the rest of the division

was formed in line of battle on both sides of the road and advanced. The skirmish resulted in the capture of 3 guns of Ferguson's battery, the artillerists and part of the infantry support. The other casualties were not reported.

Pebbley Run, N. C., April 13, 1862. (See Gillett's Farm.)

Peck's House, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. The action at Peck's house on this date was part of the operations of Campbell's brigade, in the maneuvers about Mossy Creek Station and Dandridge. (See Hay's Ferry.)

Pecos River, N. M., Jan. 5, 1864. Detachments of 2nd California Cavalry and 5th U. S. Mounted Infantry. Lieut. Charles Newbold with some men from each of the above regiments and a party of 25 Apache Indians started in pursuit of some Navajo Indians who had run off the stock of the Apaches. Near the Pecos river, about 12 miles from Fort Sumner, the Indians were overtaken and after a sharp skirmish were routed. The soldiers pursued and kept up a running fight to the banks of the river. The loss to the marauding party was said to be 40 killed and at least the same number wounded. The only casualties sustained by the attacking party were the wounding of 2 Apaches.

Pecosin Creek, Va., Jan. 30, 1863. (See Deserted House.)

Peebles' Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864. (See Poplar Spring Church.)

Pegram's Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864. (See Poplar Spring Church.)

Pekin, Ind., July 11, 1863. A telegram from Thomas W. Fry, a surgeon in the government service, to Brig.-Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, from New Albany, under date of July 13, says: "A skirmish occurred at Pekin, in which we killed 1, wounded 5, and took 20 prisoners. The balance fled for the river, southwest." This is the only official mention of the affair, which was an incident of Morgan's Ohio raid.

Pemiscot Bayou, Ark., April 6, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Missouri Light Artillery. The detachment, under Maj. John W. Rabb, while in pursuit of guerrillas in Missouri and Arkansas, was attacked by a band of about 100 before daylight near the house of one Mark Walker on Pemiscot bayou. After 5 minutes of sharp fighting the enemy retreated, carrying off their dead and wounded. The Federals suffered a loss of 3 killed and 7 wounded.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 14, 1861. Detachment of crew of U. S. Steamer Colorado. With a detail of men, Lieut. John H. Russell descended upon the navy yard at Pensacola at 2 a. m. The steamer Judah, with 5 guns, lying at anchor just off the yard, was burned and the only gun in the yard was spiked. Three of Russell's men were killed and 4 wounded. The Confederates report no casualties.

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 22-23, 1861. Troops of the Department of Florida, and Steamers Niagara and Richmond. This affair was an artillery duel between the U. S. forces in Fort Pickens and the adjacent batteries and two vessels in the harbor, and the Confederates under Bragg in the town and fortifications. The fighting was kept up for two days without much loss to either side, Bragg's casualties amounting to 1 killed and 20 wounded, while the Federals lost 1 killed and 6 wounded.

Pensacola, Fla., April 2, 1864. (See Cow Ford Creek, same date.)

Peralta, N. Mex., April 15, 1862. 19th U. S. and 4th and 5th New Mexico Infantry, and 3d U. S. Cavalry. After effecting a junction at Tijeras, the forces under command of Col. Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the department of New Mexico, arrived early on the morning of the 15th at Peralta, where a wagon train was captured with a loss to the enemy of 6 killed, 3 wounded and 22 captured. Canby's movement had been kept concealed from the enemy's main body by the New Mexico infantry and three companies of regular cavalry, which, after some sharp skirmishing, drove the Confederates across the river, losing 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

Perche Hills, Mo., May 5, 1865. Detachment of 9th Missouri Militia Cavalry. Maj. Reeves Leonard, reporting from Sturgeon under date of May 5, says: "A scout from this post under Sergt. Tate, of Co. C, had a skirmish with a band of guerrillas this morning in Perche Hills. Killed 1, wounded 2, captured several horses, arms, etc."

Perkins' Mill, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1862. Detachments of 6th and 10th Kentucky Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition into east Tennessee, the detachment, under Maj. James L. Foley, surprised the camp of some 350 Confederates at Perkins' mill on Elk fork, capturing the 16 pickets without noise and then charging the main body at daylight. Three times the enemy attempted to form his line, but was each time unsuccessful, and finally gave way in confusion, losing 30 killed, 17 wounded and 51 captured. No Federal casualties were reported.

Perry County, Ark., Dec. 3, 1864. Detachment of 3d Arkansas Cavalry. Col. Abraham H. Ryan, reporting from Lewisburg under date of Dec. 4, says: "Lieut. Robert W. Wishard has returned from scout through Perry county; killed 1 lieutenant and 4 men of the enemy. Lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded badly."

Perry County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1862. 14th Kentucky Cavalry.

Perry's Ferry, Miss., April 19, 1863. (See Coldwater, same date.)

Perryville, Ind. Ter., Aug. 26, 1863. Troops of Southeastern District of Missouri. After pursuing the Confederates for 40 miles during the day the Federal advance under Col. William F. Cloud about 8 p. m. came upon their rear-guard behind a light barricade just outside of Perryville. A few shells from the Federal howitzers made the enemy leave their fortifications in haste and Cloud occupied and burned the town. Four Federals were wounded, and during the pursuit and taking of the town the enemy lost 4 killed and between 12 and 20 captured.

Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Army of the Ohio. Early in August, 1862, the Confederate forces under Gens. Bragg and E. Kirby Smith united for an invasion of Kentucky, in the hope of forcing the state to secede from the Union. Smith entered Kentucky via of Cumberland gap and moved toward Lexington. Bragg's column crossed the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, moved rapidly through middle Tennessee, and on Sept. 13 was at Glasgow, Ky., the objective point being Louisville. If Louisville could be seized and held the states north of the Ohio river would be in danger of invasion. Leaving a sufficient force to hold Nashville, Buell pushed forward with the remainder of his army in a race with Bragg for Louisville, where the Federal advance arrived on Sept. 25, and the rear division four days later. At Louisville Buell found a large number of raw recruits from the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and immediately set about the reorganization of his army by intermixing the new troops with the old without changing the old organization.

When reorganized the Army of the Ohio numbered about 60,000 men. It was composed of the 1st, 2nd and 3d army corps, respectively commanded by Maj.-Gens. A. McD. McCook, T. L. Crittenden and C. C. Gilbert. McCook's corps embraced the 3d and 10th divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau and Brig.-Gen. J. S. Jackson; Crittenden's corps was composed of the 4th and 6th divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. W. S. Smith and T. J. Wood; Gilbert's corps consisted of the 1st, 9th and 11th divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. Albert Schoepf, R. B. Mitchell and P. H. Sheridan. Opposed to this force was the Confederate Army of the Mississippi under Gen. Braxton Bragg, the estimated strength of which was about 68,000 men. The right wing, under Maj.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, consisted of Cheatham's division and the cavalry brigade of Col. J. A. Wharton. The left wing, commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. J. Hardee, was made up of the infantry divisions of Brig.-Gen. J. P. Anderson and Maj.-Gen. S. B. Buckner, and the cavalry brigade of Col. Joseph Wheeler.

It was Buell's intention to start from Louisville on the last day of September and move against Bragg, who was then at Bardstown, about 45 miles south, but an order was received relieving him of the command of the army and turning it over to Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas. The latter declined to accept, however, and was made second in command. This proceeding delayed the movement of the army for one day, and on Oct. 1, it marched out in five columns. The left moved toward Frankfort to hold in check the Confederates in that vicinity, and the other four moved over the roads leading via Shepherdsville, Mount Washington, Fairfield and Bloomfield to Bardstown. Each column encountered Confederate detachments a few miles out from Louisville and the delay occasioned by the almost constant skirmishing gave Bragg an opportunity to get away from Bardstown, the last of his infantry retiring about eight hours before Buell's advance entered the town. A sharp skirmish occurred between the cavalry and artillery, the pursuit of the Confederate rear-guard continuing for some distance in the direction of Springfield. Believing that the enemy would concentrate his forces about Danville, Buell ordered McCook to move toward that point via Harrodsburg while Crittenden proceeded on the Lebanon and Danville road and Gilbert took the direct road to Perryville. Shortly after leaving Bardstown Buell received information that Kirby Smith had crossed the Kentucky river near Salvisa and was moving to effect a junction with Bragg at Harrodsburg or Perryville. Orders were therefore sent to McCook to move directly to the latter place. Gilbert's corps arrived within 3 miles of Perryville on the afternoon of the 7th and was drawn up in line of battle, as the enemy appeared to be in considerable force and an attack was apprehended. Capt. Gay pushed forward with his brigade of cavalry and a battery, driving the Confederate rear-guard back about a mile and developing the enemy's position, which was such that it indicated he intended to make a stand at Perryville. As water had been somewhat scarce during the last three days, Buell's first step was to gain possession of Doctor's creek, a tributary of the Chaplin river, and to accomplish this Col. Daniel McCook's brigade of Sheridan's division was ordered to seize and hold a position commanding the creek. The enemy tried to prevent this, but McCook carried out the order just before daylight on the morning of the 8th. Orders were sent to commanders of the 1st and 2nd corps to move at 3 a. m. on the 8th and take positions on the right and left of Gilbert. These orders did not reach McCook and Crittenden until after 2 o'clock in the morning. The former marched at 5 o'clock and reached the field at 10:30 a. m., and the latter's command was not in the engagement at all.

The battle on the 8th began with the attempt of the Confederates to drive McCook from his position covering Doctor's creek, and was opened with artillery. McCook ordered Barnett's battery to the right of his line to reply, and after about three-fourths of an hour Barnett succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns. Buckner then commenced massing his troops in the edge of the woods in which McCook had placed his skirmishers. Gay's cavalry started toward Perryville, but was stopped by Buckner. Dismounting part of his command, Gay joined the skirmishers of the 54th Ohio and soon became engaged with Buckner's force, consisting of two brigades of infantry. The 2nd Mo. and 44th Ill. were then sent forward to the support of the skirmish line, driving the enemy from the woods and back across an open field. In the meantime the divisions of Mitchell and Sheridan had been moved to a position where they could come quickly to McCook's support, with orders to hold their ground until the army was prepared to attack in force. About the time that Buckner was driven back across the field Rousseau's division came up on the Mackville road and formed in an

open field on the left of Gilbert, but with considerable space between the two commands. At 2 p. m. the enemy made an attack on the skirmishers of the 33d Ohio. The remainder of that regiment and the 2nd Ohio were sent to the support of the skirmish line and in a short time the action became general, the heaviest assault falling on the left of the line, where it was gallantly repulsed by Stark-weather's brigade. Gen. Jackson was killed at the first fire, and this caused a portion of his division to give way in some confusion. Brig.-Gen. W. R. Terrill, commanding the 33d brigade, lost his life while trying to rally the men, and 10 pieces of his artillery were left on the ground, though 8 of these were afterward recovered. The Confederates next took advantage of the gap between Rousseau's right and Gilbert's left, pressing the attack at that point with an overwhelming force. Rousseau's right was turned and his line was being forced back, when Gooding's and Steedman's brigades of Gilbert's corps came to his assistance, driving back the enemy and reoccupying the ground near the Russell house. Steedman posted his battery along with that of Pinney's near the Russell house and opened a terrific fire on the Confederate lines, while the batteries of Sheridan's division caught the enemy on the left flank and poured in a heavy enfilading fire from that direction. Carlin's brigade of Mitchell's division now reinforced Sheridan, a charge was made with such intrepidity that the Confederates were completely routed and forced back through the town, Sheridan capturing 2 caissons and 15 wagons loaded with ammunition, as well as the guard with them, consisting of 3 officers and 138 men. This ended the battle, though the Union commanders spent the greater part of the night in perfecting their plans for a renewal of the fight on the following morning. At daylight on the 9th the Federal camps were astir and at 6 o'clock the corps of Crittenden and Gilbert moved forward to attack the enemy's front and left flank. When the advance reached the town it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night and fallen back toward Harrodsburg.

The Union losses in the battle of Perryville were 845 killed, 2,851 wounded and 515 missing. Bragg reported his losses as being 510 killed, 2,635 wounded and 251 missing. This engagement ended the Confederate invasion of Kentucky. The effort to force the state to secede had failed. On Oct. 12 Bragg made a report from Bryantsville, in which he said: "The campaign here was predicated on a belief and the most positive assurances that the people of this country would rise in mass to assert their independence. No people ever had so favorable an opportunity, but I am distressed to add there is little or no disposition to avail of it. Willing, perhaps, to accept their independence, they are neither disposed nor willing to risk their lives or their property in its achievement." In the same report he also says: "Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg and thence to this point. * * * My future movements cannot be indicated, as they will depend in a great measure on those of the enemy." The only "reinforcement" added to Buell's army on the night of the 8th was Crittenden's corps, and this was near enough to have been brought into the action at Perryville, had the commanding general deemed it necessary. As "the enemy" showed a disposition to act on the aggressive, Bragg hurried to get out of Kentucky, retreating via Cumberland gap into Tennessee, the Union army continuing the pursuit as far as London, Ky., harassing the rear-guard and capturing a number of stragglers. (This engagement is sometimes called the battle of Chaplin Hills.)

Pest-House, La., May 28, 1864. (See Port Hudson, same date.)

Petersburg, Tenn., March 2, 1863.

Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864. Detachment, Army of the James. Brig.-Gen. August V. Kautz with the cavalry division, in what was to be a joint movement on Petersburg, assailed and carried the first line of the Confederate intrenchments by dismounting his men and slowly advancing until the enemy was obliged to retreat. The men were then remounted and started for the city, but before reaching it a large ravine had to be crossed. While Kautz was moving down this he was fired on by the Confederate artillery and musketry and after waiting for some time for the infantry under Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore to come up, he withdrew, having lost 4 killed, 26 wounded and 6 captured or missing. Gillmore's command, through some misunderstanding did not advance to support Kautz, but during the day skirmished with the enemy in his works on another side of town. In the fighting there Gillmore lost 25 in killed and wounded.

Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864, to April 2, 1865. Army of the Potomac and Army of the James. When the Army of the Potomac began the campaign from the Rapidan to the James on May 4, 1864, Gen. Butler, with the Army of the James, was directed to move against Richmond by the south bank of the James river, and Gen. Hunter was to move up the Shenandoah Valley, "destroying, as far as practicable, railroads that could be used as lines of supplies to the enemy, and also the James river and the Kanawha canal." After the battle of Cold Harbor, on June 3, Grant resolved to transfer the field of operations to the south side of the James, and on the 5th he sent a despatch to Gen. Halleck, chief of staff, in which he stated: "My idea from the start has been to beat Lee's army if possible north of Richmond; then after destroying his lines of communication on the north side of the James river to transfer the army to the south side and besiege Lee in Richmond, or follow him south if he should retreat. * * * Once on the south side of the James river, I can cut off all sources of supply to the enemy except what is furnished by the canal. If Hunter succeeds in reaching Lynchburg, that will be lost to him also. Should Hunter not succeed, I will still make the effort to destroy the canal by sending cavalry up the south side of the river with a pontoon train to cross wherever they can." Grant had now adopted practically the same plan that had been proposed by McClellan two years before. In June, 1862, McClellan said: "The superiority of the James river route as a line of attack and supply is too obvious to need exposition," and again in August, when the authorities in Washington were needlessly alarmed for the safety of the national capital, he telegraphed Gen. Halleck: "Here is the true defense of Washington. It is here, on the banks of the James, that the fate of the Union should be decided." In view of the final success of the army under Grant these words are prophetic.

The siege of Petersburg was also the siege of Richmond, for with the fall of the former the latter was doomed. From Richmond the James river flows south in almost a straight line for 10 miles, when it turns toward the southeast and after a sinuous course receives the Appomattox at City Point. Petersburg is located on the Appomattox, 10 miles above its mouth and 22 miles south of Richmond. The two cities were connected by the Richmond & Petersburg railway. From Petersburg the South Side railroad ran west along the bank of the Appomattox to Lynchburg; the Weldon railroad ran south and the Norfolk southeast. A short line also connected Petersburg with City Point. Directly across the James from Richmond was the

village of Manchester, from which the Richmond & Danville railroad ran west along the south bank of the James river, while along the north bank of that stream was the Kanawha canal, mentioned by Grant in his despatch to Halleck. To cut these lines of communication was the first object of the Federal commander. About half way between Petersburg and City Point are the Point of Rocks and Broadway landing on the Appomattox. From this point to the Dutch Gap bend on the James the distance in a straight line is about 3 miles. The peninsula enclosed by the two rivers below this line is known as Bermuda Hundred, which had been occupied by Butler early in May and a line of works constructed across the neck of the peninsula. This position was a strong one for defense, but Gen. Beauregard, commanding the defenses of Petersburg, threw up a line of works immediately in Butler's front, thus preventing his further advance and bottling him up on the peninsula, where he remained until the Army of the Potomac moved to the south side of the James. On June 9, Kautz charged and carried a portion of the Petersburg works, but not being supported by the infantry was unable to hold them, though he brought out 40 prisoners and 1 piece of artillery when he withdrew.

The withdrawal of troops from Cold Harbor began on the 10th. Shortly after dark on the 12th the 18th corps, the last to leave the trenches, took up the march to White House landing on the Pamunkey river, where the men were embarked on transports, and by sunset on the 14th the corps joined Butler at Bermuda Hundred, near the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers. The other corps crossed the Chickahominy and marched across the country, striking the James river in the vicinity of Malvern hill. By the 20th of June Grant had about 110,000 men in front of the Petersburg and Richmond intrenchments. His forces were organized as follows: The Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, commanding, consisted of the 2nd, 5th, 6th and 9th corps of infantry and the cavalry corps. The 2nd corps was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and was composed of three divisions, the first under command of Brig.-Gen. Francis C. Barlow, the 2nd under Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, and the 3d under Maj.-Gen. David B. Birney. The 5th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, embraced four divisions, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. Charles Griffin, Romeyn B. Ayres, Samuel W. Crawford and Lysander Cutler. The 6th corps, Maj.-Gen. Horatio G. Wright commanding, included three divisions, the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. David A. Russell, the 2nd by Brig.-Gen. George W. Getty, and the 3d by Brig.-Gen. James B. Ricketts. Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside was in command of the 9th corps, which was composed of four divisions respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. James H. Ledlie, Robert H. Potter, Orlando B. Willcox and Edward Ferrero, the last named being composed of colored troops. The cavalry corps was under command of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and was made up of three divisions, the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, the 2nd by Brig.-Gen. David McM. Gregg, and the 3d by Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson. With the 2nd corps was the artillery brigade of Col. John C. Tidball; Col. Charles S. Wainwright commanded the artillery brigade of the 5th corps, and Col. Charles H. Tompkins of the 6th, while the artillery of the 9th was distributed among the several divisions. Capt. James M. Robertson's brigade of horse artillery was attached to Sheridan's command. The Army of the James, Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler commanding, was made up of the 10th and 18th infantry corps, the cavalry division under Brig.-

Gen. August V. Kautz, the siege artillery under Col. Henry L. Abbot, and the naval brigade under Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Graham. The 10th corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. William H. T. Brooks, included the three divisions commanded by Brig.-Gens. Alfred H. Terry, John W. Turner and Orris K. Ferry. The 18th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. William F. Smith, embraced the three divisions under Brig.-Gens. George J. Stannard, John H. Martindale and Edward W. Hinks. In addition to the regular organizations named there were some unattached troops.

Early on the morning of June 13 Lee discovered that the Federal troops in his front had been withdrawn, and immediately put his own army in motion for the Richmond and Petersburg intrenchments. The Confederate works about the two cities are thus described by Hotchkiss in the Virginia volume of the Confederate Military History: "At this time, Beauregard's left rested on the navigable Appomattox, about one mile north of east from Petersburg. * * * On his right, Anderson, with the First corps, extended the Confederate line for some 3 miles to the southward, in front of Petersburg, crossing the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad in the vicinity of the Jerusalem plank road, thence westward for some 2 miles; the Third corps, under A. P. Hill, extended the Confederate right, on the south of Petersburg, to the Weldon & Petersburg railroad. Pickett's division took up the line on the west side of the Appomattox and extended it north to the James, at the big bend opposite Dutch gap. The fortifications on the north of the James, from Chaffin's bluff northward, along the front of Richmond, were held by batteries and by local troops in command of Lieut.-Gen. R. S. Ewell. Subsequently the Confederate works were extended to the southwest of Petersburg for more than 10 miles to beyond Hatcher's run, until Lee's line of defensive works, consisting of forts and redoubts connected by breastworks and strengthened by all means known to the art of war, extended for nearly 40 miles." According to the same authority, "Lee had, in his 40-mile line, for the defense of Richmond and Petersburg, some 54,000 men, the remaining veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, and of the department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, Beauregard's army." From official sources it is learned that on June 30 Lee's forces numbered 54,751 men, which was gradually increased until on December 20 he had 66,533. During the same period the Union army had lost in killed, wounded and missing 47,554 men, but recruits had been brought in until on Dec. 20 Grant had 110,364 men of all arms in front of the Confederate works.

About 4 a. m. on June 15 Smith's corps and Kautz's cavalry left Broadway landing for an assault on Beauregard's works. Kautz soon met the Confederate skirmishers and at Baylor's farm, about 4 miles from Petersburg, a force of infantry and artillery was found occupying a line of rifle-pits. Hinks' division of colored troops made a vigorous attack, dislodged the enemy and captured 1 piece of artillery. Smith then advanced about a mile and a half to the Jordan farm, where his entire front was subjected to an artillery fire that drove the Union batteries from their position. Some delay was incurred in reconnoitering, but at 7 p. m. the divisions of Brooks and Hinks pushed forward and carried the works, capturing over 200 prisoners, 4 guns, with horses, caissons and ammunition, several stands of colors and the intrenching tools. About the same time Martindale's division carried the works between Jordan's house and the Appomattox, capturing 2 pieces of artillery and equipments complete. Hancock was directed on the evening of the 14th to

hold his corps in readiness to move, but he was delayed in waiting for rations from City Point until 10:30 a. m. on the 15th, when the command moved without the rations. Owing to an incorrect map he was unable to join Smith until after the action at Jordan's was over. At 8 o'clock that evening Burnside started the 9th corps to reinforce Smith and Hancock, and at 10 o'clock the next morning his command went into position on Hancock's left. Hancock was placed in command of all the troops and ordered to make a general assault at 6 p. m. Before that hour Egan's brigade of Birney's division assaulted and carried a redoubt, known as redan No. 12, on Birney's left. In the attack at 6 o'clock redans Nos. 4, 13 and 14, with their connecting lines of breastworks, were carried, but with considerable loss to the assailants. At dawn on the 17th Potter's division surprised the enemy in the works on the ridge near the Shand house, captured 4 guns, 5 stands of colors, 600 prisoners and 1,500 stands of small arms. This was accomplished without a shot being fired, the bayonet alone being used. The Confederates were asleep with their arms in their hands, but Potter's men moved so quietly, and at the same time so swiftly, that they were over the works before the alarm could be given. Those captured surrendered without resistance and the others fled precipitately to an intrenched position along the west side of Harrison's creek. Later in the day this line was attacked by Willcox, but owing to a heavy enfilading fire of artillery from the left, and the lack of proper support, the assault was repulsed. Hartranft's brigade went into this action with 1,800 men, of whom but 1,050 came back.

In the meantime Warren's corps had come up and taken position on the left of Burnside. From prisoners Meade learned the character of Beauregard's intrenchments and the strength of his force, and ordered an assault by the whole line to be made at daylight on the morning of the 18th, hoping to carry the works before Lee could send reinforcements. When the line advanced on the morning of the 18th it was found that the enemy had evacuated the trenches held the day before and now occupied a new line some distance farther back toward the city of Petersburg. It was also discovered that Field's and Kershaw's divisions had arrived during the night and were already in position to meet the assault. On account of the change in the enemy's position and the nature of the ground over which the Federal troops had to advance, the attack was postponed until 12 o'clock. The 2nd corps then made two attacks on the right of the Prince George Court House road, but both were repulsed. Burnside encountered some difficulty in driving the Confederates from the railroad cut, but finally succeeded and established his corps within a hundred yards of the enemy's main line. Warren's assault was also unsuccessful, though some of Griffin's men fell within 20 feet of the enemy's works. Martindale's division carried a line of rifle-pits, but made no attack on the main line. The positions gained by the several commands were then intrenched and the siege of Petersburg was begun in earnest. From that time until the fall of the city on April 2, 1865, there was almost daily skirmishing at some point along the lines in front of Petersburg, with more serious engagements on the Jerusalem plank road, at Deep Bottom, along the Weldon, South Side and Danville railroads, Reams' Station, Yellow Tavern, Globe Tavern, Dinwiddie Court House, Fort Harrison, Chaffin's farm, Fair Oaks, Hatcher's run, Five Forks, Sailor's creek, and a number of minor skirmishes, each of which is herein treated under the proper head.

In Potter's division of the 9th corps was the 48th Pa., a regiment

made up chiefly of miners from Schuylkill county and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Henry Pleasants, who was a practical mining engineer. After the assault of the 18th the men of this regiment began discussing the feasibility of running a mine under the enemy's works, and the plan was finally proposed by Pleasants to Burnside, who gave the project his unqualified approval and gained Meade's consent to it. The portion of the works to be mined was known as Elliott's salient, being occupied by Elliott's brigade of Bushrod Johnson's division and was near the center of the line on the east side of the city. With no tools but the pick and shovel the Pennsylvanians excavated a main gallery 522 feet in length with lateral galleries 37 and 38 feet long running under and nearly parallel to the enemy's works, the earth taken from the tunnel being carried out in cracker boxes. The work was commenced on June 25, and on July 27 the mine was charged with 8,000 pounds of powder, which was placed in eight magazines of 1,000 pounds each. On the 26th Burnside reported his plan for an assault to follow immediately upon the explosion of the mine. This plan contemplated the placing of Ferrero's division in the advance, because his other divisions had been under a heavy fire, day and night, for more than a month, while the colored troops had been held as a reserve. This selection was not approved by Meade and Grant, partly for the reason that it might be charged they were willing to sacrifice the negro soldiers by pushing them forward and partly because Ferrero's division had never been in close contact with the enemy and it was not known how they would conduct themselves in such an emergency, though the men had been drilling for several weeks for the work, and were not only willing but anxious for the undertaking. A division was then selected by lot, and it fell to Gen. Ledlie to lead the assault. This was Burnside's weakest division and was commanded by a man whom Gen. Humphreys, Meade's chief of staff, characterizes as "an officer whose total unfitness for such a duty ought to have been known to Gen. Burnside, though it is not possible that it could have been. It was not known to Gen. Meade."

On the 29th an order was issued from headquarters providing that "At half-past three in the morning of the 30th, Maj.-Gen. Burnside will spring his mine, and his assaulting columns will immediately move rapidly upon the breach, seize the crest in the rear and effect a lodgment there. He will be followed by Maj.-Gen. Ord (now in command of the 18th corps), who will support him on the right, directing his movement to the crest indicated, and by Maj.-Gen. Warren, who will support him on the left. Upon the explosion of the mine the artillery of all kinds in battery will open upon those points of the enemy's works whose fire covers the ground over which our columns must move, care being taken to avoid impeding the progress of our troops. Special instructions respecting the direction of the fire will be issued through the Chief of Artillery."

At the appointed time Ledlie's division was in position in two lines, Marshall's brigade in front and Bartlett's in the rear, ready to charge into the breach the moment the mine was sprung. Four o'clock came and still no explosion. Officers and men who had been in a state of feverish expectancy since shortly after midnight, began to grow restless. An officer was sent to Burnside to inquire the cause of the delay, and it was learned that the fuse had died out. Lieut. Jacob Doucy and Sergt. Henry Rees volunteered to enter the gallery and reignite the fuse. Their efforts were crowned with success though they had barely emerged from the mouth of the mine at 4:45 when the explosion took place. A solid mass of earth, mingled

with timbers, dismantled cannon and human beings, rose 200 feet in the air, and where Elliott's salient had stood was a ragged crater 170 feet long, 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep, filled with dust and debris. Immediately the Federal artillery—about 160 guns and mortars—opened fire and as soon as the dust had cleared away Marshall's line advanced, closely followed by Bartlett's, but the men could not resist the temptation to crowd forward to look into the hole, and the two brigades became hopelessly mixed. When the explosion occurred the Confederates hurried away from the intrenchments for 200 or 300 yards on either side of the mine, but the confusion of Ledlie's men and the delay in restoring something like order gave the enemy time to recover from his bewilderment, so that when the Union troops attempted to cross the crater they were met by a fire of musketry, straggling at first but increasing in effectiveness until at the end of half an hour the two brigades were huddled in a confused mass in the hole, unable to advance or withdraw. Gen. Humphreys says: "Gen. Ledlie did not accompany, much less lead, his division. He remained, according to the testimony before the Court of Inquiry that followed, in a bomb-proof about 50 yards inside our intrenchments, from which he could see nothing that was going on. He could not have given the instructions he received to his brigade commanders. Had the division advanced in column of attack, led by a resolute, intelligent commander, it would have gained the crest in fifteen minutes after the explosion, and before any serious opposition could have been made to it."

Willcox sent in part of a brigade on the left of the mine, halting the remainder of his command until Ledlie's men should advance. He was criticised by the court of inquiry for not making efforts "commensurate with the occasion to carry out Gen. Burnside's order to advance to Cemetery Hill." Ferrero moved in the rear of Willcox and upon reaching the most advanced line of the Federal works was compelled to halt on account of other troops occupying the position assigned to him. After some delay he was ordered to advance and carry the crest beyond the crater and was moving forward for that purpose when he was directed to halt. All seemed to be confusion, for in a little while the order to advance was renewed. By this time the enemy had strengthened his position on the hill and when Ferrero tried to carry it he failed. His colored troops established their valor, however, as in his report Ferrero says: "They were repulsed, but veterans could hardly have stood the fire to which they were exposed." At 6:30 orders were again sent to the division commanders not to halt at the works, but to advance at once to the crest without waiting for mutual support. Potter had moved his division forward by the flank soon after Ledlie began his advance. Upon reaching the vicinity of the mine Griffin's brigade turned to the right, took possession of the intrenchments which the Confederates had abandoned and began an attack upon Elliott's troops which were forced back after a long and severe contest. The other brigade attacked on the right of Griffin but was repulsed. The support of Ord and Warren did not come up to the expectations and at 9:15, after four hours of desultory fighting, Burnside received a peremptory order to withdraw his troops from the enemy's lines and cease offensive operations. This order was sent into the crater with instructions to the brigade commanders to consult and determine as to the time and manner of retiring. They sent back a request that a heavy fire of artillery and infantry should be opened to cover the withdrawal, but before the messenger reached Burnside the enemy made another attack and the men fell back in some disorder,

leaving the wounded to fall into the hands of the Confederates. The Union loss on the 30th was 419 killed, 1,679 wounded and 1,910 missing. Marshall and Bartlett were both captured and 23 regimental commanders were reported either killed, wounded or missing. On the Confederate side the loss in Elliott's brigade was 677, and as Weisinger's brigade lost about as heavily the total casualties among the enemy numbered probably not far from 1,000, most of whom were killed or wounded, as but few prisoners were taken by the Federals.

On July 5, Gen. Early, commanding the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah valley, crossed the Potomac near Shepherdstown and moved toward Washington, hoping thereby to compel Grant to withdraw troops from in front of Richmond and Petersburg for the defense of the national capital and thus giving Lee an opportunity to once more assume the offensive. Grant did send Wright with the 6th corps to Washington and this corps was not with the Army of the Potomac again until the early part of December. Soon after the mine explosion Lee felt that he could reduce his force at Petersburg and sent Kershaw's division to reinforce Early in the valley. Grant met this movement by sending Sheridan with two divisions of cavalry early in August to operate against Early. After the failure of Burnside's mine no more assaults were made on the Confederate fortifications, the Union army conducting the siege by regular approaches, raids against the railroads and various movements by detachments. A few days after the battle of Hatcher's run (Oct. 27) the army went into winter quarters and from that time until the next spring the operations were confined to occasional picket firing and artillery duels. Late in the summer Butler conceived the idea of cutting a canal across the narrow neck of the peninsula known as Dutch gap, by means of which the Union gunboats could ascend the James river without running the fire of the Confederate batteries. The isthmus was less than half a mile in width and by the close of the year the canal was completed, except a bulkhead at the upper end. This was blown up on New Year's day, but the earth fell back in the canal and the enemy immediately planted a battery opposite the entrance to the canal, thus preventing its being opened, and the whole scheme came to naught.

By the latter part of March, 1865, numerous changes occurred in the Union army. Hancock had been sent north to organize a new corps and the 2nd was now commanded by Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, the divisions being commanded by Miles, Barlow and Mott. Cutler's division of the 5th corps was no longer in existence as a separate organization. The divisions of the 6th corps were commanded by Wheaton, Getty and Seymour. After the mine explosion Burnside was, at his own request, granted leave of absence, the command of the 9th corps being turned over to Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke. Willcox took command of the 1st division, Potter of the 2nd and Brig.-Gen. John F. Hartranft of the 3d. Sheridan still commanded the cavalry of the army, the 1st and 3d divisions, commanded by Devin and Custer, being known as the Army of the Shenandoah under command of Gen. Merritt, and the 2nd division was commanded by Gen. George Crook. Wilson had been sent to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn. The Army of the James, Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord commanding, was composed of the 24th and 25th corps and some detached troops guarding the defenses of Bermuda Hundred and the landings along the James. The 24th corps, under Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, included the divisions of Foster, Devens and Turner, and the 25th, Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel commanding, con-

sisted of the divisions of Maj.-Gen. August V. Kautz, Brig.-Gen. William Birney, and the cavalry division under Brig.-Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie. On the last day of March the total strength of the army that was destined to close the war in Virginia was 114,335 men.

On Feb. 27, 1865, Sheridan, with the two divisions of cavalry, left Winchester and moved up the Shenandoah valley via Staunton and Charlottesville to within a short distance of Lynchburg, destroying the James river canal for some distance, and on March 27 effected a junction with Grant's army in front of Petersburg and Richmond. A few days before his arrival Lee and Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, held a conference in Richmond, at which it was decided to abandon the Richmond and Petersburg lines as soon as the railroads would admit of it, the purpose being to unite Lee's forces with those of Johnston in North Carolina and attack Sherman there. Lee knew that Grant was preparing for a movement against the Danville and South Side railroads and to counteract this he proposed a sortie against the works on the east side of Petersburg, which he believed would oblige Grant to concentrate there, thus thwarting the design on the railroads and postponing the evacuation until the weather was more favorable. The point selected for the attack was a redoubt known as Fort Stedman, about a mile from the Appomattox and not more than 150 yards from the Confederate works. This part of the line was held by the 9th corps, Willcox on the right, Potter on the left and Hartranft in reserve, Fort Stedman being garrisoned by a detachment of the 14th N. Y. heavy artillery under Maj. G. M. Randall. Gordon's corps was chosen to lead the assault, in which he was to be supported by portions of Hill's and Longstreet's commands. At this time Lee's army was in desperate straits for food. The capture of Fort Fisher in January had closed the port of Wilmington to the Confederacy, thus making it impossible to obtain supplies from abroad. It had become a common occurrence for squads of Confederate soldiers, impelled by the hope of securing better rations, to desert with their arms in their hands and come over to the Union lines. About 4 a. m. on March 25 several such squads, claiming to be deserters, left the enemy's works and when near enough made a dash and overpowered the Federal pickets. Immediately three strong columns emerged from the Confederate abatis, one moving straight on Fort Stedman, one on Battery No. 10, a short distance north of the fort, and the third against Battery No. 11, about the same distance on the south of it. The second column broke the main line between Batteries 9 and 10 and then turned toward the fort, taking it on the flank. The garrison was soon overpowered and the guns of the fort, as well as those of Battery 10, were turned on Willcox's troops. Batteries 11 and 12 were quickly captured by the column that had turned to the right, and for a little while it looked as though Gordon's attack was to be a complete success. When the assault was commenced it was so dark that friends and foes could not be distinguished and the artillery of the other batteries could not be used. As soon as it was light enough Gen. McLaughlin, whose brigade occupied the line near Battery 11 opened a mortar fire on the enemy there and soon afterward carried the battery at the point of the bayonet. He then entered Fort Stedman, not knowing it was in the hands of the enemy, and was taken prisoner. Gordon was under the mistaken impression that there were some forts in the rear of the main line and the column which captured Battery 10 was moving to capture these forts when it came in contact with Hartranft's division, which was coming up to Willcox's support, and was driven back to the battery and Fort Sted-

man. Battery 12 was retaken soon after No. 11, and by 7:30 Parke had driven the Confederates there into the fort, upon which was concentrated the fire of several of the Union batteries on the high ground in the rear. A heavy cross-fire of artillery and infantry was also brought to bear on the open space between the lines, rendering it almost impossible for the enemy to return to his own works or to receive reinforcements. Hartranft then moved against the enemy in the fort and recaptured the position with comparatively small loss, capturing 1,949 prisoners, most of whom had sought shelter in the bomb-proofs, and 9 stands of colors. Many of the Confederates were killed or wounded by the murderous cross-fire, while endeavoring to get back to their own lines. The Union loss was 494 in killed and wounded and 523 missing. The 2nd and 6th corps were then directed to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's works in front of Fort Fisher on the right of Fort Stedman, and to attack if it was found the force there had been sufficiently weakened to support Gordon. The intrenched picket line was carried and the Union troops advanced close to the main works, when it was found that Hill occupied them with a force too strong to be assaulted. The enemy tried to recapture the picket line at several points, but every attack was repulsed. In this affair the Union loss was about 900 in killed and wounded and 177 missing. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about the same and nearly 1,000 were captured.

Grant was now in shape to operate against the railroads on Lee's right. On April 1 the Confederate forces under Gen. Pickett were defeated in the battle of Five Forks, and on the morning of the 2nd the 6th corps broke through the Confederate lines near Hatcher's run, about 4 miles southwest of Petersburg. In an attempt to recover the captured line Gen. A. P. Hill, one of Lee's ablest lieutenants, was killed. The defeat of Pickett and the breaking of his line determined Lee to evacuate the Petersburg fortifications before it was too late, and early on Sunday morning, April 2, he sent the following despatch to Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Confederate secretary of war: "I see no prospect of doing more than holding our position here till tonight. I am not certain that I can do that. If I can I shall withdraw tonight north of the Appomattox, and, if possible, it will be better to withdraw the whole line tonight from the James river. The brigades on Hatcher's run are cut off from us; the enemy has broken through our lines and intercepted between us and them, and there is no bridge over which they can cross the Appomattox this side of Goode's or Beaver's, which are not very far from the Danville railroad. Our only chance, then, of concentrating our forces is to do so near the Danville railway, which I shall endeavor to do at once. I advise that all preparation be made for leaving Richmond tonight. I will advise you later, according to circumstances."

This despatch reached Richmond at 10:40 a. m. and was handed to President Davis while in attendance upon the service at St. Paul's church. He at once left the church and late in the day, in company with the officials of the Confederate States, took a train for Danville. That night the Confederate army withdrew from Richmond and Petersburg and commenced its last march, the line of which was up the Appomattox river toward Amelia Court House. During the winter the people of Richmond had been kept in ignorance of the real state of affairs and gave themselves up to pleasures, confidently expecting to hear any moment of a great Confederate victory. Lee's despatch, therefore, created consternation among them and there was a mad rush for the railroad stations in the desire to leave the doomed

city. But transportation was out of the question, as every available coach and car were loaded with the officials, attaches and effects of the government, and to make matters worse orders had been issued that none should be permitted to board the trains without a pass from the secretary of war, who could nowhere be found. Ewell's command was the last to leave the city, and scarcely had his rear-guard departed when a fire broke out near the center of the town and the mob took possession. Stores were broken open and plundered, private residences were robbed and new fires kindled, until the city was a perfect pandemonium.

At 3 a. m. on the 3d Parke and Wright discovered that the enemy had been withdrawn from the trenches in their front, and upon advancing ascertained that Petersburg was evacuated. Willcox was ordered to occupy the town with his division, while the remainder of the 9th, with all of the 6th and 2nd corps, pushed on after Lee. Weitzel, who commanded the Union forces on the north side of the James, was informed by Gen. Devens about 5 o'clock that the Federal pickets had possession of the enemy's line. Two staff officers, with 40 of the headquarters' cavalry, were sent forward to receive the surrender of the city, in case the Confederates had evacuated it, and soon afterward Weitzel followed with the divisions of Kautz and Devens. Entering the city by the Osborn pike, Weitzel rode direct to the city hall, where he received the formal surrender of the city at 8:15 a. m. For several days Lieut. J. L. de Peyster, a son of Maj.-Gen. J. W. de Peyster, had carried a United States flag upon the pommel of his saddle, ready to raise it over the Confederate capitol when the city should fall into the hands of the Union forces. The same flag had waved over Butler's headquarters at New Orleans. Scarcely had the surrender been made before de Peyster, in company with Capt. Langdon, chief of artillery on Weitzel's staff, raised this flag over the state house, bringing Virginia once more under the realm of the Stars and Stripes.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 27-March 28, 1865. Sheridan's Expedition. On the 27th Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan left Winchester for an expedition to the front of Petersburg, the object being the destruction of the Virginia Central railroad, the James river canal, and the capture of Lynchburg, after which Sheridan was to join Gen. Sherman's army in North Carolina or return to Winchester. His forces consisted of the 1st and 3d cavalry divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. C. Devin and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. G. A. Custer; one section of the 2nd and one of the 4th U. S. artillery, and a pontoon train, the total strength being about 10,000 men. Mount Crawford was reached on March 1, and here about 200 of Rosser's Confederate cavalry were discovered trying to burn the bridge over the middle fork of the Shenandoah. Two regiments of Capehart's brigade swam the river above the bridge, charged and routed Rosser, pursuing him nearly to Staunton, killing a few of his men and capturing 30 prisoners, with 20 wagons and ambulances, Capehart's loss being 5 men wounded. This caused Gen. Early to retreat from Staunton to Waynesboro, where he intrenched a position. At Staunton Sheridan detached a part of his command for the destruction of some stores at Swoope's station, and pushed on with the main column. Custer's division in advance, for Waynesboro. At Fishersville, 6 miles from Staunton, Custer's advance encountered the enemy's pickets and drove them rapidly to Waynesboro. Without waiting for the 1st division to come up, Custer sent the 2nd brigade against Early's position, to display the force in the works, and directed Lieut.-Col. Whitaker to take three regiments of Pen-

nington's brigade to the extreme right. The 1st Conn., 2nd Ohio and 3d N. J., all armed with Spencer carbines, were moved to the right and dismounted under cover of the woods. When they were in position to attack, Woodruff's section of horse artillery opened fire with such vigor that the Confederates were compelled to lie down behind their embankment. Wells and Capehart moved their brigades to the attack in front, at the charge, and at the same time the three regiments on the right caught the enemy on the flank, the whole movement being so sudden that Early's men were completely routed and fled in all directions, leaving 11 pieces of artillery, with their horses and caissons; 200 wagons loaded with subsistence, with their teams and harness; a large quantity of ammunition; all the camp equipage and officers' baggage; the headquarters' papers; 16 battle flags and 1,600 prisoners in the hands of the Federals.

On the 3d the expedition moved toward Charlottesville, which place was reached on the 4th, the bridges, depots, etc., between Staunton and Charlottesville having been destroyed during the march. At Charlottesville the command divided, the 1st division moving to Scottsville on the James river, and the 3d, with the wagon trains, along the Lynchburg railroad, destroying the bridges and culverts as far as Buffalo river. The two divisions came together near New Market, where the dam and locks on the canal were thoroughly destroyed. At Duguidsville, on the 8th, the Confederates fired on Devin's division from across the river, but the 5th U. S. cavalry was dismounted and covered the retirement of the rest of the division. All the locks on the canal between Goochland and Duguidsville were destroyed, as well as large stores of cotton, tobacco and subsistence. Columbia was reached on the 10th, where the expedition rested for a day, and on the 12th the march was resumed toward the Virginia Central railroad, which was struck at Tolersville on the 13th, and several miles of track torn up. The next day Custer directed his march toward Ground Squirrel bridge, while Devin moved along the railroad to the South Anna. Both bridges were destroyed after a slight skirmish with the guards, in which the 5th U. S. cavalry captured a number of prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery. The 1st division was here ordered to move toward Hanover Court House and the 3d to push south as far as Ashland, but upon learning that a considerable force of the enemy under Longstreet was moving to intercept the expedition, the two divisions were united, the whole command recrossed the South Anna and moved along the north bank of the Pamunkey to White House landing, which was reached on the 18th. Here the expedition rested until the 25th, when it again took up the march and two days later rejoined the Army of the Potomac. During the movement Sheridan's forces captured 1,603 prisoners, 2,154 horses and mules, 16 battle flags, 17 pieces of artillery and over 2,000 stands of small arms. The line of march was marked by wholesale destruction. Sixteen large mills and factories 26 warehouses and 8 railroad depots, together with their contents of valuable stores, were laid in ashes; 47 miles of railroad track, 30 miles of telegraph, 49 canal locks, 44 railroad and several wagon bridges, 10 watertanks, and about 40 canal and flatboats all loaded with provisions, etc., were completely destroyed.

Petersburg, W. Va., Oct. 29, 1862. Detachments of 23d Illinois and Ringgold Pennsylvania Cavalry and Battery L, 1st Illinois Artillery. The detachment, under Lieut.-Col. James Quirk, while in pursuit of a party of Confederate cavalry, which had run off 200 head of cattle in Hardy county, came up with it at daylight 5 miles from Petersburg. A few shells quickly dispersed the enemy and the cattle

were recovered. The Federals suffered no loss, but it was thought that the enemy had 3 men killed. Sixteen Confederates were taken prisoners.

Petersburg, W. Va., March 3, 1864. Detachment of Ringgold Pennsylvania Cavalry. Lieut. Benjamin W. Denny, with 27 men, was sent out on the Moorefield road from Petersburg on a scout. A short distance out he encountered a small force of the enemy, which he drove back until it was reinforced, and he in turn was obliged to fall back with a loss of 7 men missing. Two Confederates were wounded.

Petersburg, W. Va., June 19, 1864. Pendleton Home Guards. Capt. John Boggs, with 30 men of his company, was returning from New Creek with supplies, when he was attacked near Petersburg by about 60 of McNeil's men, under command of a Lieut. Dolen. The Confederates drove the guards to the woods, captured several horses and burned 1 wagon. Boggs rallied his men and recaptured the train. In the fight Dolen was killed, several of his men were wounded and the rest driven to the mountains. Boggs lost 6 killed and several wounded.

Petersburg, W. Va., Oct. 11, 1864. Pendleton Home Guards. Capt. John Boggs, with 198 men, met a detachment of the enemy under Harness, 2 miles south of Petersburg, and the fight which ensued lasted about 3 hours. The results were not reported.

Petersburg, W. Va., (Note). Besides the engagements above noted, mention is made in the official records of skirmishes in the vicinity of Petersburg on Sept. 7 and 12, 1861; Jan. 10 and 15, and Sept. 6, 1863, but no circumstantial reports of these affairs can be found.

Petersburg Gap, W. Va., Sept. 4, 1863. (See Moorefield, same date.)

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, Va., May 5-11, 1864. (See Kautz's Raid.)

Petit Jean, Ark., July 10, 1864. Detachment 3d Arkansas Cavalry. Capt. John W. Gill, with a company of this regiment, had a fight with Capt. Adams' company of Confederates on the Arkansas river near Petit Jean, in which 2 of the enemy were killed and several wounded. The Union force suffered no casualties.

Peyton's Mill, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. 2nd Iowa Cavalry. Col. Edward Hatch, of the 2nd Ia. cavalry, moved forward from Jacinto toward Peyton's mill. When within 2 miles of that place he began skirmishing with the enemy's pickets and drove them into the mill. A regiment of dismounted cavalry appearing was immediately engaged, but after 20 minutes' fighting was put to rout with a loss of 5 killed, 10 wounded, and 6 captured. Hatch reports no casualties in his command.

Phelps' Bayou, La., April 26, 1863. (See Clark's Bayou.)

Philadelphia, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1863. Gen. H. W. Halleck, reporting on the east Tennessee campaign, states that after Rosecrans had fallen back to Chattanooga, Burnside "had occupied Philadelphia and other points on the south side of the river with small garrisons. The enemy surprised some of these forces, and captured 6 guns, 50 wagons, and 600 or 700 prisoners. The remainder retreated to Loudon and succeeded in holding the crossing of the river." This is the only mention of the affair in the official war records.

Philadelphia, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1863. 45th Ohio Cavalry. Col. Frank Wolford, commanding an unattached cavalry brigade in the east Tennessee campaign, reports that about 100 Confederates

attacked the wagon train of the 45th Ohio 6 miles from Philadelphia on the Cotton Port road, but the guard repulsed them, killing 2.

Philadelphia, Tenn., Oct. 20-22, 1863. Col. Frank Wolford's Unattached Cavalry Brigade. At 10 a. m. on the 20th Wolford learned that between 1,200 and 1,500 Confederates had attacked the wagon train of his brigade 6 miles from Philadelphia, and immediately sent the 1st and 11th Ky. cavalry to its assistance. These two regiments got in the enemy's rear and were cut off. Another body of the enemy approached from Sweet Water and with the rest of his men, about 700, Wolford attacked and drove them back several times. Owing to the enemy's superior numbers Wolford was finally obliged to fall back, abandoning his 6 pieces of artillery. During the following two days the Confederates were again driven out of and beyond Philadelphia. The Federal loss, all of which occurred on the 20th, was 7 killed, 25 wounded and 447 captured.

Philadelphia, Tenn., March 1, 1865. Detachment 7th Tennessee Mounted Infantry. Capt. William A. Cochran, reporting from Athens under date of March 2, says: "I sent a scout out yesterday after the guerrillas that were near Philadelphia. They ran into the rear of them and killed 5 or 6, and captured 7 horses and large amounts of other property, such as clothing, boots and shoes. We took no prisoners."

Philippi, W. Va., June 3, 1861. U. S. Forces under Brig-Gen. T. A. Morris. Two columns, one under Col. B. F. Kelley and the other under Col. Ebenezer Dumont, moved on opposite sides of the river against Philippi and at daylight attacked simultaneously. The movement was a complete surprise, the enemy being routed without difficulty and with little resistance. A force was immediately sent in pursuit, during which 6 were killed and a number wounded. The only casualty on the Federal side was the wounding of Col. Kelley.

Philippi, W. Va., March 20, 1862.

Phillips' Creek, Miss., May 21, 1862. 2nd Division, Right Wing, Army of the Tennessee. This action was an incident of the siege of Corinth. As the lines were being extended along the ridge between Phillips' and Bridge creeks, the pickets of Davies' division encountered a brigade of Confederate infantry posted on the Corinth side of the former. Davies ordered up a field battery and threw a few shells into the enemy's ranks, when they fell back and the whole Union line was moved up to the creek, where it intrenched.

Phillips' Cross Roads, N. C., March 4, 1865. Kilpatrick's Cavalry. On the evening of the 3d the cavalry went into camp near Phillips' cross-roads, about 10 miles south of Wadesboro, the 1st brigade being in the rear. As Hampton and Wheeler were both known to be in the vicinity, and an attack by their combined forces was expected, the 2nd Ky. was sent about three-fourths of a mile and the 9th Pa. a mile and a half to the rear, with orders to station themselves behind barricades facing to the rear to guard against a surprise. About 7 a. m. on the 4th the pickets of the 9th Pa. were attacked several times, but each time the enemy was repulsed. Believing the attacking party to be a small one, Lieut.-Col. Kimmel, commanding the regiment, sent a detail of 100 men under Lieut. Bassler to gain the enemy's rear. Bassler gained a hill in the rear of the Confederates, but found the attacking force to be Dibrell's entire brigade and reported the fact to Kimmel, who was immediately afterward ordered to rejoin the brigade. About 11 a. m. the enemy changed his tactics and began massing his forces on the right of the 1st brigade and the left of the 2nd. The pickets of the 2nd brigade were attacked and forced back with slight loss, and the

10th Ohio, dismounted and behind a barricade, was flanked from its position and fell back to the line of battle which Col. Atkins, commanding the brigade, had formed with the rest of his command. The 1st brigade then passed through the lines of the 2nd and Atkins held his position at the cross-roads until all the divisions had passed, withdrawing about 5 p. m. and skirmishing with the enemy as he rejoined the main body. During the evening there was considerable firing along the Federal front, but very few casualties were reported.

Phillips' Ferry, Ga., July 8, 1864. (See Chattahoochee River.)

Phillips' Fork, Ky., May 10, 1863. 44th Ohio Infantry. Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, reporting to Brig.-Gen. O. B. Willcox, states that 100 men of the 44th, under Capt. Alpheus H. Moore, pursued 300 Confederates up the Red Bird river and attacked them at Phillips' fork. The enemy fled at the first fire and the Federals followed, capturing some arms, equipments, etc. Several Confederates were wounded.

Philomont, Va., Nov. 1, 1862. Pleasonton's Cavalry. The cavalry division reached Philomont about noon and drove out some of Stuart's Confederate cavalry. A squadron was then sent out to reconnoiter the road to Union, but was attacked by a superior force of the enemy and forced back. Col. David McM. Gregg, with the 3d Ind. and 8th Pa., was sent to the support of the squadron engaged. Gregg dismounted part of his men, threw them forward as skirmishers and drove the enemy from a piece of woods. While this was taking place, Pennington's battery opened a vigorous fire on the Confederates, forcing them to change the position of their artillery, which then began throwing grape and canister into the woods where Gregg's skirmishers were. In the meantime their cavalry fell back to a position behind the artillery and Gregg retired, having lost 2 killed and 13 wounded. The enemy's loss was somewhat heavier.

Philomont, Va., Nov. 9, 1862. Maj. E. V. White, commanding a battalion of Virginia (Confederate) cavalry, reported on the 14th that 4 of his men "drove out of the town of Philomont 50 Yankee cavalry, wounding 1 Yankee, capturing 2 negroes and 3 wagons from the rear of a long train, which they brought safely to camp." Federal reports make no mention of the affair.

Pichaco Pass, Ariz., April 15, 1862. 1st California Cavalry.

Pickett's Mill, Ga., May 27, 1864. (See Dallas.)

Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864. Department of West Virginia. Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, commanding the army in the Lynchburg campaign, after crossing the Shenandoah river at Port Republic, bivouacked his command a mile south of that town and at an early hour on the 5th advanced on the Staunton road. About 6 a. m. the Confederate skirmishers were encountered and after a sharp skirmish driven back. At the village of Piedmont, not far from Mt. Crawford, the enemy was found drawn up in an advantageous position and at 9 a. m. the battle was commenced by artillery firing. An hour later the 1st infantry brigade, under Col. Augustus Moor, moved forward on the right and drove the Confederates from their advanced position. Col. Joseph Thoburn occupied the left with the 2nd brigade on elevated ground. By 11:30 a. m. the Federal artillery silenced the enemy's guns. An hour after noon the 1st brigade attacked the enemy's line in front, and after a hard fight was compelled to fall back without carrying it. At 2 p. m. the Confederates made a determined attack on Moor's front, but with the aid of a cross fire from the artillery he was able to hold the position. Thoburn meantime moved his brigade across the open space between his own and Moor's brigades, and when the Confederates made their attack he

fell upon their exposed flank. They at once gave way, and Moor, quick to follow up the advantage, charged over the breastworks in his front and added to the enemy's confusion. Col. John E. Wynkoop's cavalry brigade next assaulted the Confederate right and the rout was complete. This affair cost the Federal forces little less than 500 men in killed, wounded and missing. Hunter captured 1,000 men, and estimated the Confederate loss in killed and wounded at 600.

Piedmont, W. Va., Nov. 28, 1864. Company A, 6th West Virginia Infantry. A force of some 300 Confederates, under the command of Maj. McDonald, approached the town about 2 p. m. on the New Creek road. Capt. Fisher, commanding the company of Union soldiers, commenced skirmishing with the enemy some distance from the town, but as he had but 35 men he decided to fall back across the river and take a position on a hill which would give him a good command of the town and its approaches. Here he repulsed two attempts to cross the river, keeping up the fight for 3 hours, when the Confederates retreated in the direction of Elk Garden, leaving 1 man dead on the field and 1 mortally wounded. Ten or 15 wounded were carried away. Fisher's company met with no casualties whatever.

Piedmont Station, Va., May 16, 1863. Detachment of Virginia and Pennsylvania Cavalry. Capt. Summer's company of Maryland cavalry was surprised at Charlestown about 1 a. m. and the greater part of the command taken prisoners, together with some 75 horses. Capt. Utt, with about 120 men, started in pursuit and came up with the Confederates near Piedmont Station in Fauquier county, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which all the Union prisoners and horses were recaptured, as well as 40 of the Confederates, with their horses and equipments. Capt. Utt and a sergeant were killed. The enemy lost 2 men killed and a number wounded.

Pierson's Farm, Va., June 16-17, 1864. Detachment, 36th U. S. Colored Infantry; 2nd and 5th U. S. Cavalry. While on an expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to Pope's creek, Va., the detachment, Col. Alonzo G. Draper commanding, encountered the enemy at Pierson's farm on the afternoon of the 16th. Draper ordered a charge and started himself to lead it, but when within a few hundred yards of the enemy's lines he discovered that he was accompanied by only his staff and part of his escort, the main body having failed to obey the order to charge. Under the circumstances he hastily withdrew, but the next morning he again advanced with 200 infantry and 36 cavalry and found the Confederates, estimated at 600 strong, busily engaged in constructing a barricade across the road. Concealing the cavalry and 50 of the infantry at the bend of the road, Draper advanced with the remainder of the infantry and opened fire at 500 yards range, directing his men to fire at the bottom of the barricade. After a few volleys the enemy hastily withdrew, taking several killed and wounded with him. No Federal casualties were reported.

Pigeon Mountain, Ga., Sept. 14-18, 1863. (See Catlett's Gap.)

Pigeon's Ranch, N. M., March 28, 1862. (See Glorieta, same date.)

Piggot's Mill, W. Va., Aug. 25, 1861. Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Wise (Confederate) reported that his command was ambushed near Piggot's mill while going to the assistance of another detachment. Wise's loss was 1 man killed and 5 wounded, but he does not state the loss of the Federals. His report is the only mention of the affair in the official records of the war.

Pig Point, Va., June 5, 1861. Steamer Harriet Lane. This vessel came within a mile and a half of the Confederate battery on Pig Point and opened fire. After firing, using some 33 shots from her

11- and 32-pounder guns, she withdrew out of range, having had 6 men wounded by the return fire of the battery. The only report of the affair is a Confederate report, which states that no one in the garrison was killed, although one of the big guns was disabled.

Pike Creek, Mo., Oct. 25, 1862. Detachment of 12th Missouri Cavalry. Maj. Bazel F. Lazear, reporting to Brig.-Gen. J. W. Davidson from east of Thomasville, says: "Yesterday, at 12 m., we drove Boone out of his camp on a high hill on the divide between the waters of Pike creek and Eleven Points river. We chased him over the hills all the evening, killing 8, taking 18 prisoners, 25 stand of arms, and 12 horses. They are completely broken up."

Piketon, Ky., Nov. 9, 1861. 33d and part of 2nd and 59th Ohio Infantry and 142 Mounted Men. This detachment, under Col. Joshua W. Sill, advanced on Piketon from Prestonburg. The mounted men encountered a Confederate reconnoitering party on the farther side of the west fork of the Big Sandy river and drove it back. After deploying skirmishers it was found that the town was deserted, except for a few mounted men who were driven out by a few shots from the artillery. The cavalry then occupied the place. On the way to Piketon several minor skirmishes occurred with scouting parties of the enemy. The casualties of the affair were 1 killed and 3 wounded on the Confederate side and 1 killed on the Federal side.

Piketon, Ky., April 15, 1863. Detachment of 39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Col. John Dils with 200 men of the 39th attacked the Confederates at Piketon at daylight. After sharp skirmishing for over an hour the enemy was obliged to surrender the town, the 87 members of the garrison becoming prisoners. All the stores in the place fell into the hands of the attacking party. No casualties were reported.

Pikeville, Ark., June 26, 1864. (See Clarendon, same date.)

Pikeville, N. C., April 11, 1865. Portion of Hospital Train of Army of the Tennessee. Asst. Surg. S. C. Rogers, with 23 convalescents and hospital attendants, proceeded from Goldsboro the day after the army moved. When near Pikeville the train was attacked by Confederates, thought to have been bushwhackers, and the escort was compelled to take to the woods. Rogers and another man were the only Union men who escaped.

Pillowville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863. Detachment of 4th Missouri Cavalry. Capt. Theodore W. Hencke, with 100 men, surprised a conscripting party of the enemy, 34 strong, at 10 a. m. The Confederates fled at the first fire, Hencke and his men pursuing for 3 miles, during which time they killed 5 and captured 3. There were no casualties on the Federal side.

Pilot Knob, Mo., Sept. 26-27, 1864. (See Fort Davidson.)

Pilot Knob, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1862. (See Louisville & Nashville R. R.)

Pinckney Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1862. Detachment of 3d New Hampshire Infantry. A party of 100 Confederates surprised the camp of a company of the 3d N. H. infantry just before daylight. The result was the complete rout of the Federals, with a loss of 4 killed, 2 wounded and 36 captured or missing. The enemy had 8 wounded.

Pine Barren Bridge, Fla., Nov. 17, 1864. Detachments of 2nd Maine and 1st Florida Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Andrew B. Spurling, with 450 men, while on an expedition from Barrancas to Pine Barren bridge, captured the Confederate picket at the bridge, then charged across, surprised and captured the entire guard, 38 in number, with 47 horses, 3 miles and 75 stands of arms, without firing a shot.

Pine Barren Creek, Ala., Dec 17-19, 1864. (See Pollard, Dec. 13-19, 1864.)

Pineberry Battery, S. C., April 29, 1862. Crew of Gunboat Hale. Capt. Alexander C. Rhind attacked the Confederate battery at Pineberry and after a spirited engagement succeeded in landing and destroying the 2 guns. While returning with the gunboat he was twice attacked, near Willstown and White Point, but got his command off without a casualty. The Confederate report makes no mention of any loss.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 25, 1863. 5th Kansas and 1st Indiana Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. John S. Marmaduke, with some 2,500 Confederates, approached Pine Bluff on the morning of the 25th and after a demand to surrender had been refused drove in the Federal pickets. About 9 o'clock he approached the works, hastily formed by throwing up barricades of cotton-bales, but the Federal artillery was planted so as to command every street leading into the square, where Col. Powell Clayton, commanding the post, had disposed his men to the best advantage. From 9 a. m. until 2 p. m. the fighting continued, the enemy meantime setting fire to some buildings in the vicinity, hoping to drive the Federals out, but the fire was quickly extinguished by a bucket brigade formed of the negroes in the town. Later in the day Marmaduke retired, having lost 40 killed and wounded. Clayton's casualties amounted to 16 killed, 39 wounded and 1 missing among the troops, and 5 negroes killed and 12 wounded.

Pine Bluff, Ark., June 17, 1864. (See Monticello Road, same date.)

Pine Bluff, Ark., June 21, 1864. 27th Wisconsin.

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 2, 1864. 64th U. S. Colored Troops.

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 22, 1864. 9th Kansas Cavalry. Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, in his report of operations for the month of July, states that on the 12th "Maj. L. K. Thacher, 9th Kan. cavalry, while on a scout 15 miles northwest of Pine Bluff, surprised the camp of Capt. Lightfoot, of Cabell's command, wounding 1 man, capturing 2 horses, 3 guns, and a large amount of provisions and medical stores, which he destroyed."

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 30, 1864. Detachment of 13th Illinois Cavalry. A detail of 40 men, under Lieut. James E. Teale, left Pine Bluff on the 29th to repair a break in the telegraph line between that place and Little Rock. The next day when about 10 miles from Pine Bluff, the advance, across a bayou from the main force, was fired upon from the woods. Teale immediately ordered his men to mount and follow him across the bridge. A heavy fire was poured into the column as it approached the bridge and when Teale reached the other side he discovered that only 2 men had crossed with him, the remainder having broken and fled. In attempting to recross, Teale found he was cut off and made for the woods, finally reaching Pine Bluff. A detachment was immediately sent to the scene of the action, where 2 Union men were found dead, and 3 wounded. Of those not killed or wounded all but 5 succeeded in reaching Pine Bluff.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 11, 1864. Detachment of the 1st Indiana Cavalry. This action was a part of the operations of an expedition sent out from Pine Bluff by Gen. Powell Clayton. (See Brewer's Lane and Monticello.)

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 9, 1865. Detachment of 7th Missouri Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, a detachment under Lieut. Sanders came upon a band of guerrillas and immediately attacked. The enemy was forced back some distance to his reserves, which were in turn driven until reinforced, when the Union advance was for a time effectually checked. Subsequently, however, the Confederates were routed and driven for more than a

mile, losing 4 dead and 4 wounded. Sanders had 1 man slightly wounded.

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 4, 1865. Detachment of 13th Illinois Cavalry. The detachment, under Capt. John H. Norris, was sent out to repair the telegraph line near Pine Bluff. Norris learned the whereabouts of a band of guerrillas and when within a short distance of the place he and 14 men dismounted, moved stealthily toward the camp and fired a volley into it. It was Norris' plan to draw the enemy's fire and then retreat to the main body, but the Confederates became so confused at the fire that he and his men charged and drove them out of the camp. None of the Union men were killed, while the guerrillas lost 5 killed and a number wounded.

Pine Bluff, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1864. Detachment of 83d Illinois Mounted Infantry. Capt. William W. Turnbull with 11 men pursued 6 Confederates, said to be guerrillas, and captured from them a horse and a gun, when he was attacked by 110 men under the Confederate Gen. Woodward. The enemy fired a volley at 20 yards and then charged, overpowering the Federals and killing Turnbull and 7 of his men. Of the others 2 were captured and 2 escaped through the timber.

Pine Island, S. C., May 10, 1864. Lieut.-Col. J. Welsman Brown, commanding the Confederates at Secessionville, reported that 16 Federals landed on Pine island and immediately went to work cutting an opening in the timber. The Confederate batteries opened upon them, and the Federal artillery on Folly, Morris and Long islands replied. The firing was kept up until well along in the night. This report, which is the only official mention of the the affair, says nothing of any casualties.

Pine Mountain, Ga., June 9-14, 1864. Army of the Cumberland. Pine mountain, sometimes called Pine hill and Pine knob, is about 3 miles northwest of Kennesaw mountain. It was near the center of the Confederate line after Gen. Johnston fell back from his position at Dallas and New Hope Church, and was occupied by Bate's division of Hardee's corps. On the 9th Gen. Thomas began closing up his lines on the mountain and for the next three days there was almost constant skirmishing. On the morning of the 14th Thomas pushed Palmer's corps and the left of Howard's into the re-entrant angle between Pine mountain and the Confederate works farther east. Hardee, fearing that Bate was about to be cut off, asked Gens. Johnston and Polk to go with him to reconnoiter the position. The Federal batteries had been ordered to open fire on any parties that might be seen on the heights overlooking the Union camps, and when the three Confederate generals were discovered on the summit of Pine mountain the 5th Ind. battery began shelling them. The second shot from one of the rifled guns killed Gen. Polk, and Johnston, finding the position too exposed, ordered Bate to withdraw, the movement being executed the following night under cover of darkness.

Pine Mountain, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1862. Detachment of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry. Gen. G. W. Morgan, commanding the Union forces at Cumberland gap, sent Capt. Martin to make a reconnaissance toward Big creek and Rogers' gap. Martin left camp on the night of the 16th and the next day encountered Kirby Smith's advance near Pine mountain. In the skirmish which ensued Martin was routed and returned to camp with 60 of his men missing. The force opposed to him was Ashby's cavalry, and was estimated at 600 strong. The Confederate loss was not learned.

Pine Mountain, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1862. Detachment of the 25th Brigade, Army of the Ohio. Col. J. A. Cooper, with 400 men belonging

to the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th East Tennessee volunteers, left camp at Cumberland gap on the morning of the 6th for a reconnaissance in the direction of Pine mountain. Early on the morning of the 8th he learned that some Confederate cavalry were moving by way of Big Creek gap toward Kentucky. Lieut. Smith with 25 men was sent to Stinking creek; Lieut. Dunn with 25 to the base of Pine mountain; Lieut. Crudginton to a position near Archer's place on the north side of the mountain, while Cooper with the remainder of the detachment moved along the top of the mountain to where the Big Creek gap road crossed it. Smith became engaged with the Confederates about 10:30 a. m. and succeeded in forcing them back toward the mountain until he was joined by Dunn, when they were driven rapidly back upon the main body under Cooper. Here they were met by a destructive fire and fled in confusion down the mountain, only to be captured by Crudginton and his men near Camp Pine Knot. In this action not a single Union man was hurt. The enemy lost 7 killed, 13 wounded and 95 captured, together with 83 horses, 37 stands of arms, a number of saddles and equipments and a Confederate mail containing important letters. Cooper was congratulated by Gen. Shields, commanding the brigade, for the masterly manner in which he handled his men and the success of the expedition.

Pineville, Mo., June 23, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. W. Scott Ketchum, acting inspector general of the department of the Mississippi, reporting from St. Louis on June 24, says: "Maj. Miller, 2nd Wis. cavalry, routed rebels under Maj. Russell at Pineville yesterday morning at 6:30, taking several prisoners, horses, mules, and other property."

Pineville, Mo., Aug. 9, 1863. (See Garden Hollow, same date.)

Pineville, Mo., Aug. 13, 1863. 6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry and 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Col. Edwin C. Catherwood, reporting his operations in the pursuit of the Confederate leader Coffee, states that on the 13th he met the enemy at Pineville in McDonald county, and completely routed him, with a loss in killed and wounded of between 60 and 70 men.

Piney Branch Church, Va., May 15, 1864. (See Spottsylvania.)

Piney Factory, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1863. (See Centerville.)

Piney River, Mo., Feb. 18, 1864. 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Lieut. W. T. Chitwood with a detail from the 8th Mo. militia was ordered to pursue a band of guerrillas which had robbed a stage. On his way to the guerrilla camp he overtook and killed 2 of the party, and upon arriving at the camp, containing 10 men, he attacked, killing 2 and wounding 1.

Piney River, Va., June 12, 1864. (See Amherst Court House.)

Pin Hook, La., May 10, 1863. (See Caledonia, same date.)

Pink Hill, Mo., March 31, 1862. Detachment of 1st Missouri Cavalry. Capt. Albert P. Peabody with 30 men, while in pursuit of some guerrillas under Quantrill, scouted the country in the vicinity of Pink hill. While passing a double log house his command was fired upon. He immediately dismounted his men, deployed them and after firing at the house for an hour or more a charge was made which drove the enemy from cover. Six of the guerrillas were then killed, while but 3 of Peabody's men were wounded.

Pink Hill, Mo., June 11, 1862. 7th Missouri Cavalry Militia. A mail escort of 24 men under Capt. J. F. Cochran was attacked near Pink hill by a band of Quantrill's men and 2 of the men were killed by the first volley. The remainder then charged the brush, driving the enemy from cover and either killing or wounding several. Besides the 2 Federals killed 3 were wounded later in the action.

Pinos Altos, Ariz., Feb. 25, 1864. Detachment of 5th California

Infantry. Learning that a band of Indians was about to return to Pinos Altos, Capt. James H. Whitlock with a detail of men started for that place and about dusk of the 25th entered the town. The troops killed 13 of the 19 Indians present, without suffering any casualties themselves.

Pinos Altos Mines, N. Mex., Jan. 29, 1863. Detachment of 5th California Infantry. Indians attacked two companies of the regiment while hunting in the vicinity of the Pinos Altos mines. One soldier was killed and 1 wounded, while the Indians were driven off with a loss of 20 killed and 15 wounded.

Pisgah, Mo., Sept. 10, 1864. Detachment of 4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. George W. Kelly, reporting from Boonville, under date of Sept. 11, says: "Lieut. Kerr, with detachment 4th Mo. state militia, had a skirmish with 60 guerrillas, under Capt. Taylor, some 5 miles northeast of Pisgah yesterday evening, killing 4 and wounding several; our horses being fatigued was all that saved the entire band from being broken."

Pitman's Cross-Roads, Ky., Oct. 19, 1862. 19th Brigade, Army of the Ohio. During the pursuit of the Confederates from Perryville to London, the 19th brigade, under Col. William B. Hazen, after removing fallen trees from the road for some distance reached a point within half a mile of the cross-roads before dark. A sharp skirmish was there engaged in, but no casualties were reported.

Pitman's Ferry, Ark., Oct. 27, 1862. Detached Troops. At 6 a. m. on the 25th Col. William Dewey, of the 23d Ia. infantry, with part of his own regiment, portions of the 24th and 25th Mo. infantry, 1st Mo. state militia infantry and Stange's battery, left Camp Patterson under instructions to march to Pitman's ferry on the Current river. A few miles out he was joined by part of the 12th Mo. cavalry and about 8:30 a. m. on the 27th, when within a mile of the ferry, learned that the enemy was forming line of battle on the other side of the river. The artillery was sent forward at the gallop, the infantry followed on the double-quick and went into line of battle on each side of the road about 100 yards from the ferry. A few shots from the battery served to start the enemy in retreat, followed by Lieut. Millar's company of the 25th Mo., supported by Capt. Houston with Co. A of the 23d Ia. These two companies returned about noon with the information that the Confederates had outrun them and could not be overtaken. No casualties were reported.

Pitman's Ferry, Ark., Nov. 25, 1862.

Pitt River, Cal., Aug. 5, 1861. 1st U. S. Dragoons. As an incident of a scout from Fort Crook, Cal., a detail under Lieut. John Feilner came upon a party of Indians driving stolen cattle in the Upper Pitt river valley, Feilner at once attacked, 1 Indian was killed and 3 wounded, while the soldiers had but 1 man, Feilner, wounded.

Pittsburg, Tenn., March 1, 1862. U. S. Gunboats Lexington and Tyler and Illinois Sharpshooters. Under cover of the fire from the gunboats some sailors and two companies of the sharpshooters landed near Pittsburg and destroyed a house where a Confederate battery was stationed. The enemy received reinforcements and compelled the Federals to return to the gunboats with a loss of 2 killed, 6 wounded and 3 missing. No Confederate casualties were reported.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., March 16, 1862. 5th Ohio Cavalry. A cavalry detachment sent out on a reconnaissance from Pittsburg landing by Gen. W. T. Sherman, returned about 1 a. m. of the 17th and reported the Memphis road occupied by the enemy. A skirmish had resulted in driving back the enemy about a mile, taking 2 of them prisoners. Four of the cavalymen were wounded.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862. (See Shiloh.)

Plains Store, La., May 21, 1863. Portion of the 1st Division, 19th Army Corps. At the start of the campaign against Port Hudson Maj.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur's division proceeded from camp on Merritt's plantation on the 20th. The next day his advance encountered the enemy some three-quarters of a mile from Plains store, and drove him back to that place, where the Confederates were found in force and a severe engagement opened. It was not until after dark that the enemy was driven from the field with a loss in killed wounded and missing of 89. The Union casualties were 15 killed, 71 wounded and 14 captured or missing.

Plains Store, La., April 7, 1864. (See Port Hudson, same date.)

Plaquemine, La., June 18, 1863. Detachments of 28th Maine, 131st New York infantry and crews of steamers Lasykes and Anglo-American. About 6:30 a. m. the guard at Plaquemine was attacked by some 300 Confederates. Lieut. Witham and 22 men of the 28th Me. were captured, but Capt. Albert Stearns and 13 of his men succeeded in making their escape. After gaining possession of the town the enemy immediately proceeded to Bayou Plaquemine, firing upon the crew of the steamer Lasykes, killing 1 man and then burning the vessel, as well as the steamer Anglo-American. The Confederates had 1 man killed and 2 wounded in this affair.

Plaquemine, La., Aug. 6, 1864. Troops of District of Baton Rouge. About 100 Confederate mounted infantry drove in the Federal pickets at Plaquemine and part of them succeeded in penetrating to the streets of the town, when the Union pickets were reinforced and drove the Confederates out. Three Federals were killed or wounded, and 4 were captured. The Confederate loss was supposed to have been about the same.

Platte County, Mo., July 3, 1864. Detachment of 9th Missouri Militia Cavalry. A report from Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk under date of July 4, 1864, from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "Lieut.-Col. Daniel M. Draper, with a detachment of the 9th cavalry Missouri state militia, attacked a band of guerrillas in Platte county yesterday, killing 6 and wounding 3 of the villains. We captured 15 horses and many revolvers. Two of our men were wounded."

Platte Valley, Steamer, Nov. 18, 1861. (See Price's Landing, Mo.)

Plattsburg, Mo., Oct. 27, 1861. Organization not recorded. Confederate loss, 8 killed and 12 captured.

Plattsburg, Mo., July 21, 1864. Detachment of the 89th Enrolled Missouri Militia. About 9 a. m. Capt. Turney with 26 men went out from Plattsburg to reconnoiter. An hour later the Confederates appeared in force before the town and under a flag of truce demanded a surrender. Before a reply could be made Turney was cut off while on his way back, and Capt. Benjamin F. Poe, commanding the garrison, ordered a retreat, but before the post could be evacuated Turney cut his way through the enemy's lines and the combined force repulsed the attack. The Confederate loss was not reported. The garrison lost 1 man, Turney, killed and 1 wounded.

Pleasant Grove, La., April 8, 1864. (See Sabine Cross-Roads.)

Pleasant Grove, Utah Ter., April 12, 1863. Detachment of 3d California Infantry. Five men under Lieut. Francis Honeyman, the advance of an expedition against hostile Indians, reached Pleasant Grove on the 12th and about 6 p. m. a band of 100 Indians attacked, forcing Honeyman and his men to take refuge in an adobe house, which the Indians besieged, hoping to capture some horses. They finally retired without doing any damage further than taking with them all the stores, horses, etc., in the town.

Pleasant Hill, Ga., April 18, 1865. 4th Michigan Cavalry. During Wilson's raid this regiment under Lieut.-Col. B. D. Pritchard came upon a refugee train and several Confederate soldiers at Pleasant Hill. The enemy showed fight but after a sharp skirmish was defeated with a loss of 2 killed, 1 mortally wounded and 3 captured.

Pleasant Hill, La., April 7, 1864. (See Bayou de Paul.)

Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864. Banks' Red River Expedition. During the night of the 8th and 9th of April, Banks' command after its decisive repulse at Sabine cross-roads on the 8th, retired to Pleasant Hill, 15 miles distant. As it was almost a certainty that the Confederates would follow up their advantage of the day before, the Federal troops were drawn up in line of battle to await the attack. The 1st brigade of the 19th corps formed the right, resting on a ravine, the 2nd brigade was in the center and the 3d brigade on the left. The Confederates moved toward the Federal right. Only light skirmishing occurred during the afternoon but at 5 o'clock the attack was increased, the Federal skirmishers being driven in. The left flank received the heaviest onset, the enemy advancing in two oblique lines extending well over to the right of the 3d brigade. This part of the line gave way and fell back on the reserves, thus exposing the front, right and rear of the 1st and 2nd brigades. The Confederates pressed their advantage until they approached the reserves, when a countercharge, led by Gen. Mower in person, checked the enemy. All of the reserves were then ordered up and the Confederates were driven from the field. The Federal casualties in this day's engagement were 93 killed, 655 wounded and 293 captured or missing; the Confederate losses as a whole are not known, but in Parsons' division of Missouri infantry alone were 33 killed and 288 wounded.

Pleasant Hill, Mo., July 11, 1862. Detachment, 1st Missouri Cavalry. Capt. Kehoe, acting without orders, took 61 men and went in pursuit of some of Quantrill's guerrillas. About 10 a. m. he came up with them at Sears' farm, 3 miles west of Pleasant Hill. The enemy fired and the 6 men acting as Kehoe's advance guard were all killed in the first volley. In the skirmish that followed 9 others were wounded and the remainder of the detachment was compelled to retire. The enemy's loss was not learned. (See Big Creek Bluffs, same date.)

Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 15, 1863. (See Big Creek, Mo., same date.)

Pleasant Hill, Mo., Sept. 5, 1863. Detachments of 5th and 9th Kansas Cavalry. This force, under Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Clark, encountered a gang of guerrillas while on a scout from Coldwater grove and killed 6 of them. Subsequently another party of bushwhackers was surprised on Big creek by a portion of the same detachment and routed, 4 being killed and as many wounded. Clark also captured 8 horses with saddles and bridles.

Pleasant Hill, Mo., Aug. 26, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Colorado Cavalry. Col. James H. Ford, reporting from Kansas City, under date of Aug. 27, says: "Fourteen foot-scouts, under Corporal Shaw, had a fight with not less than 60 bushwhackers yesterday morning, 8 miles east of Pleasant Hill, killing 2 and also wounding 2, and disabling some horses. No one hurt on our side."

Pleasant Hill Landing, La., April 12-13, 1864. (See Blair's Landing, same date.)

Pleasureville, Ky., June 9, 1864. Kentucky State Guards. During Morgan's Kentucky raid a train containing the state property was started from Frankfort under guard of citizens, militia, and clerks. When it arrived near Pleasureville the road was discovered to be on fire and the engine was immediately reversed. Confederates in the

bushes at once opened a fire on the train, but notwithstanding that every 200 or 300 yards it had to be stopped to remove obstructions from the track, it reached Frankfort without a man of the guard being killed or wounded.

Plum Butte, Kan., June 12, 1865. A report from Bvt. Brig.-Gen. James H. Ford, commanding the district of upper Arkansas, states that on the same day that the Indians attacked a train at Cow creek station, they also attacked one at Plum Butte, but were driven off without loss. This is the only official mention of the affair.

Plum Creek, Neb., Dec. 8, 1864. Troops of Eastern Sub-district of Nebraska. The itinerary of the sub-district states that on the 8th a small body of Cheyennes attacked a train and its escort of 18 men at Plum creek but were repulsed. In their attack the Indians lost 3 killed, and killed 1 of the escort.

Plum Point, Tenn., May 10, 1862. U. S. Gunboats. Brig.-Gen. W. K. Strong, reported from Cairo, Ill., on the 11th, as follows: "The rebel gunboats and rams made an attack on our flotilla yesterday morning. Two of their gunboats were blown up and one sunk. The remainder returned with all possible haste to the protection of Fort Pillow." The attack was made at Plum Point, 4 miles above Fort Pillow, and according to Confederate reports none of their vessels was seriously injured, though they admit a loss of 3 killed and 10 or 12 wounded.

Plymouth, N. C., Sept. 2, 1862. Company F, 9th New York, and 1st North Carolina Infantry.

Plymouth, N. C., Dec. 10, 1862. 3d Massachusetts and 1st North Carolina Infantry. At 4:30 a. m. the Federal pickets of the post of Plymouth were driven in by a considerable force of the enemy. The garrison took refuge in the custom-house and after the Confederates had succeeded in burning a large part of the town they were driven away. The Union gunboat Southfield was disabled by the enemy's first fire, and was unable to render the garrison any assistance. The roll-call of the next morning showed 30 Federals missing, 1 of whom was undoubtedly killed. The Confederates had 7 men wounded.

Plymouth, N. C., April 17-20, 1864. U. S. Forces commanded by Brig.-Gen. Henry W. Wessells. Plymouth is situated on the right bank of the Roanoke river, about 8 miles from Albemarle sound. In April, 1864, it was held by Gen. Wessells with a force composed of the 16th Conn., 85th N. Y., 101st and 103d Pa., and two companies of North Carolina volunteer infantry; two companies of the 12th N. Y. cavalry; two companies of the 2nd Mass. heavy artillery, and the 24th N. Y. independent battery of 6 guns. The line of defenses extended from 2 miles above the town to half a mile below, the three principal redoubts being known as Forts Gray, Wessells and Williams. Along the river in front of the line were the gunboats Miami, Southfield and Ceres and the picket-boats Bombshell and Whitehead, all under command of Capt. Charles W. Flusser of the U. S. navy. The total strength of the garrison was about 3,000 men. About 4 p. m. on the 17th the enemy—Hoke's, Ransom's and Kemper's brigades—advanced on the Washington road and drove in the pickets, the skirmishing continuing until dark. At daylight on the 18th the Confederates opened a heavy artillery fire on Fort Gray, at the upper end of the line of intrenchments, but the garrison there held out and effectively replied to the enemy's cannonade. During the day the Bombshell, while communicating with Fort Gray, received several shots below her water line, but managed to reach the town, when she sank at the wharf. The Ceres, which was above Fort

Gray when the attack commenced, passed down under a heavy fire and joined the squadron in front of the town, losing 9 men in killed and wounded on the trip. Early on the morning of the 19th the Confederate ram Albemarle came down the river and engaged the Southfield and Miami, sinking the former and disabling the latter, and causing the other vessels to drop down the river to the sound for safety. The Confederate land forces then surrounded the town and with the assistance of the Albemarle succeeded in capturing Fort Wessells, but at all other points they were repulsed with heavy loss. At daylight on the 20th the attack was again renewed, Fort Gray was captured after a desperate fight, in which the enemy lost heavily, and Wessells withdrew all his men to Fort Williams, which was an enclosed work near the center of the line. This gave the enemy possession of the town and in a short time an artillery fire was opened upon the fort from four different directions. An infantry assault on the redoubt was repulsed, but the steady cannonade from the ram and the land batteries soon began to tell and at 10 a. m. Wessells displayed a flag of truce, asking for a conference with the Confederate commander. The surrender gave the Confederates possession of the government stores at Plymouth and all the Union troops became prisoners of war. The total loss in killed, wounded and captured was 2,834 men. On the 13th Wessells had asked for reinforcements, but Gen. Butler declined to send additional troops. Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, commanding the District of North Carolina, directed Gen. Palmer to send all his available infantry to Wessells' assistance, and these troops had reached the mouth of the Roanoke, when news of the surrender was received. Had Wessells received reinforcements when he asked for them there is no doubt that the Confederates would have met with an ignominious defeat. As it was he held out for more than three days against a force that outnumbered his own at least five to one.

Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864. (See Naval Volume.)

Pocahontas, Ark., April 21, 1862. Army of the Southwest. Confederate accounts (unofficial) mention a skirmish with Gen. Curtis' advance at Pocahontas on this date, but do not state what Confederate troops were engaged nor give any results of the action.

Pocahontas, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1862. (See Davis' Bridge, same date.)

Pocahontas County, W. Va., Jan. 22, 1863. 2nd West Virginia Infantry and 1st West Virginia Cavalry. As an incident of a scout in this county the detachment under Maj. Henry C. Flesher, stopped for the night at Gibson's, where the Confederates, who had been pursuing from Cockleytown, attacked the rear, killing 2 men and capturing 15. Owing to the exhausted condition of the horses the Federals were unable to pursue when the enemy withdrew.

Pocotaligo, S. C., May 29, 1862. 50th Pennsylvania, Detachments of 8th Michigan and 79th New York Infantry and 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. Col. Benjamin C. Christ, commanding the detachment, left Beaufort on the night of the 28th to make a demonstration on the railroad. The command was on the main-land by daylight and the march was at once begun to Port Royal ferry. Two miles from the ferry the enemy's pickets were encountered and steadily driven back until the column reached the causeway leading into Pocotaligo. This was taken after some rather severe fighting, and one company advanced over the bridge, all of which had been removed except the string pieces. Although it took considerable time some 300 more men were sent over in this way and the Confederates retreated to the woods. The object of the expedition having been accomplished Christ withdrew to Garden's corners, the enemy's cav-

alry following for some distance. The casualties were 2 killed and 9 wounded on the Federal side and 2 killed, 6 wounded and 1 missing of the enemy.

Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862. The operations about Pocotaligo on this date included the skirmishes at Caston's and Frampton's plantations, an account of which is given under the title of "Brannan's Expedition from Hilton Head."

Pocotaligo, S. C., Jan. 14-16, 1865. 17th Army Corps. Pursuant to orders from Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the right wing of Sherman's army in the campaign of the Carolinas, Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair moved from Beaufort with the 17th corps to establish a depot of supplies at the mouth of Pocotaligo creek, where easy water communication could be had with Hilton Head. Blair moved via Port Royal ferry, where a pontoon was laid, and about 5 miles from the ferry the enemy was encountered, strongly intrenched. One brigade of the 3d division turned the position, driving the Confederates back toward Pocotaligo. At Stony creek another detachment was found drawn up behind a barricade, but it was flanked out by Gen. Leggett with a part of the 3d division, and this body also fell back toward Pocotaligo. On the 14th the main force of the enemy was found in a strong position at Pocotaligo, and as soon as Blair's advance appeared, fire was opened with both artillery and musketry. Skirmishers were thrown forward through a flooded rice field to within musket range, but before any decisive movement could be carried out darkness fell and put a stop to operations. Early the next morning it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated his works and Blair moved on to Pocotaligo. On the 16th an expedition was sent out to open communications with the 15th corps, but a strong force of Confederate cavalry was encountered and the expedition returned without having accomplished its purpose. During the engagements in this movement the losses were slight on both sides.

Pocotaligo, S. C., Jan. 26, 1865. The only official mention of an affair on this date is that of Confederate Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who stated in a despatch to Gen. McLaws that his pickets were driven in by a large force of the Federals.

Pocotaligo Bridge, S. C., Oct. 21-23, 1862. (See Brannan's Expedition from Hilton Head.)

Pocotaligo Road, S. C., Dec. 20, 1864. Detachment of the 33d U. S. Colored Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Trowbridge left camp at 3:30 p. m. with 300 men, and when near Stewart's plantation, some 3 miles beyond the Union picket line, he encountered a strong cavalry picket line of the enemy, posted with their left on the Pocotaligo river and the right on a swamp on the west side of the road. Trowbridge sent two companies, under Maj. Whitney, to get between the Confederates and the swamp with a view to cutting off their retreat, but the movement was discovered, the enemy opening fire on Whitney's men and then falling back on the reserves, some 300 strong. Trowbridge then formed line of battle and charged, when the enemy broke and fled, leaving 1 man dead on the field. A number of abandoned haversacks, guns, blankets, etc., indicated a more severe loss. The Union casualties were 7 men wounded.

Pohick Church, Va., Aug. 18, 1861. Detachment of 1st New York Cavalry. A company sent out from Alexandria under Capt. William H. Boyd met a party of 20 Confederate cavalry at Pohick Church. Boyd charged, routing the enemy completely and wounding 2 of them. One Federal soldier was killed and 2 more were reported missing.

Pohick Church, Va., Dec. 18, 1861. 115th Pennsylvania Infantry

and 1st New Jersey Cavalry. This affair was a skirmish between some Confederate pickets, 6 or 8 in number, and a Federal reconnoitering party. The enemy fled at the first volley. No casualties were reported.

Pohick Church, Va., March 5, 1862. Detachment of 63d Pennsylvania Infantry. A detachment of this regiment, under Lieut.-Col. A. S. M. Morgan, was fired into from ambush by Confederates and before reinforcements could arrive the enemy had escaped in the thick underbrush. Three of the Union party, 2 of them officers, were killed and 1 man wounded.

Poindexter's Farm, Va., July 1, 1862. The Poindexter farm lay adjacent to Malvern hill, where was fought the last of the Seven Days' battles in McClellan's Peninsular campaign of 1862. (See Seven Days' Battles.)

Point Isabel, Tex., Aug. 9, 1864. Fatigue party of 81st Corps d'Afrique Engineers. Seventy-five men were sent from Brazos Santiago to Point Isabel under Capt. Jordan for the purpose of procuring lumber. About noon they were attacked by 150 Confederate cavalry and some sharp skirmishing ensued, during which the enemy lost 2 killed and several wounded. Fearing for the safety of the steamer in which they had been transported, Jordan withdrew and returned to Brazos Santiago.

Point Lookout, Va., May 13, 1864. Detachment of the 36th U. S. Colored Infantry and Seamen from the Potomac Flotilla.

Point Mountain Turnpike, W. Va., Sept. 11, 1861. Detachment of 15th Indiana Infantry. Companies D and F, under Capt. William J. Templeton, were sent to take position at the junction of the Point Mountain and the Huntersville pikes. On the morning of the 11th Templeton's pickets were driven in and Templeton, unable to effectually check the enemy's advance, sent for reinforcements. Another portion of the 15th Ind. was sent him, but learning soon afterward that a larger force was on its way to flank him he retired, having lost 2 killed, 3 wounded and 1 captured. The Confederate loss was not reported.

Point of Rocks, Kan., Jan. 20, 1865.

Point of Rocks, Md., Aug. 5, 1861. 28th New York Infantry.

Point of Rocks, Md., Sept. 24, 1861. 28th Pennsylvania Infantry. About 9:30 a. m. between 100 and 200 Confederates attacked the camp of the 28th Pa. from the ruins of the bridge across the Potomac at Point of Rocks. The firing was from musketry but the Federals replied with artillery, which soon drove the enemy from his position. No casualties were reported.

Point of Rocks, Md., Dec. 19, 1861. 28th Pennsylvania Infantry. About 10 a. m. a Confederate 2-gun battery opened upon the camp of the 28th Pa. The Federal infantry were deployed and placed in positions of safety, while the artillery replied with such vigor and accuracy that in half an hour the Confederates retired. There were no casualties in the Union camp and if the enemy suffered any the fact was not reported.

Point of Rocks, Md., Sept. 7, 1862. Russell's Company, 1st Maryland Cavalry. While the Confederate army was crossing the Potomac Capt. Russell, notwithstanding the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, made a dashing attack, killed 3 men, captured 17 prisoners and made his escape without casualty. The affair was of slight importance, but it was one of the most gallant actions of the war.

Point of Rocks, Md., June 17, 1863. Detachment, 2nd Maryland Potomac Home Brigade. Capts. Summers and Vernon were sent with their companies to seize and hold Point of Rocks until further

orders. When near their destination they were overpowered by White's battalion of cavalry, which greatly outnumbered their force. Summers states the Union casualties as 1 killed, 3 wounded and 4 missing. White's report of the same affair says he killed 4, wounded 20 and captured 53, without the loss of a man.

Point of Rocks, Md., June 9, 1864. 2nd U. S. Colored Cavalry.

Point of Rocks, Md., July 5, 1864. 8th Illinois Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. David B. Clendenin with his regiment arrived at Point of Rocks from Washington at 2 p. m. to find Mosby, with 2 pieces of artillery and 200 men, posted on the south bank of the Potomac. A skirmish of half an hour ensued, during which Clendenin lost no men and the enemy 1 killed and 2 wounded. Later in the evening the same regiment frustrated an attempt on the part of Mosby to cross the river at Noland's ferry.

Point Pleasant, La., June 25, 1864. 64th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Point Pleasant, Mo., March 6-18, 1862. (See New Madrid, same date.)

Point Pleasant, W. Va., March 30, 1863. One company under Capt. John D. Carter. The reports of this affair are meager. Confederates attacked the garrison and forced it to take refuge in the court-house. After some hours of fighting (whether with or without the aid of reinforcements is not recorded) the enemy was repulsed, having lost 72 in killed, wounded and missing. The Federal loss was 2 killed, 3 wounded and 6 captured.

Point Washington, Fla., Feb. 9, 1864. 7th Vermont Infantry. Some 32 refugees, under Capt. James L. Galloway, and Lieut. George Ross' company of the 7th Vt., left camp at Point Washington to move on the camp of Floyd's company of Confederates. The camp was surrounded and 52 men captured without difficulty. At noon next day, while the Federals were eating, they were attacked by 100 Confederate cavalry and after a brief skirmish were overpowered and the 2 officers and 16 men captured.

Poison Spring, Ark., April 18, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Polk County, Mo., Aug. 28, 1864. 6th Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia. Capt. Pace and 7 Confederate cavalymen were attacked by Capt. Samuel W. Headlee and 15 men of the Missouri regiment. Pace and 1 man were killed, 1 was wounded and 1 captured. The Federal squad did not suffer any loss.

Polk's Plantation, Ark., May 25, 1863. 3d Iowa and 5th Kansas Cavalry. Detachments of the two regiments under Maj. Samuel Walker, while on a reconnaissance from Helena, were attacked at Polk's plantation by a superior force of Confederates and compelled to fall slowly back. On reaching a bridge a stand was made and a line of battle formed ready to meet a Confederate charge, but the enemy withdrew without assaulting. The loss of the 3d Ia. was 5 wounded, while the enemy was known to have had 2 killed.

Pollard, Ala., July 23, 1864. Detachment of 14th New York Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition from Barrancas, Fla., the advance of the expedition, Co. M, 14th N. Y. cavalry, met a small force of Confederate cavalry at the junction of the Pollard and Perdido Station roads. The Federals were successful in the brief encounter, capturing 3 members of the 7th Ala. cavalry.

Pollard, Ala., Dec. 13-19, 1864. 82nd, 86th and 97th U. S. Colored Infantry. An expedition under Col. George D. Robinson from Barrancas, Fla., reached Pollard on the 16th. After burning some Confederate stores a return march was begun and severe fighting occurred at all the streams which Robinson had to cross from the

Little Escambia to Pine Barren creek, where the enemy was decisively repulsed. The Federal loss during the expedition was 17 killed and 64 wounded, Robinson among the latter.

Pollard's Farm, Va., May 27, 1864. This is but another name for the engagement at Dabney's ferry in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James. (See Dabney's Ferry.)

Pollock's Mill Creek, Va., April 29-May 2, 1863. (See Fitzhugh's Crossing.)

Pollocksville, N. C., May 16, 1862. 2nd Maryland Infantry. About noon the advanced pickets of the 2nd Md. were attacked and driven in by a considerable force of Confederates. The outposts withstood the attack and in the sharp skirmish which followed the enemy lost 2 or 3 killed, a number wounded and 2 captured. The regiment was drawn up to receive an attack, but it was not made and before night-fall, pursuant to orders, Col. J. Eugene Duryee, commanding, ordered the regiment to withdraw.

Pollocksville, N. C., Jan. 19, 1863. (See White Oak Creek.)

Pomme De Terre, Mo., Oct. 13, 1861. A party of 7 Confederates, while foraging for wheat on the Pomme de Terre, were fired into by a squad of Federals in ambush and 2 of the enemy were wounded. A larger detachment of the enemy started in pursuit, but failed to come up with the Federals. The only official mention of the affair is a Confederate report, so there is no way of ascertaining what Union troops participated.

Ponchatoula, La., Sept. 15, 1862. Detachments of 12th Maine, 13th Connecticut and 26th Massachusetts Infantry. Owing to the heavy draft of the boats in which the expedition embarked it was impossible to surprise Ponchatoula as had been planned, but notwithstanding this the attack was made. Maj. George C. Strong, at the head of 112 men, made a march of 10 miles and when within a mile of the village the whistle of a locomotive gave the enemy notice of his approach. On entering the place his column was met by a discharge of canister from a Confederate light battery. Strong deployed his men and poured in such a destructive fire that the enemy was obliged to retreat. Strong lost 21 men killed, wounded and missing while the enemy's killed alone numbered 20.

Ponchatoula, La., March 24-26, 1863. Detachment of Sherman's Division, Department of the Gulf. Brig-Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding the defenses of New Orleans, sent out an expedition to drive the Confederates out of Ponchatoula and destroy the bridges on the Jackson railroad. The expedition consisted of the 6th Mich., 9th Conn., 14th and 24th Me., 165th and 177th N. Y. infantry, and was commanded by Col. Thomas S. Clark, of the Michigan regiment. Upon arriving at North pass, Clark left Lieut.-Col. Smith with the 165th N. Y. to move up the railroad to within 3 miles of Ponchatoula, while the main body proceeded by water up the Ponchatoula river to Wadesboro landing, the same distance from the town on the west. Smith was instructed to hold his position on the railroad until he heard the signal to advance given from the landing. Clark's men disembarked at noon on the 24th, the signal gun was fired and both detachments moved on the town, driving the enemy before them. Clark reached the town first, drove out the Confederates and took possession. Smith became engaged with the enemy in a sharp skirmish, in which he had 3 men wounded, and did not reach Ponchatoula until 3 p. m. The next day the detachment destroyed two bridges, after which the main body retired 3 miles south of town, leaving six companies of the 6th Mich., under Maj. Clark as a picket and provost guard, with instructions to fall back on the main body

in case of attack. On the evening of the 26th the pickets were attacked, and pursuant to orders fell back, but the Confederates declined to pursue. The Union loss during the movement was 9 men wounded. The enemy lost 3 killed and 11 wounded.

Ponchatoula, La., May 9-18, 1863. (See Amite river, same date.)

Pond Creek, Ky., July 6, 1863. 39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry and 65th Illinois Infantry. The detachment, under Col. Daniel Cameron, in an expedition from Beaver creek, Ky., into southwestern Virginia was attacked at Pond creek by a superior force of the enemy. The Federals charged up a steep hill completely routing the Confederates, who left 5 dead and a number wounded on the field and some 20 were taken prisoners. Cameron sustained no loss.

Pond Creek, Ky., May 16, 1864. 39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

Ponder's Mill, Mo., Sept. 20, 1864. Detachment of 3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry. During Price's Missouri raid a scouting party sent out by order of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Ewing, was surrounded at Ponder's mill on Little Black river, and all but 10 were either captured or killed.

Pond Springs, Ala., May 27, 1864. Detachment of the 3d Brigade, 4th Division, 16th Army Corps, and Long's Cavalry. Col. J. H. Howe, of the 32nd Wis. infantry, was ordered to march from Decatur to Courtland with his own regiment, the 25th Ind., the 17th N. Y., and 2 pieces of Battery D, 2nd Ill. light artillery, the object being to develop the enemy and if possible bring him to an engagement. As the command emerged from the woods about a mile from Confederate Gen. Roddey's camp at Pond Springs, and 5 miles from Courtland, they found the enemy drawn up in line of battle about 1,500 strong, with a battery of 4 guns in position commanding the road. Long dismounted one regiment of cavalry as skirmishers and Howe placed his artillery in position supported by his infantry. A few rounds served to silence the enemy's guns and the appearance of the two regiments of cavalry drove the Confederates in a panic toward Courtland closely pursued by Howe's whole force, the pursuit being kept up until 8 p. m. Howe's casualties were 5 men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.

Pond Springs, Ala., June 29, 1864. Detachments of 9th Ohio Cavalry and Infantry from post of Decatur. The report of Col. Charles C. Doolittle, commandant of the post of Decatur, contains the following: "June 29, two companies of the 9th Ohio cavalry and about 800 infantry, under Col. Grower, of the 17th N. Y. veteran volunteers, attacked and partially surprised the camp of Col. Patterson at Pond Springs, captured 1 lieutenant and 9 men, his wagons, ambulances, camp and garrison equipage, officers' baggage, and a lot of horses and mules; killed and wounded several of the enemy; no loss on our side."

Pond Springs, Ala., Aug. 9, 1864. Detachment of 1st Brigade. 4th Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. Lieut.-Col. William F. Prosser moved out on the Moulton road from Decatur to Pond Springs with 500 cavalry on the 8th. At daylight of the 9th he came upon the retreating Confederates and attacked, capturing 12 men, 250 head of cattle, 225 sheep, 75 horses and mules and a number of contrabands. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Pond Springs, Ala., Dec. 29, 1864. (See Hillsboro, same date.)

Pontotoc, Miss., April 19, 1863. (See Grierson's Raid.)

Pontotoc, Miss., Feb. 17, 1864. 3d Illinois Cavalry. During the Meridian expedition Capt. Andrew B. Kirkbride with the 3d Ill. charged into Pontotoc and finding no Confederates there proceeded

2 miles on the Houston road, where some pickets were encountered and driven back. Then Gholson's command was met and by the charge of two companies was driven into a swamp immediately in the Federal front. Kirkbride found that if he advanced he would be flanked, so accordingly ordered one company to flank on the Red Land road, and another on the road leading to the right while two companies skirmished in the swamp. On orders from the brigade commander the regiment was withdrawn, the object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished. Seven of the enemy were killed.

Pontotoc, Miss., July 11, 1864. Advance of Right Wing, 16th Army Corps. During the expedition to Tupelo, under Maj.-Gen. Andrew J. Smith, it was learned on nearing Pontotoc that McCulloch's brigade of Confederate cavalry occupied the town. The 7th Kan. was deployed as skirmishers, driving back the enemy's advance line, and at the same time Grierson's cavalry attacked upon their right flank. The outcome was the retreat of the Confederates, leaving their dead and wounded (number not reported) in the hands of the Federals.

Pony Mountain, Va., Sept. 13, 1863. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. In the advance of the Union forces from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan, the movements of the army could be observed from the Confederate signal station on Pony mountain, about 3 miles southeast of Culpeper. Brig.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, commanding the cavalry corps, sent a brigade to the left, while with the main body he engaged the enemy in front. The Confederates were well posted behind trees and fences, but the 1st Mich. made a gallant charge up the slope of the mountain, drove them from their position and pursued to Raccoon ford, a distance of 2 miles. A signal station was then established on the mountain and communication opened with the headquarters of the 2nd corps. The 1st Mich. captured a few prisoners, which were the only casualties reported on either side.

Pooler's Station, Ga., Dec. 7-9, 1864. (See Jenks' Bridge.)

Poolesville, Md., Sept. 5, 1862. Maj.-Gen. James E. B. Stuart, commanding the cavalry of Lee's army in the invasion of Maryland, reports that after crossing the Potomac river his advance brigade (Lee's) moved to Poolesville, where it encountered a body of Federal cavalry. An attack was made, in which the greater portion of the Union command was captured.

Poolesville, Md., Sept. 7-8, 1862. Detachments of 3d Indiana and 8th Illinois Cavalry. On the 7th two squadrons of each of the above regiments made a dash into Poolesville and captured the cavalry vedettes, the only Confederates in the town. The next day the regiments, with a section of artillery, were ordered to occupy the town. As they approached some Confederate cavalry were seen moving in retreat down the Barnesville road and a portion of the 3d Ind. pushed after them. They had not proceeded far before the Confederates opened upon them with 2 pieces of artillery. The Union artillery was then brought into action and soon silenced the enemy's guns. The Confederates were then charged and driven from the town and its vicinity. The losses were 1 killed and 12 wounded on the Union side and 10 killed, wounded and missing on the Confederate.

Poolesville, Md., Nov. 25, 1862. A Confederate report states that Capt. George W. Chiswell, of the Confederate army, with 46 men of the 35th Va. cavalry battalion, surprised and captured 16 Union soldiers and a telegraph operator at Poolesville. This is the only official mention of the affair, so it is not known who the Federal participants were.

Poolesville, Md., Dec. 14, 1862. The report of Maj. Elijah V.

White, 35th Va. cavalry battalion (Confederate), states that his command crossed the Potomac river at Conrad's ferry and arrived at Poolesville about 8 p. m. A demand was made upon the Federals quartered in the town hall to surrender, and upon its being refused the building was fired upon and the occupants, after losing 2 killed and 8 wounded, capitulated. Twenty-one prisoners were taken. White lost 1 man killed. As the only official mention of the affair is a Confederate report, there is no way of ascertaining what Union troops were engaged.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Feb. 27, 1864. Detachment of 3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Abijah Johns, reporting from Patterson under date of Feb. 28, says: "My scout in from below Poplar Bluff. Captured and burned rebel train, destroying a great many shotguns and rifles and corn. Killed 2 jayhawkers; had 1 man slightly wounded in finger."

Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30-Oct. 2, 1864. Parts of the 5th, 9th and 2nd Army Corps and Gregg's Cavalry Division. Poplar Spring Church was about 5 miles southwest of Petersburg, 2 miles west of the Weldon railroad at Globe tavern, and near the right of the Confederate line. The capture of Fort Harrison, on the north side of the James, by the Union forces on the 29th forced Gen. Lee to send reinforcements to that side of the river, and Gen. Grant determined upon a reconnaissance toward the enemy's right with a view of attacking the works if it was found that the force there had been sufficiently weakened by the withdrawal of troops. In any event the demonstration was to be made sufficiently vigorous to prevent further detachments being sent to Fort Harrison. Gen. Warren, commanding the 5th corps, moved on the morning of the 30th, with the divisions of Griffin and Ayres, from the left of the Union line toward the church. He was followed by Gen. Parke, with the divisions of Willcox and Potter of the 9th corps, while Gregg's cavalry was sent farther to the left and rear. Griffin found the enemy in an intrenched position on the Peebles farm and immediately attacked his works, carrying a redoubt and a line of rifle-pits, taking 1 gun and about 100 prisoners. In the afternoon, as Parke was moving to Warren's left, Potter's division met the enemy near the Pegram house. Understanding that Griffin's division was to support his right, Potter disposed his forces for an attack. The skirmishers were gradually forced back to about a quarter of a mile beyond the Pegram house, where the enemy was encountered in force, with a battery in position to enfilade the road. Griffin had failed to make connection with Potter's right and it was soon discovered that the enemy's line overlapped that flank. Fearing that he would be cut off, Potter issued orders for a change in the disposition of his men, but before the change could be effected the Confederates made a determined attack on the exposed flank, forcing back the Union ranks in some confusion. The 7th R. I., which had been held in reserve, was directed to form a new line near the Pegram house and stop all who were falling to the rear. Curtin's brigade was drawn back to the new line, the enemy was checked for the time being, and Griffin's division came up in time to aid in repelling the next assault. The Federals then took up a position along the line of the works captured from the enemy earlier in the day, the 9th corps connecting with the 5th on the right, the left refused to cover the Squirrel Level road, and during the night this line was intrenched.

But little fighting was done on Oct. 1. Gregg, who had moved on the Vaughan road to the Union left, was attacked, but the attack was repulsed. Warren was also attacked, but held his position and

drove back the Confederates with slight loss on both sides. In the afternoon Mott's division of the 2nd corps reported to Parke and was massed in the rear of the 9th corps. On the 2nd Parke advanced, and after some sharp skirmishing established a line of intrenchments about a mile from that of the enemy. This line was connected with the works on the Weldon railroad and later was extended to the rear on the left, through the Pegram farm, to cover the Squirrel Level road.

The Union casualties in the several engagements about Poplar Spring Church were 187 killed, 900 wounded and 1,802 missing. The Confederate loss was not ascertained.

Po River, Va., May 10, 1864. The engagement along the Po river on this date was part of the operations about Spottsylvania Court House in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James. (See Spottsylvania.)

Port Conway, Va., Sept. 1-3, 1863. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. The gunboats Satellite and Reliance were captured by the Confederates on the night of Aug. 22, and were kept stationed at Port Conway, on the Rappahannock river, about 10 miles south of King George Court House. On Sept. 1 Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was ordered to proceed to Port Conway with his cavalry division and Battery E, 4th U. S. artillery, under command of Capt. S. S. Elder, and either recapture or destroy the two vessels. That same day he drove in the Confederate pickets near King George Court House, and from that point advanced on three roads to Port Conway, driving the enemy across the river late in the evening. About 6 o'clock the next morning Elder planted his guns both above and below the gunboats, opened fire at a range of 700 yards and soon drove the enemy from the boats. By 8 o'clock the Satellite was so badly riddled that she commenced sinking and all the guns were turned upon the Reliance. The ironclads that were to cooperate failed to put in an appearance, and after keeping up the fire until 11 a. m., Kilpatrick withdrew to Lamb's Creek Church, where he had a slight skirmish with the enemy, after which he went into camp. The Confederates took advantage of the opportunity to remove the machinery and guns from the gunboats, but the hulks were so badly damaged by Elder's fire that they were abandoned as useless. Had the ironclads come up both vessels could have been easily recaptured. Kilpatrick's loss was 3 killed and 3 wounded. The enemy's loss was not reported.

Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. 13th Army Corps, and 3d Division of the 17th Corps. Port Gibson is a small village a few miles southeast of Grand Gulf. The engagement here was the beginning of Grant's active campaign against Vicksburg. The 13th corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand commanding, left Bruinsburg about 4 p. m. on April 30, with Carr's division in advance, followed in order by Osterhaus, Hovey and A. J. Smith, and moved toward Port Gibson. That same afternoon Confederate Gen. J. S. Bowen, commanding the garrison at Grand Gulf, learning that Grant had crossed the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, sent a portion of Green's brigade to guard the approaches to Port Gibson, and at the same time telegraphed to Pemberton that the Union army was on the east side of the river. Pemberton became alarmed and ordered Tracy's and Baldwin's brigades, of Stevenson's division, to reinforce Grand Gulf. About an hour after midnight Carr came in contact with Green's brigade, posted across the road about 3 miles west of Port Gibson. A slight skirmish ensued, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Confederates, and the Union troops rested on their arms until day-

light. At this point the road from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson divides. When daylight came Green's brigade was drawn up across the southern and Tracy's across the northern road. McClernand ordered Osterhaus forward on the right hand road to attack Tracy, and Carr on the left hand road against Green. At 5:30 Osterhaus was engaged, and met with such a stubborn resistance that he was unable to make any further advance until late in the afternoon. Carr formed his line with Benton's brigade on the right of the road and Stone's on the left, and moved forward against Green, who was strongly posted on a ridge. In the advance the two brigades became separated, leaving a gap in the line, which was closed by Hovey's division about 7 o'clock, when a determined assault was made, the ridge was carried, 2 cannon, 3 caissons and about 400 prisoners being captured. Green fell back toward Port Gibson, closely pressed by Hovey and Carr. Near the village they encountered Baldwin's brigade coming up to Green's support, and a severe contest of an hour and a half followed. Bowen in the meantime had ordered Cockrell to send three regiments to Port Gibson. These arrived about noon and two regiments were sent to the assistance of Baldwin and one to Tracy. Green's brigade was withdrawn from the southern road and sent to Tracy also. Bowen himself arrived on the field about this time and led two of Cockrell's regiments in a desperate effort to turn the Union right, but Burbridge's brigade, of A. J. Smith's division, came up at this juncture and was thrown forward to meet the movement. At the same time Hovey brought four batteries into position to enfilade Bowen's line, forcing him to retire in some confusion. Not knowing the strength of the enemy opposed to him, McClernand sent back for reinforcements. McPherson sent Stevenson's brigade to the support of Carr and Hovey and J. E. Smith's to Osterhaus. About 5 p. m. the latter got into position to strike the enemy on the right flank, while Osterhaus renewed the attack in front. Tracy had been killed early in the engagement and Green, who was now in command, hurriedly retreated in the direction of Grand Gulf, burning the bridge over Bayou Pierre behind him, thus checking pursuit. Before Stevenson's brigade reached the scene of action Baldwin was driven from his position, falling back through Port Gibson and destroying the bridge over the south fork of Bayou Pierre. Sunset found the Federals in possession of the field, with a loss of 131 killed, 719 wounded and 25 missing. Bowen's entire force numbered about 8,500 men, but he was able to hold the whole 13th corps in check the greater part of the day, owing chiefly to his advantageous positions. He reported his loss as being 68 killed, 380 wounded and 384 missing. This action is also known as "Anderson's Hill," "Thompson's Hill" and "Magnolia Hills."

Port Gibson, Miss., Oct. 10, 1863. (See Ingraham's Plantation, same date.)

Port Gibson, Miss., Dec. 26, 1863. Mississippi Marine Brigade, and Cavalry.

Port Gibson, Miss., July 14, 1864. 1st Division, 17th Army Corps. The itinerary of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 17th army corps of an expedition from Vicksburg to Grand Gulf says: "July 14.—Marched to Port Gibson; skirmished with the enemy during the forenoon." This is the only official mention of the affair. On the same day, the 2nd N. J. cavalry, acting as rear-guard for the main column of another expedition, from Memphis, Tenn., to Grand Gulf, Miss., was several times attacked, but each time succeeded in repulsing the Confederates, although a foraging party of 26 men of the regiment was cut off and captured near Port Gibson.

Port Gibson, Miss., Sept. 30, 1864. Detachments of 2nd Wisconsin Infantry, 5th and 11th Illinois and 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry and 26th Ohio Battery. As an incident of an expedition from Vicksburg to Rodney and Fayette, Miss., the detachment, under Col. Embury D. Osband, reached Port Gibson at 4 p. m. Thirty of Cobb's Black river scouts congregated in the town were charged and driven with a loss of 2 killed. Osband had 1 man killed.

Port Gibson, Miss., May 3-4, 1865. 9th Indiana Cavalry. Col. George W. Jackson with his regiment, while on an expedition from Rodney, charged into Port Gibson on the 3d. One of the enemy was killed and 2 were captured. Next morning 125 Federals met and drove a number of Owen scouts several miles on the Gallatin road, but without taking any prisoners.

Port Hudson, La., March 13-14, 1863. 19th Army Corps and Farragut's Fleet. This was a demonstration by Gen. Banks in the rear of Port Hudson, to enable Farragut's gunboats to pass the Confederate batteries for the purpose of ascending the Mississippi river to assist in the reduction of Vicksburg. On the 13th Gen. Grover's division of the 19th corps left Baton Rouge for Port Hudson. The divisions of Gens. Emory and Augur followed at day-break on the 14th, and by 2 p. m. communication was established with the fleet, which was then lying at Prophet's island, 5 miles below Port Hudson. The enemy's pickets on the roads to the rear of the Confederate works were driven in and the infantry lines were pushed up to within 600 yards of the enemy's intrenchments, though it was impossible for Banks to repair the bridges and bring up his artillery in time to coöperate with the fleet by a concentrated fire from his batteries. Farragut had to pass a line of batteries about 4 miles in length. In the afternoon the mortars and two of the gunboats opened on the batteries, continuing the bombardment until 9:30 p. m., when the signal to advance was given from the flag-ship Hartford. The flag-ship took the lead, with the gunboat Albatross lashed to her side. Then followed the Richmond and Monongahela, the Genesee lashed to the former and the Kineo to the latter, the Mississippi bringing up the rear. The Hartford and Albatross ran the gauntlet successfully; the Monongahela, when opposite the center of the batteries, received a shot that disabled her machinery and was compelled to drop back out of range of the fire; the Richmond was disabled by a shot through her steam drum and followed the Monongahela; the Mississippi ran aground when about half way past the batteries, where she sustained a heavy fire for half an hour, when she was fired and abandoned, the crew escaping to the shore opposite Port Hudson. The vessel drifted down a short distance and exploded. One cause for the failure of the undertaking was that the smoke from the guns of the Hartford and Albatross hung low over the water and obscured the surface of the river, making it difficult for the vessels in the rear to follow their correct course. So accurate was the aim of the Confederate gunners that at one time it looked as if the entire fleet was doomed to annihilation. The total Union loss was about 70, the greater portion of which occurred on the Mississippi. The Confederate reports state their loss as 1 killed and 19 wounded. (For a description of Confederate fortifications about Port Hudson see the following article.)

Port Hudson, La., Siege of, May 25-July 9, 1863. 19th Army Corps, Department of the Gulf. The village of Port Hudson, located on a bend of the Mississippi river, 25 miles above Baton Rouge and about 150 miles from New Orleans, was fortified by the Confederates in the summer and fall of 1862. The works were of great strength, the parapets

having an average thickness of 20 feet and rising to a height of 15 feet above the bottom of the ditch in front. The batteries were about 80 feet above the water and mounted 20 heavy siege guns, which commanded the river for some distance in either direction. Beginning at Ross' landing, about a mile below the village, a line of earthworks of strong profile ran eastward for about a mile, thence northward and finally turned to the west, coming to the bank of the river at the mouth of Thompson's creek, half a mile north of the town. Near Ross' landing was an enclosed bastioned work; at the southeast salient, where the line turned northward, was another strong redoubt known as "the Citadel;" a third work stood nearly east of the village, not far from the Baton Rouge road, and a fourth was at the upper end of the line facing Thompson's creek. Altogether the line was over 3 miles in length, and on April 1, 1863, was manned by something over 16,000 men, with 30 pieces of field artillery, under command of Maj.-Gen. Frank Gardner, but by the middle of May this force had been reduced to about 7,000 men in order to reinforce Gen. Pemberton at Vicksburg. The reduction of Port Hudson was necessary for the opening of the Mississippi river, and when Gen. Grant began the siege of Vicksburg Gen. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, concentrated his army against Port Hudson. At that time the 19th corps consisted of four divisions. The 1st division, under Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur, was composed of the brigades of Chapin, Weitzel and Dudley; the 2nd division, Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman commanding, consisted of the brigades of Dow, Farr and Nickerson; the 3d division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. H. Emory, included the brigades of Ingraham, Paine and Gooding; the 4th division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Cuvier Grover, was made up of the brigades of Dwight, Kimball and Birge. At the beginning of operations against Port Hudson, Banks brought with him from the Red river country the divisions of Grover and Emory and Weitzel's brigade. The remainder of Augur's division and that of Sherman, stationed at Baton Rouge, joined Banks a few miles east of Port Hudson on May 25, the Confederate outposts were driven in, and the next day the place was fairly invested. On the 19th Gen. J. E. Johnston sent an order to Gardner to evacuate the post and join him at Jackson. This order did not reach Port Hudson until late on the 24th, and before it could be carried out Banks' army of nearly 40,000 men was in front of the intrenchments.

Banks formed his line with Grover on the right; next Emory's division, temporarily commanded by Gen. Dwight; Augur occupied the center, and Sherman was on the left. As soon as the troops were in position orders were issued for an assault and between 5 and 6 a. m. on the 26th the artillery opened a sharp fire on the Confederate works. This continued until 10 o'clock, when Grover moved forward to the attack. The ground in his front was broken and the troops moved with difficulty, though they gallantly pushed up close to the works and continued the fighting until 4 p. m. The attack in the center and on the left was delayed and did not commence until 2 p. m., when the whole line moved forward with determination, reaching the ditch, but the parapet proved too formidable and at dark the troops were withdrawn. During the next few days there was almost constant skirmishing, while the Federals advanced their position as much as possible and intrenched. Siege guns were brought up and placed in position, and on June 13 Banks made a demand for the surrender of the garrison. This was refused and another assault was ordered to be made at daylight on the 14th. Dwight moved forward under cover of a ravine and attacked the Citadel, while the main assault was made by Grover and Weitzel on the right. Neither column was successful, though the Federal lines were advanced and the

ground thus gained was intrenched and held during the remainder of the siege. Dwight gained an eminence from which an approach was run to the Citadel; a mine was prepared and charged with 30 barrels of powder, but just as it was about ready to spring, the garrison capitulated. The Union loss in the two assaults was 496 killed, 2,945 wounded and 358 missing. Among the wounded was Gen. Sherman, who lost a leg. The Confederate loss was comparatively small.

On July 7 Banks received a letter from Grant, announcing the fall of Vicksburg. Salutes were fired and the vociferous cheering of the Union troops told the Confederates that something out of the ordinary had occurred. That afternoon a rumor of Pemberton's surrender became current among the besieged and Gardner asked Banks to give him some official assurance that the report was correct. In reply Banks sent the Confederate commander a copy of Grant's letter, upon the receipt of which Gardner proposed the appointment of commissioners to arrange the details of a surrender. This was assented to and the commissioners met at 9 a. m. on the 8th. By the terms agreed upon the entire garrison was surrendered as prisoners of war, and all arms, munitions, public funds and materials of war passed into the hands of the victorious army. The Confederate troops laid down their arms on the morning of the 9th and the Mississippi river was open for the passage of Union vessels for its entire navigable length. Of the prisoners 5,593 were paroled and some 500 sick and wounded were retained in the hospitals. The Confederates lost while the siege was in progress about 800 men. Over 5,000 stands of small arms, 51 pieces of artillery, large quantities of ammunition, etc., fell into Banks' hands. The commissary stores were small, practically everything having been consumed during the siege, in the last days of which it is said the Confederates had no meat except that of mules and rats.

Port Hudson, La., April 7, 1864. Detachment of 118th Illinois Mounted Infantry. Capt. Joseph Shaw, with 100 cavalry and a gun of the 25th N. Y. battery, was sent out to protect a telegraph line repairer. About 8 miles out, near Plains store, this escort was attacked by a superior force of the enemy and compelled to fall back, which they did in good order until within a mile and a half of the town, when another Confederate detachment came up on the Springfield landing road and attacked on the flank. In the fight which ensued the enemy captured the piece of artillery, together with 16 men and 8 horses. Five of Shaw's men were wounded.

Port Hudson, La., May 28, 1864. A small force of Confederates attacked and plundered the pest-house of the post of Port Hudson, situated on the opposite bank of the river. The medicines were destroyed and the hospital supplies taken. The surgeon in charge, John W. Mason, was taken prisoner.

Portland, Mo., Oct. 16, 1862. 1st Battalion Missouri Cavalry Militia. A party of Porter's Confederate troops having occupied Portland, a Federal battalion, 120 strong, started in pursuit. At Jackson's mill the enemy's pickets were first discovered. They were driven in, one portion of them making for the town and the other toward the left. Both were pursued, but the latter was lost in the thickets. When the Federals arrived in the town the larger portion of the enemy had already been ferried across the river, but the 40 or 50 left were charged and dispersed up the river. The Confederates lost 7 killed in this encounter.

Port Republic, Va., June 8-9, 1862. 1st Division, Department of the Rappahannock. Port Republic is a town situated at the confluence of the North and South rivers where they form the south fork of the Shenandoah river. The South river is easily fordable and at the time of the operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 it was spanned by a

wooden bridge. During the pursuit of Jackson in the valley Brig.-Gen. James Shields, commanding the 1st division of the Department of the Rappahannock, learned that the Confederates were awaiting a lowering of the waters of the river. Accordingly he ordered the 3d and 4th brigades and 14 pieces of artillery, all under Col. Samuel S. Carroll, to proceed to Port Republic and guard the crossing, hoping thus to get Jackson between himself and Fremont. At 6 a. m. on Sunday, June 8, Carroll's advance approached the town, which was occupied by a small cavalry force, and in a brilliant dash across the south stream the Federal cavalry drove the enemy out and across the bridge spanning the north stream. Two pieces of artillery were immediately brought forward and placed so as to command the bridge and the infantry was brought into the town. Before the latter could be deployed the Confederates returned in force and the Federal cavalry fell back in disorder without offering any resistance. Seeing that it was impossible to hold his position, Carroll ordered a retreat toward Conrad's store, 15 miles down the river. The Union loss on the 8th was 9 killed, 20 wounded and 1 missing. On the same day the battle of Cross Keys was fought and during the night Ewell's division joined the Confederates at Port Republic. Early the next morning the enemy was seen massing his infantry and cavalry on Carroll's left, and before long was attacking in force on the right, held by the 7th Ind. under Col. James Gavin. Carroll with reinforcements went to Gavin's aid and succeeded in repulsing the attack, but in the meantime the left gave way and the batteries were captured. The order to retreat was then given, the 5th Ohio infantry bringing up the rear. The Confederates turned the captured guns on the retreating Federals, which created some confusion, but after falling back for some 4 or 5 miles reinforcements came up under Shields and repulsed the pursuing enemy. The Federal losses on the 9th were 67 killed, 393 wounded and 558 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were 92 killed, 693 wounded and 36 missing.

Port Republic, Va., Sept. 26-28, 1864. Cavalry of the Army of the Shenandoah. On the 26th, while the main body of the Union army was near Harrisonburg, Sheridan sent Gen. Torbert, with Wilson's division and Lowell's brigade of Merritt's, to destroy the Virginia Central railroad bridge at Waynesboro, and, as a diversion to cover this movement, directed Merritt to move with the rest of his division to Port Republic. When within 2 miles of Port Republic Devin's brigade, which was in advance, encountered some of McCausland's cavalry, drove them across the river to Weyer's cave, not far from Brown's gap, when a division of Confederate infantry attacked Devin on his right and rear, forcing him to fall back toward the river and take a position where he had an open field in his front. Here he was joined by the other brigade, Taylor's battery was thrown into position and opened a vigorous fire on the Confederates, forcing them to fall back to the woods. Merritt then sent word to Gen. Powell at Piedmont to bring up his division, with a view to capturing Early's train. The 6th and 7th Mich., commanded by Col. Deane and Maj. Darling, had made one attempt to capture the train, but had been compelled to give up the undertaking by the superior strength of the guard. When Powell came up he quickly drove back a body of the enemy's cavalry, but in doing so developed a large force of infantry and artillery and was forced to retire across the South river, where he went into camp for the night. The next morning he again advanced, leaving the 2nd W. Va. and two squadrons to guard the camp and train. About the same time Fitzhugh Lee crossed the river 2 miles above and suddenly attacked Powell's camp, driving back the small force in charge. Powell changed front, recalled that portion of his division that had already crossed the river, and attacked Lee with such vigor that

he was forced to retreat somewhat precipitately. Powell started to pursue, but a heavy column of infantry, cavalry and artillery was discovered moving out from Brown's gap, evidently intent in cutting off the division, but Powell prevented the success of the maneuver by slowly falling back to Cross Keys, where he joined Merritt's command and formed in line of battle. Instead of attacking the Federal cavalry at Cross Keys the Confederates moved off to Port Republic, which place they evacuated on the morning of the 28th, the rear-guard being attacked by Kidd's and Schoonmaker's brigades and driven in the direction of Waynesboro. No report of casualties during these engagements.

Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 7, 1861. Com. Dupont's Fleet. Port Royal harbor was defended by two forts, Walker and Beauregard, the former on Hilton Head island and the latter on Bay point opposite and about 3 miles distant. Fort Walker was garrisoned by a Confederate force under Gen. Drayton and mounted 20 guns, only 13 of which could be directed against an attack by the fleet in front. The garrison at Fort Beauregard was commanded by Col. Dunovant. This fort mounted 19 guns, but only 7 were in positions to be used against an attack by water. At 9 a. m. 19 Union battleships moved up into the harbor in close order, firing upon Fort Beauregard as they passed, then circling to the left poured a broadside into Fort Walker. This circuit was made three times, when some of the vessels took a flanking position, from which they could rake the parapet of Fort Walker, and in a short time most of the guns of that work were disabled. Meantime the bombardment was kept up against Fort Beauregard with like result. Early in the action a caisson was exploded by a shell from one of the gunboats, and the bursting of a rifled 24-pounder killed or wounded several men. The incessant and well aimed fire of the battleships finally compelled the evacuation of both forts and Port Royal fell into the hands of the national forces, thus affording a camping ground and base of operations for the army commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman. (See also naval volume.)

Port Royal, Va., April 26, 1865. (See Garrett's farm, same date.)

Port Royal Ferry, S. C., Jan. 1, 1862. Part of Expeditionary Corps. The Confederates had established batteries at Port Royal ferry on the Coosaw river, to obstruct the navigation of that stream, and Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, commanding the expeditionary corps on Beaufort island, determined to dislodge them. This work was intrusted to Brig.-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, whose force consisted of the 8th Mich., 47th, 48th and 79th N. Y., 50th and 100th Pa. infantry, about 3,000 men, while five gunboats of Com. Dupont's fleet, under command of Capt. C. R. P. Rodgers of the U. S. navy, were directed to cooperate with the land forces. The plan was for Stevens to cross over from Brick-yard point on Port Royal island at daylight on the 1st, the crossing to be covered by the gunboats, two of which were to take position in the Coosaw for that purpose, while the other three were to enter Whale branch as soon as it was light enough to see and move up toward the ferry. Considerable delay occurred in crossing, so that it was noon before Stevens was ready to begin his attack. The 79th N. Y. was in advance, with two companies thrown forward as skirmishers. Immediately following this regiment were 2 howitzers that had been sent up from one of the gunboats, supported by the 8th Mich. and 50th Pa., with the 47th and 48th N. Y. in reserve and the 100th Pa. guarding the flatboats and keeping open a line of retreat in case it became necessary. As the line advanced the enemy opened a vigorous fire from a masked battery on the right, and Col. Fenton, commanding the 8th Mich., was ordered to dislodge it. Fenton deployed his regiment as skirmishers and, protected by the thickets and ridges in the ground, advanced against the battery, but soon developed a large force of infantry in support. The reserves were then pushed out

to the right, while Col. Christ sent part of the 50th Pa. to the left, under instructions to gain the rear of the enemy if possible. The movements were well executed and the Confederates were pressed back at all points. As soon as the line began to move forward the gunboats commenced throwing shells over the heads of the Union troops into the fort, which created considerable consternation in the enemy's ranks. In the meantime Col. Leasure, commanding the 100th Pa., who was under orders to cross over and assist in the assault on the fort if circumstances favored such a movement, saw from his point of observation that the Confederates were about ready to evacuate their works, and threw over a detachment under Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, which reached the fort just as the enemy was leaving it and the skirmishers of the 79th N. Y. were taking possession. Armstrong then made a reconnaissance to the northward and found that the enemy was in full retreat. The Union loss in this engagement was 2 killed, 12 wounded and 1 missing. The Confederates reported a loss of 8 killed and 24 wounded.

Port Walthall Junction, Va., May 7, 1864. Detachments of 10th and 18th Army Corps. Early in the morning the brigades commanded by H. M. Plaisted, William B. Barton and J. C. Drake of the 10th corps and Hiram Burnham's brigade of the 18th corps, all under Brig.-Gen. W. H. T. Brooks, moved on the Bermuda Hundred road to cut the Petersburg & Richmond railroad from Chester Station to Port Walthall junction and farther south if practicable. Shortly after starting a small force of the enemy was discovered at the opposite end of a causeway leading through a marsh. The 8th Conn. was thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by the rest of Burnham's brigade, and the cavalry was sent to the turnpike. Plaisted's brigade was thrown to the right, where it proceeded down a ravine under cover to the railroad and at once started to destroy it. Barton's brigade moved to the left of Plaisted's, but it was with some difficulty and rather heavy loss that the Confederates were driven back and the railroad gained. After some hours spent in tearing up tracks and destroying buildings, etc., Brooks withdrew, having suffered a loss of 20 killed, 229 wounded and 40 captured or missing. One of the 2 Confederate brigades engaged lost 22 killed, 142 wounded and 13 missing. The casualties in the other were not reported.

Post Oak Creek, Mo., March 26, 1862. Missouri State Militia Cavalry. After driving a band of guerrillas from a position 3 miles south of Warrensburg, Maj. Emory S. Foster with 40 men came upon them again strongly posted behind logs and fence rails on the bank of the Post Oak creek. Foster dismounted his men and after maintaining a vigorous fire for some time a charge was ordered, which drove the Confederates from their position and into the brush. Foster lost 2 killed and 9 wounded, while the Confederate loss was reported at 5 killed and a number wounded.

Potcasi Creek, N. C., July 26, 1863. Troops under Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster. As an incident of an expedition from New Berne to Winton, under Gen. Foster, the Confederates were driven in such haste from the bridge over the Potcasi creek that they did not have time to destroy it. No casualties were reported.

Potomac Creek, Va., Aug. 23, 1861. U. S. Steamers Yankee and Release. Col. R. M. Cary, commanding the Confederate batteries at the mouth of Potomac creek, reported that on the afternoon of the 23d the Federal gunboats Yankee and Release opened fire on the batteries; that for 40 minutes the firing was kept up, when the Union participants drew off. The Confederates suffered no losses. The Federal vessels were struck a number of times, but it is not known whether their crews suffered any casualties.

Potosi, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. Missouri Home Guards. About 150

Confederate cavalry attacked the home guards at Potosi at 6 p. m., but after a few minutes' fighting they were driven from the town with a loss of 5 men wounded. The home guards also had 5 wounded.

Potts' Hill, Ark., Feb. 16, 1862. (See Sugar Creek.)

Pound Gap, Ky., March 16, 1862. 40th and 42nd Ohio and 22nd Kentucky Infantry, and 100 Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. James A. Garfield, with 600 infantry and 100 cavalry, left Piketon on the 14th and by the night of the 15th was within a few miles of Maj. John B. Thompson's Confederate camp of 500 men at Pound gap. The Federal cavalry under Maj. McLaughlin advanced directly up the main road the next morning while the infantry took a circuitous route and got to the rear of the enemy's camp. Attacks on both sides were to be simultaneous, but the infantry was delayed and the cavalry attack was repulsed. It had the effect, however, of allowing the infantry to get close to the camp without being noticed. After receiving a half dozen volleys at long range the Confederates broke and fled, leaving 1 dead and a number wounded. Garfield's force did not suffer any casualties.

Pound Gap, Ky., May 9, 1864. Col. George W. Gallup, of the 14th Ky. infantry, reporting from Louisa, Ky., says: "Maj. Wise, 11th Mich., left this morning with three squadrons for the vicinity of Pound gap. Scouts just came in; had a skirmish with one of Morgan's scouts; captured 6 horses, his telegraph operator and instruments, and 1 private; killed 2."

Pound Gap, Ky., June 1, 1864. Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan (Confederate), in his report of his raid into Kentucky, states that he entered the state via Pound gap, driving in a Federal force of 500 at that point. This is the only official mention of the affair.

Powder Springs, Ga., June 20, 1864. Detachment 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Scouting parties were sent out daily by Gen. E. M. McCook, commanding the division, to discover the movements of the enemy and develop his position. On the 20th one of these parties fell in with a small body of Confederate cavalry and drove it back on the picket post at Powder Springs, afterward forcing the picket to retire along the road to Atlanta. These cavalry movements and the engagement at Cheney's farm on the 22nd aided materially in driving the enemy from Kennesaw mountain.

Powder Springs, Ga., Oct. 2-3, 1864. Gen. John B. Hood, reporting his operations in an effort to draw Sherman away from the vicinity of Atlanta, says that his skirmishers had brushes with the Federal skirmishers on the 2nd and 3d at Noyes' and Sweet Water creeks near Powder Springs. No casualties were reported.

Powder Springs Gap, Tenn., June 21, 1863. U. S. Troops under Col. W. P. Sanders. As an incident of Sanders' raid in east Tennessee, with detachments of 1st East Tenn., 44th Ohio, and 112th Ill. mounted infantry, 2nd and 7th Ohio and 1st Ky. cavalry and the 1st Ohio artillery, he was opposed at Powder Springs gap by a large force directly in its front, while another detachment came up and began skirmishing with the rear, but by taking country roads the gap was occupied without trouble or serious loss.

Powell County, Ky., Dec. 26, 1862. Detachment of 14th Kentucky Cavalry. Maj. Joseph W. Stivers, with 150 men, while on a scout in Powell county, came upon the camp of a band of guerrillas on the morning of the 26th, dashed into the camp and utterly routed them, capturing 12 of the outlaws, beside a quantity of clothing, blankets, arms, etc.

Powell's Bridge, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1864. Detachment of 34th Kentucky Infantry. Simultaneously with the Confederate attack on Wyer-man's mill another Confederate force attacked the 50 men of the 34th Ky. comprising the outpost at Powell's bridge and the block-house was

assaulted three times but without success. No casualties were reported.

Powell's River, Va., Dec. 13, 1863. Col. Wilson C. Lemert, commanding the Union forces at Cumberland gap, reported that his cavalry came upon the encampment of a Virginia Confederate regiment at Hickory flat, 7 miles beyond Jonesville; that the enemy fired one volley and fled to Powell's river where he was reinforced by another Virginia regiment. The Federals then opened with artillery and the cavalry charged and drove the enemy in confusion to Stickleyville. The Confederates lost 5 killed and 26 captured.

Powell Valley, Tenn., June 22, 1863. This was an incident of Col. W. P. Sanders' raid into east Tennessee, but in his report of the expedition he makes no specific mention of the action at Powell's valley. (See Rogers' gap and Powder Springs gap.)

Powers' Ferry, Ga., July 12, 1864. (See Chattahoochee River.)

Powhatan, Va., Jan. 25, 1865. 1st U. S. Colored Cavalry.

Prairie D'Ane, Ark., April 9-12, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Prairie Du Rocher, Ill., April 6, 1864. Detachment 3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Henry B. Milks with 18 men, sent out from Farmington, Mo., to capture or drive out a band of guerrillas, captured 5 before reaching Prairie Du Rocher. The place was charged and the guerrillas stationed there were driven to the bluffs for shelter. After a short but spirited fight the enemy was compelled to abandon his position on the bluffs and take to the woods, leaving 3 dead on the field. Another of the guerrillas was shot while attempting to escape from his captors. Milks had 1 man wounded.

Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862. Army of the Frontier. After the battle of Cane Hill on Nov. 28, the Confederate forces under Gen. T. C. Hindman united with the command of Brig.-Gen. J. S. Marmaduke at Lee's creek, where the latter had retreated. On Dec. 2, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Blunt, commanding the Army of the Frontier, sent for Brig.-Gen. F. J. Herron to bring up his command, consisting of the 2nd and 3d divisions, to reinforce the Union army at Cane Hill. Herron at once started from Elkhorn and his advance reached Blunt about 10 p. m. on the 6th. This advance consisted of detachments of the 2nd Wis., 1st Ia., 10th Ill., and 8th Mo. cavalry regiments, about 1,600 men in all. During the night, owing to the negligence of an officer sent to watch the Cove Creek road, Hindman was able to move part of his troops north, passing to the east of Blunt's position on the Fayetteville road. His object was to get between Blunt and Herron and prevent them from forming a junction. Blunt immediately came to Herron's aid over a road leading to Cane Hill mills, east of the Fayetteville road. Herron, with but six regiments of infantry, three batteries and about 500 cavalry, had been attacked by the entire Confederate force at 7 a. m., but managed to drive it back across Illinois creek to Prairie Grove, where he planted his batteries and opened fire. Between 1 and 2 p. m. Blunt came in on Herron's right and stationed his artillery so as to sweep the woods from which the Confederate infantry was firing. From 3 p. m. until dark the musketry firing was uninterrupted. Twice the Union infantry charged the enemy's battery and captured it, but both times the guns were recaptured by the superiority of numbers. When darkness fell, the firing ceased on both sides. The Union troops slept on their arms, expecting a renewal of the engagement in the morning, but during the night the Confederates stealthily retreated southwest across the Boston mountains, leaving Blunt and Herron in possession of the field. The Union casualties were 175 killed, 813 wounded and 263 captured or missing. The Confederate loss was 164 killed, 817 wounded and 336 captured or missing. Blunt's forces in the battle numbered 7,000; those of the enemy 28,000.

Prairie Grove, Ark., April 7, 1864. Detachment of 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Col. M. La Rue Harrison, reporting from Fayetteville on April 8, stated that a gang of Confederates, 22 strong, charged upon the Federal corral keepers, 9 in number, near Prairie Grove and killed all of them.

Prairie Station, Miss., Feb. 21, 1864. 1st Cavalry Brigade, 16th Army Corps. During Smith's withdrawal from before West Point during the Meridian expedition a portion of Waring's brigade made a demonstration on the right of the retiring column, thereby checking an attempted flank movement of the Confederates on the railroad. No casualties reported.

Prentiss, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.

Presidio Del Norte, N. Mex., April 15, 1864. (See Spencer's Ranch, same date.)

Presidio Del Norte, N. Mex., Jan. 21, 1865. The only report of this affair is that of Capt. H. Kennedy, a Confederate recruiting officer, whose command was attacked by 130 Federals on the Cibolo river. Kennedy made a desperate dash and cut his way through the surrounding lines, losing 4 killed, 7 wounded and 8 missing, besides all his transportation. The Union loss was not reported.

Presto, Destruction of, Feb. 1-6, 1864. Batteries about Charleston Harbor. The Presto was a Confederate blockade-runner that succeeded in passing the fleet in front of Charleston Harbor on the night of the 1st and ran aground on a bar on the shore of Sullivan's island. She was discovered at dawn on the 2nd, when the three 30-pounder Parrotts in Fort Putnam opened on her at a range of 2,600 yards. The first three shells burst directly over her, driving away the Confederates who were trying to unload the cargo. At 8 o'clock the 300-pounder Parrott in Battery Chatfield opened up with accurate aim at a range of 2,700 yards, one shell going through the furnaces of the stranded vessel. Fort Strong opened soon after at a range of 3,600 yards, firing a shell from a 200-pounder Parrott every 15 minutes until dark. A 100-pounder Parrott was fired at intervals from this fort during the night, and on the morning of the 2nd the 200-pounder sent in 15 shells, 5 of which struck the hull. The vessel was set on fire by the shells on the 2nd but for some cause the fire went out. On the afternoon she was again set on fire and burned until dark, when the fire again went out of its own accord. During the 2nd, 3d and 4th two monitors joined in the bombardment but most of their shots went wild and they finally withdrew. Altogether about 1,000 shells were thrown at the unfortunate vessel and on the morning of the 6th she was a complete wreck. The Confederate batteries on Sullivan's and James islands replied with about 400 shells, but the only casualties reported as a result of their fire were the wounding of 2 men of the 3d R. I. artillery at Fort Putnam. The effect of the bombardment was to keep the enemy from getting possession of the cargo of supplies, which would no doubt have been gladly received.

Preston, Mo., June 16, 1864. (See Big North fork, same date.)

Prestonburg, Ky., Jan. 10, 1862. (See Middle Creek, same date.)

Prestonburg, Ky., Dec. 4, 1862. Detachment of the 39th Kentucky Infantry. The detachment, numbering about 200 men, while guarding some pushboats loaded with supplies, on the way up the west fork of the Big Sandy river to Picketon, was attacked by 800 mounted Confederates under Capt. Clarkson about 4 miles below Prestonburg. The Kentuckians put up a spirited resistance, but were finally overpowered and the boats fell into the hands of the enemy, who thus captured about 100 stands of arms, 300 uniforms, 7,000 rounds of ammunition and some commissary stores. The Union report says that the Federal loss was 2 men killed, and placed the enemy's loss at 14 or 15 killed, but Clarkson stated his casualties as 2 killed and 7 wounded.

Price's Landing, Mo., Nov. 18, 1861. Steamer Platte Valley. About

200 Confederates, under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, captured the steamboat *Platte Valley* at Price's landing about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Two officers of the 2nd U. S. cavalry were also captured and paroled, one of whom carried news of the event to Gen. Grant at Cairo, Ill., who immediately ordered out all the available cavalry and sent some 700 or 800 infantry by rail to Charleston, Mo., in an effort to cut off and capture Thompson, but that wily officer succeeded in making his escape. No casualties were reported.

Prim's Shop, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1862. Harker's Brigade of Wood's Division. While this brigade was foraging on the Edmondson pike it was attacked on front and flank near Prim's blacksmith shop by about 600 Confederates. The enemy was driven off, but not until he had succeeded in killing 1 and wounding 2 of the foraging party. The Confederates had 3 men wounded.

Prince Edward Court House, Va., April 7, 1865. Cavalry Division, Army of the James. In the pursuit of Gen. Lee's army from Richmond and Petersburg, the division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie, was sent to Prince Edward Court House (now Hampden-Sidney) to cut off the Confederate line of retreat to Danville. At the Court House was a small force of the enemy, which was charged by Mackenzie's advance, 38 captured and the remainder driven precipitately from the town. The Union loss was slight. Here Mackenzie was joined by the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Merritt, and the entire force moved to Appomattox Court House.

Prince George Court House, Va., Nov. 24, 1864. Pickets of 1st Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Thirty dismounted Confederates attacked the Union picket line near Prince George Court House about 1 a. m., killed 2 of the pickets, wounded 4 and captured another, besides 18 horses with equipments. The enemy had 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

Prince's Shoals, Mo., Oct. 6, 1864. Detachments of the 1st and 7th Missouri Cavalry. When Gen. Sterling Price, in his Missouri expedition, reached Prince's shoals on the Osage river he found there a small guard, which was at once attacked and driven away from the crossing. Portions of the 1st and 7th Mo. cavalry were hurried to the assistance of the guard and the lost position was regained. A request was sent for more troops, but before they could be brought up the main body of Price's army arrived and the Federals were compelled to abandon the crossing. In this affair the Confederates lost 2 killed and 7 wounded. The Union loss was not reported.

Princeton, Ark., Dec. 8, 1863. Detachments of 1st, 2nd and 7th Missouri and 1st and 3d Iowa Cavalry and Hadley's Battery. As an incident of a reconnaissance from Little Rock the detachment, under Col. Lewis Merrill, surprised a Confederate camp 2 miles from Princeton. The enemy, 600 strong, was completely routed, losing 8 killed, 18 wounded and 28 captured. No loss was reported on the Union side.

Princeton, Ark., April 28, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Princeton, Ark., Oct. 21, 1864. 9th Kansas and 1st Missouri Cavalry. The advance of an expedition encountered the Confederate pickets 12 miles from Princeton, drove them back and entered the town to find some 75 Confederates drawn up in line of battle. Upon seeing the size of the Federal force the enemy broke and fled. No casualties were reported.

Princeton, Ky., June 10, 1864.

Princeton, W. Va., May 16-17, 1862. Troops of the District of the Kanawha. While Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox was concentrating his forces on the Pearisburg road on the 16th, Humphrey Marshall, with some 2,000 Confederates and 3 pieces of artillery, attacked and drove out the de-

tachment at Princeton. That night Cox, with the 2nd provisional brigade under Col. Augustus Moor, moved back and at daylight attacked Marshall, who retired to a wooded hill west of town and there took up a strong position. Cox again attacked and forced the Confederates back to the junction of the Wytheville and Wyoming roads, where Marshall was joined by Williams and Heth, bringing the enemy's strength up to 12,000 or 15,000 men. Some fighting occurred during the afternoon, though no serious assaults were made by either side. Late in the day Cox was joined by the 1st brigade under Col. Scammon, and at 3 a. m. on the 18th fell back about 10 miles to prevent the enemy from getting in his rear. The Union loss at Princeton was 23 killed, 69 wounded and 21 missing. Cox estimated the Confederate loss at from two to three times that number, but Marshall says he had 2 killed and 12 or 14 wounded.

Princeton, W. Va., May 6, 1864. 2nd Division, Department of West Virginia. This affair was an incident of Crook's expedition against the Virginia & Tennessee railroad. As his advance approached Princeton it encountered a small body of Confederate cavalry, which after skirmishing for a few minutes fled hastily in the direction of Rocky gap. No casualties were reported.

Pritchard's Mill, Va., Sept. 15, 1861. Detachment of the 13th Massachusetts Infantry. In order to learn something of the strength and intentions of the enemy operating along the Potomac river, Col. John W. Geary, commanding the post at Point of Rocks, Md., sent Lieut. Brown, with 7 men of the 13th Mass., to reconnoiter along the river as far as Antietam ford. As the party was returning it was fired upon by about 50 Confederates concealed in the bushes about Pritchard's mill on the Virginia side of the river, and 1 man was instantly killed. Brown placed his men in a sheltered position, from which he was unable to withdraw until dark, on account of the continuous fire from the mill.

Proctor's Creek, Va., May 12-16, 1864. (See Drewry's Bluff.)

Prophet Bridge, Miss., Dec. 3, 1862. (See Water Valley.)

Prosperity Church, Tenn., April 3, 1863. 1st Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Cumberland. As an incident of an expedition from Murfreesboro to Auburn, the Federal advance encountered a small force of the enemy at Prosperity Church but soon routed and drove it back to Liberty. The Confederates lost 1 man killed and 2 or 3 wounded.

Providence Church, Va., Nov. 12, 1862. Detachment of New York Mounted Rifles. This affair was a skirmish between 300 Confederates and the Federal picket stationed at Providence Church. The enemy was repulsed, retiring to the Blackwater river.

Providence Church, Va., Dec. 28, 1862. Pickets of forces under Brig.-Gen. Orris S. Ferry. Gen. Ferry reports that an attack was made on the Federal vedettes at 4 p. m. and that they were driven in. The reserve, however, checked the Confederate advance, then routed and pursued it until the main body, 300 strong, was encountered. No casualties were reported.

Providence Church, Va., Jan. 9, 1863. New York Mounted Rifles. Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck reporting to Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, commanding at Fort Monroe, says: "The enemy crossed the Blackwater in considerable force and attempted yesterday to drive in our right at Providence Church. Infantry, cavalry and artillery were employed by the rebels, but they were repulsed by Maj. Wheelan's New York mounted rifles. At dusk the enemy's advance was charged and driven back upon his support. At intervals through the night shells were thrown from rebel batteries."

Providence Church, Va., May 17, 1863. Troops of the Department of Virginia. While a reconnoitering party under Brig.-Gen. Charles C.

Dodge was returning from Scott's mill his rear, under Maj. Alexander C. Patton, was attacked by Confederates, 1 man captured and 3 wounded.

Providence Church Road, Va., April 12-13, 1863. The skirmishing on this road was an incident of the beginning of the siege of Suffolk by the Confederates under Gen. Longstreet. (See Suffolk.)

Pueblo Colorado, New Mexico, Aug. 18, 1863. Three companies of the 1st New Mexico Cavalry.

Pulaski, Tenn., May 1, 1862. Detachment 18th Ohio Infantry, Recruits and Convalescents. Capt. John Jumper, with 110 men forming a guard for a lot of Confederate prisoners, was proceeding from Huntsville to Nashville when he learned that 15 or 20 Confederates had attacked a Union telegraph party. Jumper immediately took a portion of his command and proceeded in pursuit. When about 4 or 5 miles from Pulaski the enemy was met and driven back until the remainder of Morgan's force came into the fight. After two hours of desultory fighting the Confederates charged and Jumper and his men were compelled to surrender, having lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Jumper reports 6 of the Confederates killed and 3 wounded, but Morgan makes no mention of any casualties.

Pulaski, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863. 7th and 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry. Col. Rowett, with the 7th Ill., while on a trip to Eastport, encountered the 4th Ala. cavalry, belonging to Roddey's command, and routed it, taking 25 prisoners. On the same day Lieut.-Col. Phillips, with the 9th Ill., attacked some Confederate cavalry on the Florence road and drove them across the river, capturing 40 prisoners, 5 of whom were commissioned officers, one being Gen. Bragg's inspector-general of cavalry. No Union casualties were reported.

Pulaski, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1863. Portion of the Army of the Cumberland. Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the army of the Cumberland in the Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign, reports: "Dec. 15, a small party of rebels, under Maj. Joe Fontaine, Roddey's adjutant, was captured by Gen. Dodge near Pulaski. They had been on a reconnaissance along the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad and the Nashville & Decatur railroad."

Pulaski, Tenn., Sept. 26-27, 1864. Troops of the District of Tennessee. As an incident of Forrest's raid into Alabama and Tennessee his cavalry approached Richland creek near Pulaski on the 26th. The troops defending the bridge were driven back into the block-house and after being surrounded surrendered. The following day the Confederates advanced on the town. Six miles out they encountered some Union cavalry and continually drove it until the Federals took position in the block-houses and fortifications of Pulaski. There skirmishing was kept up all day, and toward evening the enemy advanced a heavy skirmish line to within a short distance of the Federal line. During the night the Confederates withdrew. The Union loss was 80 killed and wounded; Forrest did not report his casualties.

Pulaski, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1864. (See King's Hill, same date.)

Pulaski, Tenn. (Note.) During the war Pulaski lay directly in the path of armies moving between Tennessee on the north and Alabama or Mississippi on the south. Consequently there were frequent collisions in the vicinity between the contending forces. In addition to the engagements above described, the official records of the war mention skirmishes on May 4 and 11, and Aug. 27, 1862; July 15 and Oct. 27, 1863; and May 13, 1864. No circumstantial reports of these affairs were made, however, and nothing can be gleaned concerning them, except that the Union troops engaged on July 15, 1863, were the 3d Ohio and 5th Tenn. cavalry, and those on May 13, 1864, were the 11th U. S. colored infantry.

Pulliam's, Mo., Dec. 25, 1863. Detachment of 3d Missouri State

Militia Cavalry. Upon learning of the capture of a company of the 3d Mo. militia cavalry at Centerville, Maj. James Wilson started in pursuit. At 3 p. m., Christmas day, he overtook and attacked Reves (who had made the Centerville attack) in his camp. The Confederates, with the exception of 30 or 35, turned and fled into the brush. Those who stayed and fought were either riddled with bullets or killed by the saber and all the Federals taken at Centerville were recaptured. Wilson had 1 man killed and 8 wounded; the Confederate casualties, by the Union report, were 30 killed, 3 mortally and 2 slightly wounded.

Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., May 25 to June 5, 1864. (See Dallas.)

Pungo Landing, N. C., Oct. 16, 1863. Steamer Fawn. While the steamer Fawn was proceeding to Cornjack, Currituck Court House, it was fired into from the shore at Pungo landing. The volley, which was from 30 muskets, severely wounded the captain of the vessel. On board the steamer was Lieut.-Col. William Lewis of the 5th Pa. cavalry. On the return trip the 1st battalion of this regiment was taken on board at Cornjack and disembarked at the landing to search for the enemy, but he had made his escape.

Purcellville, Va., July 16, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. The brigade, commanded by Col. W. B. Tibbits, attacked the enemy's wagon train at the junction of the Purcellville road with the Leesburg pike, and captured 150 prisoners and 200 wagons. A large Confederate force came up before he could get away with his captures and he was compelled to relinquish all but 54 of his prisoners and 80 wagons. Of these he burned 43 and succeeded in bringing off the remainder. He also captured and brought off 100 horses and 50 mules. No report of casualties.

Purgitsville, W. Va., April 7, 1863. Detachment of 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. Upon learning that a small foraging party had become separated from its guard and had been attacked and captured, Col. Jacob M. Campbell, commanding the brigade, despatched all his available cavalry under Capt. Work in pursuit. Near Purgitsville, Work came up with the guard of the captured foraging party, being slowly driven by a superior force of Confederates. A charge threw the enemy into confusion, killing 3, capturing 3 and wounding 14. Three of the Federals were wounded.

Purdy Road, Tenn., March 31, 1862. (See Adamsville.)

Quaker Road, Va., March 29, 1865. 1st Division, 5th Army Corps. When Gen. Grant began, on the morning of March 29, to extend his lines to the left, to envelop the right of the Confederate works in front of Petersburg, the 5th corps, Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren commanding, moved out at 3 a. m. to the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker roads, where a junction was to be effected with the left of the 2nd corps. About 5 o'clock the enemy's skirmishers were driven away from the crossing of Rowanty creek, and at 8 o'clock the head of Warren's column reached the cross-roads. About noon he received an order from headquarters to move up the Quaker road to the little creek called Gravelly run. Griffin's division (1st) was at once started, but upon arriving at the creek found the bridge gone and a small force on the opposite bank to resist the crossing of the stream. Although difficult to ford, a skirmish line succeeded in getting over, when the Confederates retired after firing a few shots, thus giving the pioneers an opportunity to rebuild the bridge. A pontoon bridge was also thrown across the creek, Griffin's division crossed over, followed by Crawford's, the latter taking position on Griffin's left. The line then advanced, the resistance of the enemy gradually increasing until between 3 and 4 p. m., when a heavy force was found drawn up in line of battle near Arnold's old sawmill. The fight was opened by Chamberlain's brigade, which moved forward

under a heavy fire, driving the enemy from a piece of woods and advancing his line to the edge of the timber. A few minutes later the Confederates returned to the attack, the greater part of Anderson's and Johnson's divisions being hurled against Chamberlain. The brigade was being slowly forced back, when Griffin brought up Battery B, 4th U. S. artillery, which opened an effective fire on the enemy, and at the same time parts of Gregory's and Bartlett's brigades were sent to Chamberlain's assistance. The timely arrival of these reinforcements, and the continuous firing of the battery, soon forced the Confederates to beat a hasty retreat, leaving about 200 prisoners in the hands of the Federals. Warren reported the loss of Griffin's division as 370 killed and wounded. Among the latter were Gen. Chamberlain and Gen. Sickel. The enemy's losses were not definitely learned, but Griffin states in his report that 130 of their dead were buried by his pioneers. After the Confederates were driven back the line was advanced to the Boydton plank road and intrenched. (See Five Forks for further information of this flank movement.)

Quallatown, N. C., Jan. 31-Feb. 7, 1864. Troops of the Department of the Ohio. Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster, commanding the Department of the Ohio, reported to Gen. Grant from Maryville, Tenn., on Feb. 7: "An expedition against Col. Thomas and his band of Indians and whites at Quallatown has returned completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215, took 50 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the gang in the mountains. Our loss, 2 killed and 6 wounded."

Quarles' Mill, Va., May 23, 1864. (See North Anna River.)

Queen City, U. S. S., Capture of, June 24, 1864. (See Clarendon, same date.)

Queen of the West, Attack on, Sept. 19, 1862. (See Bolivar.)

Queen's Hill, Miss., Feb. 4, 1864. Meridian Expedition. Confederate reports of the Meridian expedition made mention of an affair on Queen's hill on the 4th as the Federals were moving on Clinton. The result was a victory for the Union command, the enemy being compelled to give way before the vigorous and determined advance of the Federals. The casualties were not reported.

Quincy, Mo., Sept. 4, 1863. Details from 18th Iowa Infantry and 8th Missouri Militia Cavalry. A band of guerrillas under Rafter dashed into Quincy on the 4th, shot and killed a citizen, and captured 4 men of the 18th Ia., after one of the latter had shot and killed Rafter. The guerrillas were about to fire the town when a detachment of the 8th Mo. militia cavalry attacked and drove them out. One of the militiamen was mortally wounded. The lifeless bodies of the 4 Ia. men were found next morning.

Quincy, Mo., Nov. 1-2, 1864. Detachment of 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Jacob Cassairt, with 30 men of Co. I, 8th Mo. militia cavalry and some citizens, came up with 100 Confederates about 10 miles from Quincy. A charge was ordered and the enemy broke and fled. The pursuit resulted in 6 of the enemy being killed and 3 wounded. The following day Cassairt attacked another party of the enemy, cutting off 100 men in the rear and driving them into the brush. Some 25 of the enemy were killed or wounded. The Federals sustained no loss in either engagement.

Quinn's Mills, Miss., June 16, 1863. 1st Cavalry Brigade, Left Wing, 16th Army Corps. At the beginning of the operations of the left wing of Hurlbut's corps in northwestern Mississippi, the 1st cavalry brigade found the bridge across the Coldwater river at Quinn's mills destroyed and the advance encountered a Confederate picket of 20 men. While the men were making preparations to cross a volley was fired at them

from a few outbuildings within a few feet of the bank, wounding 3 of the Federal force.

Quinn & Jackson's Mill, Miss., Oct. 9, 1863. Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps. Maj.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the corps, reported from Memphis, Tenn., on the 12th, as follows: "On Friday last the enemy's cavalry under Lee moved in three columns. Two which crossed the Coldwater, one at Lumpkin's mill, one at Quinn & Jackson's, were met and repulsed; they fell back and joined the main body." The affair was an incident of the Chalmers raid in north Mississippi and west Tennessee.

Quinn & Jackson's Mill, Miss., Nov. 3, 1863. (See Collierville, same date.)

Quicksand Creek, Ky., April 5, 1864. U. S. Troops, District of Eastern Kentucky. The itinerary of this district from March 28-April 14 states that at 11 p. m. on the 5th a portion of the Federal troops surprised the camp of 85 Confederates on the Quicksand river in Breathitt county. The enemy had 8 killed and wounded, and 3 men and 24 horses captured.

Quitman, Ark., Sept. 2, 1864. Detachment 3d Arkansas Cavalry. Col. Abraham H. Ryan, reporting from Lewisburg, on Sept. 7, says: "On the 2d instant Capt. Napier and Lieut. Carr had a skirmish with Col. Witt, 8 miles from Quitman, killed 7, and captured Capt. Livingston and 4 men of Witt's command."

Raccoon Ford, Ala., Oct. 30, 1864. (See Muscle Shoals, same date.)

Raccoon Ford, Va., Aug. 20, 1862. Cavalry Brigade, 3d Army Corps. This affair was a rather severe skirmish between the cavalry under Brig.-Gen. George H. Bayard and the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Robertson. Union reconnoitering parties encountered the enemy first, and fell back upon the main column. As the enemy came up Bayard was executing a maneuver, and the Confederates, seizing their advantage, charged the Federals on the flank and routed them. The Union loss for this single engagement is not given, but for this affair and the battle of Cedar mountain on the 9th of the same month Bayard lost 10 killed, 45 wounded and 6 captured or missing. The Confederates suffered to the extent of 3 killed and 13 wounded at Raccoon ford.

Raccoon Ford, Va., April 30, 1863. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. At the start of Stoneman's raid in 1863 it was thought probable by the general commanding that Raccoon ford would be guarded, and accordingly he sent a portion of Gen. Buford's brigade across 6 miles below. This party, under Capt. Peter Penn Gaskell, made a dash for the ford, and cleared it of the Confederates guarding it, capturing 7 men. No other casualties were reported.

Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 15, 1863. Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. In the advance of the army from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan the cavalry division of Gen. Buford was stationed at Raccoon ford. During the day the Confederates increased their force on the opposite bank and shelled Buford's position, compelling him to withdraw to the woods for shelter. No casualties were reported.

Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 19, 1863. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. While the division was engaged in making a reconnaissance it encountered the enemy at Raccoon ford and some slight skirmishing ensued, but no detailed report of the action was made.

Raccoon Ford, Va., Oct. 10, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. As the Army of the Potomac was falling back toward the Rappahannock river in the Bristol campaign, a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon ford, intending to strike the Union cavalry on the flank. Brig.-Gen. Pleasanton,

commanding the cavalry corps, sent Col. Chapman with his brigade to meet this force. Chapman found the enemy formed and ready to charge. He speedily disposed his men and, although vastly outnumbered, gave the Confederates such a warm reception that they were hurled back in confusion, severely punished. The infantry supports came up just at this time, however, the cavalry was rallied, and Chapman, deeming the odds too great to contend against, withdrew slowly in the direction of Stevensburg. No casualties reported.

Raccoon Ford, Va., Nov. 26-27, 1863. (See Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.)

Raccourci, La., Nov. 25, 1864. A Lieut. Thatcher of the U. S. navy and 2 of his men were murdered while ashore at Raccourci, near Williamsport, La., by a band of guerrillas.

Raceland, La., June 22, 1862. 8th Vermont Volunteers.

Ragland Mills, Ky., Jan. 13, 1864. Detachment of 45th Kentucky Infantry. Twelve enlisted men of the 45th Ky., under Lieut. Robert H. Wilson, surprised a party of 35 guerrillas encamped at Ragland mills, Bath county, and captured 13 of the number. The Federals lost a horse killed, which was the only casualty on their side.

Raiford's Plantation, Miss., Feb. 11, 1864. 3d Cavalry Brigade, Meridian Expedition. This affair was a fight between the pickets of McCrillis' brigade encamped at Raiford's plantation, 4 miles east of Byhalia, and the pickets of the enemy. The Federals lost 2 killed and 2 wounded and captured 4 prisoners.

Raleigh, Tenn., April 3-9, 1864. Detachment of 1st Cavalry Brigade, 16th Army Corps. Pursuant to orders the 1st brigade under Col. George E. Waring, Jr., proceeded from Raleigh to reconnoiter on the Somerville road. At Leake's, a few miles out, a Confederate picket was encountered and driven to where a force of 700 or 800 was stationed. This latter command withdrew rather rapidly and when the Federals ascertained that the Confederates were retiring on their main body they retired to Raleigh. The Federals lost 1 killed, 3 wounded and 1 missing; the Confederates, by their own account, 2 wounded. On the 9th Capt. John C. Febles with 75 men of the 7th Ind. cavalry moved on a reconnaissance toward Raleigh and when 4 miles from the town his command was fired into by some 15 or 20 men, who were at once charged and scattered. Two miles out a picket of 4 men was scattered and Febles charged into the town to find it deserted save for a rear-guard of 10 men, 2 of whom were captured. Both these affairs were incidents of Forrest's expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky.

Rally Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864. Detachment of 12th Tennessee Cavalry. Three companies doing picket duty near Rally Hill were attacked by the Confederate Gen. Buford's cavalry division and compelled to fall back. The affair was an incident of the campaign in north Alabama and middle Tennessee. No casualties were reported.

Ramer's Crossing, Miss., Oct. 2, 1862. Detachment of 17th Wisconsin Infantry. About 6 p. m. a regiment of Confederate cavalry appeared at the switch of the Mobile & Ohio railroad near Ramer's crossing and commenced tearing up the track. Company A, 17th Wis., stationed at Ramer's crossing, approached stealthily and attacked before the Confederates were aware of their presence. The result of the half-hour's fight which followed was the complete rout of the enemy with probably 11 killed and 13 wounded (the report of a disinterested citizen), while the Federals lost none.

Rancho Las Rinas, Tex., June 25, 1864. U. S. Pickets on the Rio Grande. The Federal pickets, belonging to Maj.-Gen. F. J. Herron's command, were attacked and driven in at Rancho Las Rinas, 30 miles

above Brownsville, by Confederates under Col. John S. Ford. The total Union loss was 2 killed, 5 wounded and 23 captured. Ford reported his casualties at 3 killed and 4 wounded.

Randolph, Ala., April 1, 1865. (See Ebenezer Church, same date.)

Rankin's Ferry, Tenn., June 21, 1862.

Rapidan Station, Va., May 1, 1863. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell, commanding the 2nd division, received orders at 6:30 p. m., April 30, to push the enemy in the direction of Rapidan Station. The division approached the station between 7:30 and 8 p. m. and was opened upon by artillery. Early the next morning Averell reconnoitered the Confederate position and then attacked, almost turning their left. As it was the enemy lost his position of the night, several killed and wounded, and a number captured.

Rapidan Station, Va., Sept. 15, 1863. Detachments of 6th Ohio, 1st Rhode Island and 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. During the Union advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan Col. Horace B. Sargent was directed to make a reconnaissance in force in the direction of Rapidan Station. With about 600 men he proceeded toward the river, and when the open country was reached a heavy line of skirmishers was established and supported, leaving only the detachment of the 1st Mass. in reserve. Dismounted men were pressed forward and some sharp skirmishing ensued, in which the Confederates brought into action 7 pieces of artillery. An hour before sunset the enemy charged twice in rapid succession, but both times was repulsed. At nightfall the 1st Md. cavalry relieved the 6th Ohio and a strong picket line was established. The Federal casualties were 3 killed, 22 wounded and 4 missing. Three Confederates were captured, but aside from that their loss is not known.

Rappahannock River, Va., June 24, 1861. Confederate sources report that a party landed from a Federal steamer, *Star of New York*, in search of forage and provisions, was driven back to their boats by a company of Lancaster troops. The *Star of New York* fired about 30 shells into the pursuing Confederate ranks, but without effect, while 4 of the Union party were killed.

Rappahannock River, Va., April 2, 1862. 8th Illinois Cavalry. While this regiment was on a reconnaissance its advance came upon 10 mounted Confederate pickets concealed in the brush. Immediately after firing the enemy fled and were pursued for some distance. At least 1 of them was wounded.

Rappahannock River, Va., April 16, 1862. Detachment of 1st Rhode Island Cavalry. This affair was an incident of a reconnaissance from Warrenton Junction, a portion of the Union detachment having a rather severe skirmish with the enemy's pickets. No casualties were reported.

Rappahannock River, Va., April 18, 1862. Detachments of 12th Massachusetts, 9th New York, 12th Indiana Infantry, and details of cavalry and artillery. As an incident of a reconnaissance to the Rappahannock river from Warrenton Junction, under Lieut.-Col. Timothy M. Bryan, Jr., the Federals got into position during the night and at daylight opened upon the Confederate camp. The enemy immediately replied and after he had fully developed his force the Federals withdrew, having suffered no loss.

Rappahannock River, Va., May 13, 1862. 1st New Jersey and 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry. A sloop under guard of several members of the 1st N. J. was proceeding up the river to Falmouth, when it was fired upon from the shore and 2 of the men on board were wounded. When an effort was made to remove the wounded men the vessel was fired upon again, but the enemy was repulsed with some loss by a detail of the 1st Pa. which had been hurried to the scene.

Rappahannock River, Va., April 1, 1864. Patrol of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry.

Rappahannock Station, Va., March 29, 1862. (See Bealeton Station, same date.)

Rappahannock Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1862. 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, Army of Virginia. On the 20th Pope's pickets at Rappahannock Station had been driven in and during the next two days Lee made several attempts to cross the river. Pope, in expectations of reinforcements, made his arrangements to cross on the morning of the 23d and fling his whole force upon Lee's rear. Early on the morning of the 23d the Confederates, possibly in anticipation of such a movement on the part of Pope, occupied a hill overlooking Beverly ford and station with six 3-inch rifles and 4 Napoleons of the First company of the Washington artillery under Capt. C. W. Squires, supported by Evans' brigade. A heavy fire was opened on the Union batteries across the river, which was vigorously returned, and after a day of cannonading, in which the loss on both sides was slight, the positions of both armies were changed.

Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7-8, 1862. Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery. In the operations preliminary to the battle of Fredericksburg Battery C arrived with the 1st Pa. cavalry at Rappahannock Station on night of Nov. 7, and immediately opened upon the Confederate camp at the opposite end of the bridge. The enemy, leaving everything, withdrew in haste. Next morning 3 or 4 Confederate guns opened on the Union artillery, which replied, and firing was kept up for 2 hours without doing any material damage on either side.

Rappahannock Station, Va., Aug. 1, 1863. (See Brandy Station, same date.)

Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863. Right Column of the Army of the Potomac. While the Army of the Potomac was attempting to force a passage of the Rappahannock river the position assigned to the right of the column, then under command of Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick, was at Rappahannock Station. Sedgwick was ordered to push the Confederates across the river before dark if possible, while another portion of the army was attempting a passage at Kelly's ford. The 5th corps (Sykes) and Sedgwick's own (the 6th), then commanded by Brig.-Gen. Wright, took positions on the right and left of the railroad and by 3 p. m. had pushed forward their skirmishers and driven the Confederates to their rifle-pits. The enemy's works were two redoubts, both on the left of the railroad, connected by a double line of rifle-pits, extending 1,000 yards along the river. All afternoon the Federal artillery kept up a vigorous fire upon the works, but apparently without effect, as the Confederates replied just as vigorously. Just at dusk Sedgwick ordered an assault. Brig.-Gen. David A. Russell with two brigades of his division executed the movement under a galling fire, the works were captured and the whole garrison cut off and taken prisoners. The assault was acknowledged to be one of the most gallant in history. The Federal loss in the affair was 83 killed, 330 wounded and 6 missing; the Confederates lost 6 killed, 39 wounded and 1,629 captured, besides 8 colors, a battery, 2,000 stands of small arms and a pontoon train.

Ratliff's Landing, La., June 15, 1864. U. S. Gunboat No. 53. Col. John S. Scott of the 1st La. Confederate cavalry reports that during the night of the 14th he moved two 12-pounder howitzers and a 3-inch gun to Ratliff's landing and at daylight opened on gunboat No. 53, a tin-clad, which was so badly injured as to necessitate her being run ashore to prevent sinking. No casualties were reported.

Rawhide, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863. Detachment of 9th Illinois Cavalry. Lieut. John W. Barnes, acting assistant adjutant-general to Brig.-Gen.

Grenville M. Dodge, reporting from Pulaski, says: "Lieut. Roberts has returned from Eastport. Had a fight with some guerrillas at Rawhide. Brought in 20 prisoners." This is the only official mention of the affair.

Rawle's Mill, N. C., Nov. 2, 1862. (See Little Creek, same date.)

Rawlinsong, Ala., Sept. 5, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland. This incident was the destruction of the salt works. The Confederate guard, finding itself too small to cope with the brigade, retired as the Union troops came up, and the works were destroyed without opposition.

Raymond, Miss., May 12-13, 1863. 17th Army Corps. While Grant was maneuvering for position around Vicksburg he sent Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson with the 17th corps in the direction of Raymond. About 3 miles west of the town the advance of Logan's division encountered the enemy at 11 a. m. on the 12th. Brig.-Gen. John E. Smith's division was deployed as skirmishers and held the Confederates in check until the rest of the corps could be formed for action. After 3 hours of sharp and determined fighting, during which the Confederates made several desperate assaults, McPherson ordered Stevenson's brigade to charge. This movement was executed with vigor, the brigade picking up the skirmishers as it advanced and driving the enemy into and through Raymond. The nature of the country prevented anything like an orderly pursuit, so that the Confederates were enabled to get away easily. McPherson lost 66 killed, 339 wounded and 37 missing, and the enemy 73 killed, 251 wounded and 190 captured or missing. On the following morning Boomer's brigade of Crocker's division was ordered to clear the road north of Raymond. The 5th and 10th Ia. were deployed as skirmishers, and the 93d Ill. and 26th Mo. were placed in reserve. The Confederate force was found to be nothing more than a heavy line of skirmishers, which was easily driven back. No casualties were reported in this latter affair, which was part of the operations just preceding the battle of Champion's Hill.

Raymond, Miss., May 24, 1863. Convalescents of Grant's Army. Brig.-Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, commanding the 9th division, 13th army corps, during the Vicksburg campaign, reports that the town of Raymond, where a number of Federal sick and wounded were being cared for, was captured by two Confederate regiments. The sick, wounded and nurses were paroled. This is the only official mention of the affair.

Raytown, Mo., June 23, 1862. Detachment of 7th Missouri Cavalry. Thirty men under Capt. James Breckenridge, in search of guerrillas, fired upon a man near the edge of a strip of timber on Lowe's farm. The fire was returned with vigor from the timber, and the Federals retired after losing 1 man. Breckenridge thought he killed 2 of the Confederates.

Readsville, Mo., May 8, 1865. Missouri Militia. A band of bushwhackers, dressed in Federal uniform and passing themselves off as Union militia, fell in with 5 Union soldiers under Corp. Gentry and after proceeding with them some distance turned and fired upon them, killing 2, and wounding all the others but one, who was captured and obliged to act as guide for some distance, but finally managed to make his escape.

Readyville, Tenn., June 7, 1862. 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Kentucky Cavalry. Col. J. W. Starnes of the 3d Tennessee cavalry reported overtaking some Federal cavalry at Readyville, killing 8, wounding a number and capturing 68. He stated that the force was composed of portions of 7th Pa. and 4th Ky. regiments.

Readyville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1863. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. Brig.-Gen. George Crook, while in pursuit of Wheeler and Roddey in their raid, crossed over to the Liberty pike at Readyville and

by that move drove the Confederates in the direction of Shelbyville. He makes no mention of casualties.

Readyville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1864. Detachment of 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Col. Thomas J. Jordan, with 550 men, started from Murfreesboro to ascertain the whereabouts of a Confederate detachment under Dibrell. About daylight the enemy was discovered encamped at Readyville, and as soon as it was sufficiently light a charge was made. In 10 minutes Dibrell's whole force was flying in confusion. Jordan lost 1 killed, 6 wounded and 5 missing. The Confederate casualties amounted to 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 130 captured or missing. Some 200 horses and as many saddles were captured by Jordan's men.

Reams' Station, Va., June 22-29, 1864. (See Wilson's Raid, Petersburg, Va.)

Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 22-25, 1864. 2nd Army Corps, Gregg's and Kautz's Cavalry. The battle of Reams' station was a part of the operations about Petersburg during the siege. After Gen. Warren's expedition against the Weldon railroad on Aug. 18-21, the Federal intrenchments were extended from the Jerusalem plank road to connect with Warren's new position on the railroad. This railroad was the chief line of supply for the Confederate army, and although Warren held it at Globe tavern, it was still open on his left, so that supplies could be transported by wagon in a day's time to Petersburg. Gen. Grant therefore determined to destroy the track as far as Rowanty creek, about 20 miles south of Petersburg, which would force the enemy to haul his supplies from Stony Creek station by way of Dinwiddie Court House, a much greater distance. Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, with the 1st and 2nd divisions of the 2nd corps, Gregg's cavalry division and Spear's brigade of Kautz's cavalry, was charged with the work and received his orders to that effect on the morning of the 21st, just after his command had returned from Deep Bottom. He at once took up the march toward Reams' station, Spear's cavalry having the advance and engaging in a slight skirmish with the enemy on the Vaughan road. The cavalry covered the roads leading to the railroad and by the evening of the 24th the railroad was destroyed to Malone's crossing, 3 miles south of Reams' station. About 11 o'clock that night Hancock received a despatch from headquarters notifying him that a Confederate force, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men, was moving from the intrenchments by the Vaughan and Halifax roads. This was Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, part of Longstreet's command and Hampton's cavalry, all under the command of Hill. Slight intrenchments had been thrown up at Reams' station during Wilson's raid in June. These were now occupied by Hancock, Gibbon's division on the left and Miles' (Barlow's) on the right, the cavalry being sent out on a reconnaissance to locate the enemy and develop his strength. About noon on the 25th Miles' pickets on the Dinwiddie road were driven in and at 2 p. m. two spirited attacks were made in quick succession on his front, but both were repulsed, some of the Confederates falling within a few yards of the works. In the meantime Gen. Meade had ordered Gen. Mott to send all of his available force down the plank road to the assistance of Hancock, and about 2:30 directed Willcox's division of the 9th corps to follow Mott. These reinforcements did not reach Hancock in time to be of any material service. At 5 p. m. Hill opened a heavy fire of artillery, taking part of the Union line in reverse. After about 15 minutes of this cannonade an assault was made on Miles' front. The attack was bravely met and the enemy thrown into some confusion, when the 7th, 39th and 52nd N. Y., composed chiefly of new recruits, broke in disorder. A small brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Rugg, which had been stationed in reserve, was ordered up to fill the gap in the line, but Hancock

says in his report: "the brigade could neither be made to go forward nor fire." McKnight's battery was then ordered to direct its fire into the opening, but the enemy, by advancing along the rifle-pits, gained possession of the battery and turned one of the guns on the Union troops. Gibbon was ordered forward with his division to recapture the guns, but the men seemed to be panic-stricken, "falling back to their breastworks on receiving a slight fire from the enemy." Gibbon was now exposed to an attack in reverse and on the flank, forcing his men to occupy the outside of their works, and for a moment it looked as though the gallant 2nd corps, that had proved its valor on so many battlefields, was doomed to utter annihilation. In this critical moment Miles rallied a small force, formed a line at right angles to the intrenchments, swept off the enemy and recaptured the battery. Had Gibbon's officers been able to rally the men at this juncture, the story of Reams' station might have been differently told. But while the effort was being made to bring up the division an attack was made upon it by the enemy's dismounted cavalry and the whole command was driven from the breastworks. Elated by this success the Confederates advanced with the "rebel yell" against Miles, when they were met by a severe fire from the dismounted cavalry on the extreme left and their advance summarily checked. Gibbon had finally succeeded in forming a new line a short distance in the rear of the rifle-pits, and to this line Gregg and Spear now retired, Woerner's battery covering the movement and dealing havoc in the enemy's ranks by its well-directed fire. This battery and the troops under Miles held the road leading to the plank road until dark, when the order was issued to withdraw. Willcox's division was then within a mile and a half of the field, where it was formed in line of battle, and after Hancock's men had passed became the rear-guard. In his report Hancock says: "Had my troops behaved as well as heretofore, I would have been able to defeat the enemy on this occasion. * * * I attribute the bad conduct of some of my troops to their great fatigue, owing to the heavy labor exacted of them and to their enormous losses during the campaign, especially in officers." This was doubtless true. There is a limit to human endurance and the men of Gibbon's division had reached the limit. Marching all night of the 20th and all day on the 22nd, tearing up railroad track through the day and standing picket at night from that time until they were engaged on the 25th, the men were so completely worn out that they had lost both ambition and patriotism. The Union loss was 140 killed, 529 wounded and 2,073 missing. Hill reported his total loss at 720, and claimed to have captured 2,150 prisoners, 9 cannon, 12 colors and over 3,000 stands of small arms.

Rectortown, Va., Jan. 1, 1864. Maj. John S. Mosby (Confederate) states in a report that a portion of his command under Capt. William R. Smith attacked and routed 78 Federals, killing, wounding or capturing 57 of the number. As this is the only official mention of the affair, there is no way of ascertaining what Federal troops were thus defeated.

Red Bank Creek, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865. 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. The corps was moving toward Columbia on the Lexington road, with the 3d division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John W. Geary, in advance. Upon reaching Red Bank creek the enemy was found engaged in the destruction of the bridge. Pardee's brigade was moved forward and opened such a vigorous fire on the Confederates that they were compelled to abandon the bridge before the work of destruction was complete. The bridge was quickly repaired and the whole corps continued its march on Columbia. No casualties reported.

Red Bone, Miss., April 21, 1864. 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry.

Red Clay, Ga., May 3, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army

of the Cumberland. Col. H. P. Lamson, commanding the brigade, reported that as the command was about to go into camp at Red Clay, while on its march from Cleveland, a scout of the 1st Wis. cavalry was killed by a shot from a small party in ambush, being at the time a short distance in advance with a few of his comrades.

Red Hill, Ala., Jan. 14, 1865. 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Red Mound, Ark., April 17, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Red Mound, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. (See Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.)

Red Mountain, Cal., March 17 to 28, 1864. Detachment 2nd California Infantry. Capt. Hull, with a scouting party, routed a band of Indians at Red mountain, a few miles southwest of Blue Rock Station, on the 17th, pursued them to Eel river, where they were overtaken on the evening of the 19th. In the skirmish which ensued 2 braves were killed and 2 squaws captured. On the 22nd at Bald Spring Cañon, they killed 2 more braves. Continuing the pursuit until the morning of the 27th, Sergt. Maguire with a corporal and 3 privates reached and attacked a large encampment of Indians, killing 5 braves and capturing 3 women and 2 children. On the 28th, Hull with the main body of his detachment, came upon a considerable party of Indians on Eel river, killed 16 men and captured 2 women.

Red Oak, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864. (See Lovejoy's Station, Kilpatrick's Raid.)

Red River, La., Oct. 14, 1863. Detachment of 46th Illinois Infantry. Twenty men under Capt. Ramsey crossed the Red river during an expedition from Natchez and Fort Adams, Miss., and captured 15 Confederate soldiers and 2 transports.

Red River, La., April 26, 1864. (See De Loach's Bluff, same date.)

Red River, N. Mex., Dec. 1, 1864. 1st New Mexico Cavalry. This affair was a slight skirmish between a band of Indians and a body of soldiers under Maj. E. W. Eaton. The Indians managed to get away into the timber before the troops got very close, but in the pursuit 1 was killed. No soldiers were injured.

Redwood, Minn., Aug. 18, 1862. One company 5th Minnesota Volunteers massacred by Indians.

Redwood Bayou, La., May 3, 1864. U. S. forces under Col. L. A. Sheldon. Brig.-Gen. Henry W. Birge, reporting from Baton Rouge under date of May 3, says: "Col. Sheldon came upon the enemy about 6:30 this morning between Bayous Redwood and Olive Branch, he thinks about 1,500 strong; at 11 a. m. had driven them to within 5 miles of Clinton. Sheldon's loss thus far, 2 men."

Redwood Creek, Cal., Sept. 8, 1862. Detachment of 2nd California Infantry. This was an affair between a detachment of the 2nd Cal. and a band of Indians. The soldiers, under Lieut. William H. Noyes, were climbing a steep hillside when they were fired upon from the brush and compelled to fall back to cover of the woods. Here Noyes awaited an attack, but finding that the red men were attempting to flank him, he ordered a retreat and withdrew to Camp Anderson. One soldier was wounded.

Redwood Creek, Cal., July 9, 1863. California Mountaineers. This affair was an attack by a band of Indians upon the escort of a supply train. The result was the repulse of the Indians, after 10 of the 18 men constituting the escort had been wounded. The fight lasted 8 hours.

Redwood Creek, Cal., Feb. 29, 1864. Detachment of 1st Battalion, California Mountaineers. At 5:30 a. m. a detail of troops under Lieut. Knyphausen Geer attacked the Indians in their camp at Redwood creek. Three Indians were killed, several badly wounded and 5 women and children were taken prisoners. One of the attacking party was wounded.

Reed's Bridge, Ark., Aug. 27, 1863. (See Bayou Meto, same date.)

Reed's Ferry, Va., May 3, 1863. (See Suffolk, Siege of.)

Reed's Mountain, Ark., Dec. 6, 1862. 2nd Kansas Cavalry and 11th Kansas Infantry. As an incident of the operations about Cane Hill, Ark., the picket guard of the cavalry was attacked by some Confederate cavalry. The remainder of the Federals drew up in line at the foot of the bluff and when the pickets had retired to that point a charge was ordered and the lost ground regained. The enemy then assaulted three times, but each time unsuccessfully. Later, when the Confederates had executed a flank movement, the Federals were compelled to change their position. The Union reports, the only mention of the affair, state that the Confederate loss was 25 killed, and that the Union troops only suffered to the extent of 4 wounded.

Reedy Creek, W. Va., May 13, 1862. Troops under Brig.-Gen. B. F. Kelley. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, reporting to the secretary of war, says: "Gen. Kelley, commanding the Railroad District, reports * * * that he was attacked in a narrow pass at Reedy creek day before yesterday by guerrillas, who fired upon him from the mountain-top. His men dismounted and charged up the mountain, but were unable to kill any of the rebels. Kelley suffered no loss."

Reeves' Mill, Ark., Nov. 19, 1864. Missouri Militia. This affair was one of a number in an expedition from Cape Girardeau to Patterson. At Reeves' mill a notorious guerrilla named Ely Garbert was killed.

Reliance, U. S. Gunboat, Aug. 22-Sept. 2, 1863. The gunboat Reliance was captured by the Confederates on the night of Aug. 22, and was destroyed by the Union forces under Gen. Kilpatrick on Sept. 2. (See Port Conway, Va.)

Remount Camp, Ark., Aug. 5, 1864. Detachment of 3d Michigan Cavalry. Capt. Frederick C. Adamson, a corporal and a private of a herd guard of 80 men, having become separated from the remainder of the guard, were attacked by 5 guerrillas. The captain and the corporal were both wounded and the private was taken prisoner.

Renick, Mo., Nov. 1, 1861.

Rerock, Ariz., March 24, 1865. 1st New Mexico Cavalry.

Resaca, Ga., May 8-15, 1864. Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio. Resaca is located at the point where the Western & Atlantic railroad crosses the Oostanaula river and is about 15 miles south of Dalton. It is on the west side of a peninsula formed by a bend in the Oostanaula and the Connesauga river, and across this peninsula the Confederates had constructed a line of rifle-pits with strong earthworks near the town. The movement against this place was commenced on the 8th by McPherson's demonstration via Snake Creek gap. (See Rocky Face Ridge.) On the 11th and 12th Sherman moved the main body of his army west of Rocky Face ridge through Snake Creek gap and on Friday, the 13th, a general advance was ordered. McPherson occupied the right, his line extending from the Oostanaula to the Sugar Valley road; Hooker's corps moved forward on that road preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry; Palmer's corps took a position on Hooker's left with orders to proceed in a course parallel to the road as far as the railroad, and Schofield, with the Army of the Ohio, formed the left. Howard's corps and McCook's cavalry had been left to keep up the demonstration against Dalton and Rocky Face ridge. At Smith's cross-roads, about 2 miles from Resaca, Kilpatrick encountered a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which Kilpatrick was severely wounded, the command of the division devolving on Col. E. H. Murray. On reaching the neighborhood of the railroad Palmer's skirmishers encountered those of the enemy and kept up a sharp skirmish until dark.

Johnston learned on the 12th of Sherman's movement and that night withdrew all his troops from the vicinity of Dalton toward Resaca. Although Sherman had a whole day's start Johnston's shorter line of march enabled him to reach Resaca with his entire force before the Federal lines could be drawn around the town. As the Confederates retreated from Dalton they were pursued along the railroad by Howard, who succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners. During the night of the 13th the enemy strengthened his works and the morning of the 14th found him in position with Hardee on the right, Hood in the center and Polk on the left. About noon Schofield and Palmer advanced against the hills bordering on the railroad, but met with a stubborn resistance. Cox's division on the left carried and held the intrenchments in its front. Judah's division was compelled to advance over uneven ground and being subjected to an enfilading fire from the right was compelled to fall back with considerable loss. Palmer endeavored to drive the enemy from an elevated position in his front. In order to do this he had to descend a hill within point-blank range of several Confederate batteries, ford Camp creek, the banks of which were thickly bordered with bushes and vines, and then ascend the uneven surface of the opposite hill in the face of a murderous fire of both artillery and infantry. The troops charged down the hill and crossed the creek, where they became entangled in the dense mass of shrubbery, lost their formation and were in the end repulsed with heavy loss. The enemy now attempted to turn Schofield's left, but Thomas sent Newton's division, which had just arrived from Dalton, to Cox's support. The other divisions of Howard's corps took position on the left of Schofield as fast as they came upon the field and the Confederates in front of this portion of the line were finally forced to retire within their works.

That night the Union lines were so readjusted that at daylight on the 15th Palmer's corps joined McPherson's left, then came Schofield, Howard and Hooker in the order named, with McCook's cavalry on the extreme left. Sweeny's division of the 16th corps was ordered to cross the Oostanaula at Lay's ferry on a pontoon bridge and threaten Calhoun. Garrard was instructed to move with his cavalry division from Villanow toward Rome, cross the Oostanaula at some convenient point and break the railroad between Calhoun and Kingston. About 11 a. m. on the 15th Hooker attacked and carried some hills occupied by the enemy on the eastern road from Resaca to Tilton, drove the Confederates back about a mile and a half, captured a 4-gun battery and about 200 prisoners. McPherson crossed Camp creek near its mouth and secured a position where his artillery commanded the railroad bridge. About 3 p. m. Hood made a determined effort to recover the guns taken by Hooker, but was repulsed. Hood was again ordered to advance, but the order was countermanded when Johnston learned that the Federals had crossed the Oostanaula in his rear, and that night the whole Confederate army retreated toward Calhoun.

Resaca, Ga., Oct. 12, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 3d Division, 15th Army Corps. In the course of his northward march Hood appeared with his army before Resaca and after throwing out a strong skirmish line sent in a demand for a surrender. Col. Clark R. Wever, commanding the garrison of 700 men, refused to accede and the fighting began. About 5 p. m. 500 cavalry arrived to reinforce the garrison. The Confederates made no attempt to assault, but after dark, leaving the skirmish line to keep up the fire on the garrison, the main body moved off toward Tilton, where at daylight next morning the garrison was overpowered and the railroad cut. The casualties were not reported.

Resolute, U. S. S., Oct. 11, 1864. (See Clarendon, Ark., same date.)

Resolute, C. S. S., Capture of, Dec. 11, 1864. (See Savannah, Siege of.)

Reynoldsburg, Tenn., March 21, 1864. Detachment of Major Hardy's Battalion. Maj. Hardy and 50 men of his battalion, stationed at Reynoldsburg, were attacked by a party of from 100 to 150 Confederates and were probably all captured. There is no official designation for these troops.

Reynolds' Plantation, Ga., Nov. 28, 1864. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division. After the defeat of the Confederates at Buck creek, Wheeler crossed that stream at another place and followed Kilpatrick. The latter had halted at Reynolds' place to feed, when information reached him that Wheeler was advancing with his entire force. Kilpatrick determined to give the enemy a decisive repulse and stop the annoyance to which he had been subjected for several days. He accordingly took up a strong position behind a long barricade of rails, with his flanks thrown well to the rear, placed his artillery and deployed a portion of his command as skirmishers about 400 yards in advance of his position. These arrangements were barely completed when the enemy came in sight and immediately charged. The first assault was repulsed by the skirmish line, which slowly retired to the barricade. Wheeler then charged directly on the center, but was met by the murderous fire of 6 pieces of artillery, double shotted with canister and a steady fire from the carbines of the dismounted cavalry. Failing to break the center, Wheeler next charged against Atkins' brigade on the right of the road. Here he was met by the 9th Mich., dismounted, and the 10th Ohio, and again his line was hurled back. He now turned his attention to the left flank, where Murray's veterans met the onset with such a galling fire that the Confederates broke in confusion, many of them seeking shelter in the woods close by. This ended the fight and Kilpatrick moved on to Louisville without further molestation. No detailed statement of the Union loss was made, but it was slight. Wheeler confessed a loss of "about 70," though it was probably much greater.

Rhea's Mills, Ark., Nov. 7, 1862. 3d Arkansas Home Guard.

Rheatown, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1863. (See Henderson's Mill.)

Rheatown, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1864. (See Carter's Station, Sept. 30.)

Richards' Ford, Va., Sept. 26, 1863. Detachment of 1st Vermont Cavalry. The picket post at Richards' ford was attacked by Confederates at 4 a. m. of the 26th. One of the Federals was killed, and the lieutenant commanding and 13 men were captured, only 2 of the post escaping.

Richfield, Mo., May 19, 1863. Detachment of Missouri Militia. Five men of the Mo. militia were decoyed into ambush by guerrillas near Richfield, in Clay county, and one killed and another wounded at the first fire. Another surrendered and was murdered after his arms had been taken from him. The other 2 escaped.

Richland Creek, Ark., April 13-14, 1864. Detachment of 6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Samuel E. Turner, with a portion of the regiment, attacked the camp of 63 Confederates on the 13th and routed them completely, killing 5, wounding several and capturing 1. The next day a joint party of Love's and Cordelle's guerrillas was attacked and again Turner was victorious, killing 1 and wounding 2. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Richland Creek, Ark., May 3-5, 1864. Detachments of 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. While escorting a wagon train 100 men of the 2nd Ark. were suddenly assailed by mounted guerrillas near the mouth of Richland creek. The advance guard of the escort was cut off and surrounded and then the main body of the escort was cut off from the rear-guard

and the train. The result was the killing of 37 Union men, the wounding of 11 and the capture and destruction of the train. The following day Col. John E. Phelps started in pursuit of the guerrillas and on the 5th came upon their camp. It was immediately charged and the enemy routed after he had twice attempted to make a stand. Phelps had 7 men wounded in the affair. The Confederate casualties, if any, were not reported.

Richland Creek, Ark., Aug. 16, 1864. 6th Missouri and 1st Arkansas Cavalry. A detachment of these regiments, under Capt. Hughes, attacked a party of 125 guerrillas, commanded by a Lieut. Smith, on Richland creek, completely routed them, killing 4 and wounding 9, with a loss of 1 man slightly wounded. Fifty horses and equipments were captured.

Richland Creek, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1864. (See Pulaski, same date.)

Richland Creek, Tenn., Dec. 24-25, 1864. Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland. In the pursuit of the Confederates under Hood, Croxton's brigade of McCook's division, came up with the rear-guard late on the afternoon of the 24th and drove the enemy across the creek, capturing a few prisoners and a battleflag. Coon's brigade of Hatch's division was sent to the left to get in the rear, but struck the creek where it could not be forded. Dismounting his men he engaged the enemy across the stream, keeping up the fight for about half an hour. In this action Confederate Gen. Buford was wounded. The next day Harrison's brigade of Johnson's division struck the enemy near Pulaski. A charge was made by the 5th Ia., saving the bridge across Richland creek, which the enemy was trying to destroy. Harrison placed 2 guns in position and deployed a force along the creek, compelling the Confederates to withdraw. He then pursued for about 7 miles when the enemy made a stand on a hill behind a barricade. The 7th Ohio, 16th Ill., and 5th Ia. were deployed, dismounted, and moved upon the enemy's position, when he opened fire from a masked battery, at the same time charging over the works in force. The three regiments were compelled to fall back about half a mile, when Harrison's supports coming up, the Confederates were driven from their position. In the charge made by the enemy he captured 1 gun of the 4th U. S. artillery, which had to be abandoned in the retreat. Harrison reported a loss of 6 killed, 21 wounded and 5 missing, and captured about 200 prisoners during the day.

Richland Plantation, La., Jan. 30, 1865. Detachment of 80th U. S. Colored Infantry. Maj. William A. Hatch, with a portion of the 80th colored infantry, while on a scout from Bayou Goula came upon a party of 20 or more guerrillas at the Richland plantation and drove them into the dense swamp surrounding, where pursuit was futile. Hatch encamped at the plantation and during the night the guerrillas attempted to break through the picket lines, but were unsuccessful. No casualties were reported.

Richland Station, Tenn., March 19, 1863. Detachment of 129th Illinois Infantry. A band of 60 or 75 guerrillas derailed a passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad and then proceeded to rifle the mail and express cars and rob the passengers. Just as they were about to parole a number of officers that were on the train a detachment of troops from the 29th Ill. appeared on the scene and after a brief skirmish completely routed the outlaws, 1 of whom was killed, 18 wounded and 4 captured, besides a number of horses and guns. Most of the stolen property was recovered.

Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29-30, 1862. 1st and 2nd Brigades, Army of Kentucky. The battle of Richmond was one of the incidents of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. When it was known that Bragg was moving

northward a force of men had been hurriedly collected at Louisville and organized into the Army of Kentucky, under the command of Maj.-Gen. William Nelson. The Union forces at Richmond consisted of the 1st and 2nd brigades of this army, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gen. M. D. Manson and Brig.-Gen. Charles Cruft. Manson's brigade was composed of the 16th, 55th, 69th and 71st Ind. infantry, and Lanphere's battery. Cruft's was made up of the 12th and 66th Ind., 18th Ky. and 95th Ohio infantry and Andrews' battery. Many of the men were new recruits, unused to army discipline and unskilled in the arts of war. In the absence of Gen. Nelson the command of the two brigades devolved on Manson, who had established his headquarters about 2 miles from the town of Richmond. Here he received word at 11 a. m. on the 29th that Munday's cavalry had encountered the enemy, some 5,000 strong, in the vicinity of Kingston. Manson sent word to Munday to hold the Confederates in check as long as possible, and ordered his whole brigade under arms. Reinforcements were sent out to the pickets, but about 2 p. m. the entire picket line was compelled to fall back toward the main body. South of Manson's camp were some high hills that completely commanded his position, and he determined to move out and occupy these, to prevent their falling into possession of the enemy. When he had advanced about three-fourths of a mile a heavy column of Confederate cavalry was discovered some distance east of the road. Lieut. Lanphere was directed to open fire with the artillery, and a few well-directed shots scattered the enemy in all directions. The brigade then moved forward and took up a position where the artillery commanded the road as far south as Rogersville, and awaited the appearance of the enemy. Again the battery opened fire and after a skirmish of about an hour the Confederates were forced to retire from the field, with a loss of a number of captured, together with several horses and a piece of artillery. Manson then moved his command to Rogersville, where the men bivouacked for the night, with orders to sleep on their arms. Col. Metcalfe, with his cavalry, was sent out to pursue the retreating enemy. After following them for some 6 miles he encountered a cavalry picket, who after a slight skirmish retired. Metcalfe lost 2 men killed and 2 wounded.

That evening Gen. Kirby Smith, commanding the Confederates, was reinforced by the arrival of Churchill's division, and decided to move to Richmond the next day, "even at the cost of a battle with the whole force of the enemy." Manson had sent word to maintain a strong picket on the Lancaster road, and to hold his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At 6 o'clock a. m. on the 30th he found that the Confederates were advancing. He at once sent an order to Cruft to bring up his command as soon as possible, and placing himself at the head of the 55th Ind., moved out with his brigade to meet the Confederate column. About half a mile beyond Rogersville, near Mt. Zion church, the enemy's advance was encountered and after a sharp skirmish was driven back. Manson then took possession of some woods and high ground on the left of the road and formed a line of battle. Skirmishers were thrown to the front and the enemy was held in check over an hour, when it was discovered that a movement was under way to turn the left of the skirmish line. This was McCray's brigade of Churchill's division, which had almost gained a position on the flank before its presence there was discovered. At this juncture Cruft's brigade came on the field and Manson ordered him to send the 95th Ohio to the support of the skirmishers, while the 60th Ohio was sent against a battery that the enemy was trying to plant on a hill a short distance to the front and right. In attempting to take the hill the regiment was subjected to an

enfilading fire that threw it into some confusion, and the enemy, prompt to take advantage of this circumstance, pressed forward with a heavy force, driving the right of the line from the field. At the same time the left was turned and for a short time it looked as if the Union troops were hopelessly defeated. But Manson, who was a veteran of the Mexican war, inspired confidence in his men by his heroic example, and after falling back for about a mile a new line of battle was formed on White's farm, with Cruft's brigade on a ridge to the right of the road, the 1st brigade being formed some distance to the rear on the left of the road, with its battery in front. The first attack on this position was made against Cruft's left, but it was repulsed by the 95th Ohio and 66th Ind., which formed that part of the line. The enemy now moved up through the woods and attacked the right of the brigade. Here the 18th Ky. and 12th Ind., who had not been engaged in the first fight, stood their ground for some time, but finally yielded to overpowering numbers and fell back in disorder. The 1st brigade had already been driven from the field, and in a short time the whole army was flying toward Richmond. Manson and Cruft both rode to the front and tried to rally the men, but in vain. At Richmond Gen. Nelson was met and he assumed command. Most of the men had fled through the town, but about 2,500 were rallied and a third line formed, the left resting on the state road near the toll-gate, occupying the cemetery and thence running back into the woods on the right. The line was scarcely formed when the Confederates, elated by their first victory, again advanced to the attack. For a time the enemy was held in check by the skirmishers, but in a little while the attack became general and the Union lines broke and fled in confusion. It was now a case of "every fellow for himself." Before the attack was made at the cemetery the Confederate cavalry had gained a position in the Federal rear and as the fugitives rushed back into this enemy they were either killed or captured in large numbers. Gen. Cruft in his report says: "The account of the whole battle may be summed up in a few words. It was an attack by at least 15,000 well disciplined troops, under experienced officers, upon 6,250 citizens, ignorant of war, without officers of experience. The wonder is that the latter fought so well for a whole day, could be twice rallied after being panic-stricken, and that any escaped slaughter or capture."

The Union loss at Richmond was 206 killed, 844 wounded and 4,303 captured or missing. Gen. Manson himself was among the captured, and all the artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. Kirby Smith reported his losses as being 98 killed, 492 wounded and 12 missing.

Richmond, Ky., July 28, 1863. Detachments of 10th Kentucky Cavalry and 112th Illinois and 2nd and 7th Ohio Mounted Infantry. After skirmishing heavily on the 27th with the Federals at Rogersville, 5 miles from Richmond, Col. John S. Scott in his raid in eastern Kentucky approached Richmond on the 28th. At daylight Col. W. P. Sanders, commanding the garrison at Richmond, moved out to meet the enemy and after skirmishing for 3 hours he found that he was about to be surrounded by a superior force. Accordingly an orderly retreat was started and continued through the town of Richmond. Just as the rear-guard was leaving the place it was thrown into confusion by an attack of the enemy and rushed back upon the main column, creating confusion there. The retreat then became a rout, the efforts of Sanders and his officers to rally the men proving unavailing. It was not until the command arrived at Clay ferry that it was momentarily rallied, and then only long enough to be crossed in order. Sanders says he had 4 or 5 men killed, several wounded and 75 taken prisoners and paroled. Scott had 3 killed and 10 wounded in the Rogersville and Richmond encounters.

Richmond, La., March 31, 1863. 69th Indiana Infantry and detachment of 2nd Illinois Cavalry. Col. Thomas W. Bennett with his own regiment and a detachment of the 2nd Ill. was sent out to examine the practicability of a road between New Carthage and Richmond. At 2 p. m. his column arrived at Roundaway bayou opposite Richmond and discovered the enemy's pickets in town. While the infantry maintained a steady fire on them the cavalry crossed the bayou in skiffs and boldly attacked the Confederates, compelling them to beat a hasty retreat. The casualties were 9 of the enemy wounded; the Federals sustained no losses.

Richmond, La., June 6, 1863. Louisiana African Brigade. Col. Herman Lieb with the African brigade advanced to the railroad within 3 miles of Richmond on the 6th and easily drove in the outer pickets. Fearing a return of the enemy in force he did not press his advantage but retired to Milliken's bend. No casualties are mentioned.

Richmond, La., June 15, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3d Division, 15th Army Corps and Marine Brigade. The brigade of Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Mower met the marine brigade under Brig.-Gen. Alfred W. Ellet and together they proceeded toward Richmond. At the junction of the Duckport and Milliken's Bend roads the Confederate pickets were encountered, but were driven back with little trouble. Two miles from Richmond the enemy was found in position. The advance regiment, the 5th Minn., was deployed as skirmishers, the artillery was brought into action, and in a short time the Confederates were driven from their first and second positions and Mower advanced his line to the willow hedge and ditch, where it remained for an hour during a desultory artillery duel. He then made a flank movement and reached a position three-quarters of a mile west of Richmond, only to find that the enemy had burned the bridge and evacuated the town. The cavalry forded the bayou and pursued 6 miles, capturing 25 men. Mower's casualties were 1 killed and 8 wounded; the enemy's loss was not ascertained.

Richmond, Mo., July 8, 1864. Detachment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. Lieut. John D. Page with a portion of a company fell in with a party of guerrillas near Richmond and immediately ordered a charge, but a volley from the enemy, which killed Page, checked the Federal advance for the moment. The men were rallied by Sergt. Good and finally succeeded in dispersing the guerrillas. Three Union men were wounded. The Confederate casualties were not reported.

Richmond, Va. (Kilpatrick's Expedition), Feb. 28-March 4, 1864. Detachments of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. Ascertaining that Richmond was very poorly garrisoned and that it might be taken by a bold movement, Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, ordered Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, commanding the 3d cavalry division, to increase his force to 4,000 effective men by additions from the other divisions, move on Richmond and liberate the Union prisoners there. The president, also, was anxious that his amnesty proclamation be distributed within the Confederate lines and thought this a good way to have it done. Accordingly at 7 p. m. of Sunday, Feb. 28, Kilpatrick moved out southwest from Stevensburg with 3,822 cavalry and Ransom's 6-gun battery. At 11 p. m. his advance under Col. Ulric Dahlgren crossed the Rappahannock river at Ely's ford, surprised and captured the Confederate picket of an officer and 14 men. From this point Dahlgren, with 500 men, comprising detachments of the 1st Me., 1st Vt., 5th Mich., and 5th and 2nd N. Y. cavalry, pushed on rapidly to Spottsylvania Court House, thence to Frederick's Hall Station and from there to a point above Goochland on the James river. His orders were to cross that stream and be ready to seize at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, March 1, the

main bridge on the road that led to Richmond. Kilpatrick at the same time despatched Capt. Boice of the 5th N. Y. with a portion of that regiment to strike the Fredericksburg railroad below Guiney's station and destroy it. The main column passed through Spottsylvania Court House at daylight on the 29th on the way to Beaver Dam Station, arriving at the latter place after dark. A small force of Confederates appeared as the advance was coming up, but their resistance was not strong enough to effectually hinder the Federal movement. The encampment of Kilpatrick on Monday night was 9 miles from Ground Squirrel bridge over the South Anna river and at 1 a. m. Tuesday the column was on the move. Through ignorance the guide led the expedition in the direction of Ashland and Kilpatrick, learning that a force of 2,000 infantry with 6 pieces of artillery garrisoned the town, directed Maj. William P. Hall with 450 men of the 1st division to make a demonstration toward the town, drive in the enemy's pickets and attack. The idea was to cover the movement of the main body, which struck across the country and at daylight crossed the South Anna river 3 miles above Ashland. Hall's attack was entirely successful, the Confederates sending all their available forces in the vicinity to protect the bridge across the South Anna river at Ashland. At 10 a. m. Kilpatrick reached the Brook pike 5 miles from Richmond, where he surprised and captured the picket and a small detachment of infantry in some rifle-pits. Reinforcements came out from the city to oppose Kilpatrick's advance, but they were driven back to within a mile of their starting place, where a considerable force of artillery and infantry effectually checked the Federals at 1 p. m. (See Brook Turnpike.) Reinforcements were again brought to the Confederates, and Kilpatrick, feeling almost confident that Dahlgren had failed to cross the river, withdrew at dark across the Chickahominy and went into camp near Mechanicsville. At 10 p. m. he decided to make another attempt to enter the Confederate capital by way of the Mechanicsville road, having learned from spies and scouts that the better part of the garrison was still concentrated on the Brook pike. Maj. Preston of the 1st Vt. and Taylor of the 1st Me. with 500 men each were ordered to lead two separate detachments. Just as they were about to move Kilpatrick heard that his rear was being attacked and it became necessary to use all the troops to repel the assault. The 7th Mich. was forced back in confusion and it was some time before the men could be rallied sufficiently to move out on the Hanover Court House road, where, after considerable hard fighting in the dark, they succeeded in driving off the enemy. At 8 a. m. of the 2nd the column moved east to Old Church, where it awaited Dahlgren until 1 p. m., when the rear-guard was attacked, but the Confederates were repulsed and pursued by the 1st Me., who captured a large number of prisoners. At Tunstall's station the command went into camp on Wednesday night and there Capt. J. F. B. Mitchell with the remnant of Dahlgren's command joined the main column. He reported that either through the ignorance or maliciousness of their guide they had been unable to cross the James river, but had pushed on down the canal, destroying Confederate property as they went along. They reached the vicinity of Richmond at 4 p. m., when they attacked, the fighting continuing until dark, when the enemy received reinforcements and Dahlgren retired. In the retrograde movement Dahlgren himself and too of his men became separated from the rest of the detachment and Mitchell, being the senior officer, assumed command and hastened to join Kilpatrick, skirmishing practically all the way, the strongest opposition he received being at Atlee's station. Dahlgren also started to join Kilpatrick, crossing the Pamunkey at Hanover town and the Mattapony at Aylett's, skirmishing

at the latter place. When within 3 miles of King and Queen Court House the party was fired upon from ambush, Dahlgren being killed by the first volley and the rest of his men (except 22 who escaped on foot to Gloucester Point) being captured. At New Court House Kilpatrick met reinforcements sent out from Fort Magruder by Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, and moved to King and Queen county to punish the slayers of Dahlgren, after which the expedition returned to Stevensburg by transport. Kilpatrick's loss in killed, wounded and missing was 430. The killed and wounded numbered about 150. The Confederate casualties, although not reported for the expedition, were probably fully as heavy. At the time of the start of the expedition Gen. George A. Custer was sent out to make a demonstration in Albermarle county and cover the movement of the raiding party. (See Albermarle County, Custer's Raid.)

Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861. U. S. Volunteers commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. Gen. Rosecrans, with the 8th, 9th and 13th Ind. and 19th Ohio infantry, and Burdsal's cavalry, moved against the Confederate position on Rich mountain, the skirmishes of the 10th Ind. being the first to encounter the enemy's pickets. Owing to the dense thickets it was sometime before Rosecrans could properly deploy his troops. While he was forming his men in an open space the enemy opened a vigorous fire of both artillery and musketry, but as soon as the line was formed the Federals advanced steadily, causing the Confederates to show signs of wavering, when a charge put them to flight, leaving several of the dead and wounded on the field. The Union loss was 11 killed and 35 wounded. The enemy's casualties were not learned.

Richwoods, Mo., Oct. 4, 1864. Detachment of 6th Missouri Cavalry. A scouting party from this regiment, under Capt. Russell, came upon 3 Confederates in a house near Richwoods and killed 2 and captured 1. Later another band of 80 was encountered, and a charge made, which resulted in the rout of the enemy with a loss of 10 killed, several more wounded, 3 captured, and the remainder pursued 3 miles beyond Richwoods. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Riddell's Shop, Va., June 13, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. The cavalry division was first engaged on this date at White Oak swamp, and after it was relieved there by Crawford's division of the 5th corps the 2nd brigade, Col. George H. Chapman commanding, moved out on the main road to Richmond. When he had proceeded about a mile Chapman came upon the enemy strongly posted in a belt of timber in front of Riddell's shop. A brigade of Confederate cavalry, dismounted and armed with rifled muskets, held the position and showed a disposition to contest it with great obstinacy. Chapman dismounted the 3d Ind. and 8th N. Y., formed them in line of battle and gave the order to charge on the works at the double-quick. The enemy did not wait to receive the charge, but decamped, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. Riddell's shop was an important point as it was at the junction of the Quaker, Charles City and Long Bridge roads. By holding his position here Chapman could cover the Quaker road, over which the army was moving to the James river. He therefore formed the 1st Vt., 3d Ind. and 8th N. Y. in line of battle, supported by the 1st N. H., 22nd N. Y. and Fitzhugh's battery. About 6 p. m. the enemy advanced in strong line of battle and heavy column down the bridge road, and in a short time Chapman's whole line was engaged. In the fighting earlier in the day Chapman's men had nearly exhausted their supply of ammunition and the first line was slowly

drawn back to the position occupied by the second, where the brigade was reinforced by three regiments of infantry, which were brought up and disposed without Chapman's directions. About dark the Confederates made an attack on the right of the line and one of the infantry regiments gave way with but slight resistance, throwing that part of the line in confusion. The left held firm, however, and the battery was brought off in a walk. Some confusion occurred in getting through a line of battle in the rear, consisting of Crawford's division of the 5th corps, which had come up and formed there during the engagement. The cavalry finally succeeded in passing to the rear of Crawford's line, and the enemy retired toward Richmond. No detailed report of losses was made by either side.

Riddle's Point, Mo., March 17, 1862. (See New Madrid.)

Ridgely, Mo., June 11, 1864. Detachment of Missouri State Militia. A band of guerrillas attacked a detachment of militia at Ridgely and a rather severe skirmish ensued, but the Confederates were repulsed with the loss of their leader killed, the second in command wounded and taken prisoner and subsequently shot. The Federals had 1 man killed and 4 wounded.

Ridgely, Mo., Oct. 16, 1864. The only official mention of this affair, a despatch from Lieut. A. J. Harding, an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Rosécrans, contains the following: "Ridgely, Platte county, Mo., was captured and plundered by guerrillas on the night of the 16th."

Rienzi, Miss., June 2, 1862. Detachment of 42nd Illinois Infantry. Thirty men of the 42nd Ill. were sent out from the Federal camp for the purpose of reconnoitering and encamped within one mile of Rienzi. At 10 p. m. they were attacked by Confederate infantry, who, after firing 2 volleys, charged and captured most of the party, the remainder scattering in all directions.

Rienzi, Miss., Aug. 26, 1862. 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Mississippi. At 2 p. m. a Confederate cavalry command drove in the Federal pickets on the Ripley road. Col. Edward Hatch with the 2nd Ia., supported by Col. A. L. Lee with the 7th Kans. attacked and drove the enemy for several miles, the latter part of the pursuit being a rout. Six Federals were wounded and 5 were missing. Aside from the 11 captured the Confederate loss was not ascertained.

Riggin's Hill, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1862. (See Clarkesville, same date.)

Ringgold, Ga., Sept. 11, 1863. 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 14th Army Corps, and 3d Division, 21st Corps. During the Chickamauga campaign the brigade of mounted infantry under Col. John T. Wilder of the 17th Ind. started forward at daylight and when 2 miles from Ringgold Scott's brigade of Confederate cavalry was encountered. The 92nd Ill. being in the advance dismounted, formed line, and attacked, the 17th Ind. being sent to the right to flank the enemy, who soon gave way, leaving 13 dead on the field. Pursuit was immediately started, but before the retreat through the gap could be cut off Van Cleve's division of the 21st corps coming up from Rossville drove the enemy in confusion through the gap. Wilder again took the lead and 3 miles beyond Ringgold the Confederates made another stand in a strong position, but a flanking movement again succeeded in dislodging them. At Tunnel hill the next stand was made, the Confederates having been reinforced meantime by Armstrong's brigade. After routing them at this point Wilder pursued to within 4 miles of Dalton and then went into camp at Tunnel hill.

Ringgold, Ga., March 20, 1865. U. S. Forces under Achilles Chiniquy. A despatch to Brig.-Gen. H. M. Judah from Chiniquy at Ringgold contains the following: "My pickets have been attacked. Guerrillas have withdrawn; expect an attack before daylight in the morning."

Ringgold Gap, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863. Detachments of 12th and 15th Army Corps. During the pursuit of the Confederates up the Chickamauga valley the troops under Gen. Hooker drove the enemy from the bridge and ford over the east fork of the Chickamauga river and entered Ringgold. Back of the village is a gap in Taylor's ridge through which the river flowed and the railroad and the pike passed. It was through this gap that Bragg's army had to move to get out of the valley. A strong position was taken on the ridge and in the gap by the Confederates. Osterhaus' division, which had the Federal advance, threw out skirmishers who immediately became engaged with those of the enemy. Woods' brigade was deployed under cover of the railroad embankment and the 13th Ill. was advanced to a house from which they could pick off the Confederate artillery. Apprehensive for their artillery the Confederates advanced on this house in greatly superior numbers and the Illinois men were compelled to fall back. Williamson sent four regiments of his brigade to turn the enemy's right, but on finding that the Confederate line extended beyond where Williamson was advancing, Hooker ordered Geary to throw Creighton's brigade still farther to the left. Both brigades proceeded up the slope under a most harassing and murderous fire, and two regiments of each brigade actually reached the crest of the ridge and the enemy's position, when the superior forces thrown against them compelled them to withdraw—Geary to the shelter of a depression in the side of the ridge and Williamson behind the railroad embankment. Woods' brigade was then made the objective point of an attack by the Confederates, but with the assistance of Ireland's brigade of Geary's division, which was hurried up as a reinforcement, the attack was repulsed. About noon the artillery, which had been delayed in the passage of Chickamauga creek, came up and was deployed in position to sweep the gap, the Confederate batteries playing on Hooker's left, and the force massed in front of Geary. It was not long before this cannonade had the desired effect and the Confederates withdrew, followed over the ridge by Williamson and through the gap by the skirmishers of the 60th and 102nd N. Y. infantry. The Federal losses in this fight were 65 killed, 424 wounded and 20 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not reported.

Ringgold Gap, Ga., May 2, 1864. Kilpatrick's Cavalry. During a reconnaissance from his camp at Ringgold Gen. Kilpatrick came up with a detachment of the enemy near Stone Church and drove them from one stand to another in the direction of Tunnel Hill. One of these slight skirmishes occurred near Ringgold gap.

Rio Bonito, N. Mex., March 27, 1863. (See Bonito Rio.)

Rio Hondo, N. Mex., July 18, 1863. One company of the 1st New Mexico Cavalry; Indian fight.

Ripley, Miss., June 7, 1863. Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps. As an incident of an expedition into Mississippi the cavalry under Brig.-Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson encountered a small party of Confederates at Ripley. They were easily driven back some 3 miles on the New Albany road to their reserve, which consisted of a brigade strongly posted. Portions of the two Federal brigades were deployed and for about 2 hours the skirmishing was brisk. The troops under Grierson succeeded in driving the enemy until night came on, when they fell back in a southerly direction. One Union man was killed and 3 were wounded, while the Confederates suffered to the extent of 6 killed and 15 wounded.

Ripley, Miss., June 11, 1863. Infantry Division, Sturgis' Expedi-

tion. As the command of Col. W. L. McMillen was moving out of Ripley, the day after its disastrous defeat at Brice's cross-roads, the Confederates under Forrest made a furious attack upon the place, gaining possession of the road on which the Federals were moving and cutting the division in two. The troops cut off were finally overpowered by superior numbers and obliged to move out on a road leading north from Ripley, making their way thence to Memphis. The casualties in the affair were not reported.

Ripley, Miss., Dec. 1, 1863. 1st Cavalry Brigade, 16th Army Corps. Col. J. K. Mizner, commanding the brigade, reported that while his command was scouting on the New Albany road the 3rd Ill. struck the enemy's advance at 10 a. m. 5 miles south of Ripley, and was obliged to fall back to where Mizner had disposed the remainder of his forces on three roads. This position the Confederates struck with overwhelming force, advancing in three columns, one dismounted, rendering it almost impossible for the dismounted Union troops to regain their horses. Pursuit was soon given up by the enemy on all but the Pocahontas road, on which the 3rd Mich. was driven until a last desperate and successful stand was made at Ruckersville at sunset. The casualties were not reported.

Ripley, Miss., July 7, 1864. 2nd Iowa Cavalry. The advance regiment of Smith's expedition to Tupelo encountered the Confederates near Ripley, posted in a strong position on a hill covered with thick underbrush. The regiment was dismounted and after a few minutes of sharp firing a charge was ordered, which was made across an open field and up a steep hill, carrying the enemy's position and driving him from the field. The Confederates left 10 dead on the ground, but carried off their wounded. The Iowa regiment had 4 men slightly wounded.

Ripley, Miss., Oct. 7, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Mississippi. During the pursuit of the Confederates after the battle of Corinth, the advance under Col. Albert L. Lee encountered and fought the enemy's pickets at Ripley at 11 p. m. The enemy retired after a short resistance. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Ripley, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863. 2nd Illinois Cavalry.

Rising Sun, Tenn., June 30, 1862. 57th Ohio Infantry. The wagon train of Gen. Sherman's division, consisting of 67 wagons and guarded by the 57th Ohio under Col. William Munger, was attacked at Rising Sun between 5 and 6 p. m. The Confederates were driven off after a spirited skirmish, during which 6 wagons were lost by the mules becoming frightened and running away. The Union casualties amounted to 3 men wounded and 8 teamsters and a wagon-master captured. The Confederate loss was not accurately ascertained. Munger reported it as being 9 killed and 18 wounded, but a citizen reported that 21 dead were found on the field the next day. Munger killed or disabled 6 of the enemy's horses and captured 5 more.

Rivers' Bridge, S. C., Feb. 3-4, 1865. (See Salkehatchie River.)

Rixeyville Ford, Va., Aug. 5, 1863. Detachments of 1st Massachusetts, 1st Pennsylvania and 1st New Jersey Cavalry. Under an order to scout over the Aetham river in the direction of Culpeper, Col. H. B. Sargent took 300 men and moved from camp near Amisville. About dark his advance reached the fork of Gourd Vine creek and the Hazel river, when it became engaged with the enemy's pickets, and later he encountered a small Confederate cavalry picket 3 miles south of Rixeyville ford. Rather than run the chance of engaging a large reserve Sargent withdrew. One Confederate was reported killed.

Rixeyville Ford, Va., Sept. 2, 1863. Pickets of 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Col. J. Irwin Gregg in reporting cavalry operations in Virginia, stated that his pickets at or near Rixeyville ford were attacked by some 200 Confederates. The pickets were all captured, but the reserve, which was also attacked, succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

Roanoke, Mo., Sept. 6, 1862. Detachment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. Brig.-Gen. Lewis Merrill reported from Hudson, Mo. as follows: "Capt. J. W. Baird, with a few of Merrill's horse and some Enrolled militia attacked guerrilla camp south of Roanoke yesterday, dispersing them, killing 4, wounding several, capturing 3 prisoners, some horses, arms, etc. Our loss is Capt. Baird, Merrill's horse, mortally wounded, since dead. No other casualties."

Roanoke, Mo., Sept. 10, 1864. Detachment of 6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. Austin A. King, Jr., commanding the detachment, came upon Holtzclaw's command east of Roanoke. The guerrillas, who numbered about 60, were soon put to flight and in the running fight of 5 miles which followed 6 of them were killed and a number of their horses captured. The militia detachment had 2 men wounded.

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862. Part of Gen. Burnside's Army and Goldsborough's Fleet. Roanoke island is bounded by the four sounds, Albemarle on the north, Roanoke on the east, Pamlico on the south and Croatan on the west, the last named separating it from the mainland. In the early part of 1862 it was held by the Confederates, who had erected three forts on the western side of the island to guard Croatan sound. Near the north end, at Weir's point, was Fort Huger, mounting 12 guns; about 2 miles below on Pork point was Fort Bartow mounting 9 guns; some 1,200 yards south of Fort Huger was Fort Blanchard with 4 guns. All the guns were 32-pounders, except one 68-pounder at Fort Bartow and 2 of the same caliber at Huger. At Ballast point, on the east side of the island was a 2-gun battery, known as Fort Ellis, to prevent the landing of troops in the vicinity of Shallowbag bay, and near the center of the island was a 3-gun battery, stationed across the road, facing southward and flanked by earthworks for a quarter of a mile on each side. At Redstone point, on the mainland opposite Fort Huger, was another fortification called Fort Forrest, which mounted seven 24-pounders. A post report, made ten days before the attack, stated that the defense of the island was forty 32-pounders, 7 rifled guns, and five days' ammunition. According to Confederate reports the effective force on the island numbered 1,434 men of the 8th, 17th and 31st N. C. and 46th and 59th Va., under command of Col. H. M. Shaw. Brig.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding the Department of North Carolina, selected for the expedition against the island his 1st, 2nd and 3d brigades, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. John G. Foster, Jesse L. Reno and John G. Parke. This force, with the 1st N. Y. marine artillery and Co. B, 99th N. Y., was embarked on transports at Hatteras inlet on the morning of the 5th and started for the island. The transports were accompanied by the gunboats Picket, Huzzar, Pioneer, Vidette, Ranger, Lancer and Chasseur, and were preceded by the fleet under Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, consisting of the gunboats Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Valley City, Commodore Barney, Hunchback, Southfield, Morse, Whitehead, Lockwood, Brincker, Seymour, Ceres, Putman, Shawsheen and Granite. At the south end of Croatan sound is a group of small islands known as the Marshes.

This point was reached on the forenoon of the 6th, but owing to a heavy fog the attempt to pass through the narrow channel was postponed until the next morning. At 9 a. m. on the 7th the fleet got under way and passed through the channel, closely followed by the transports and army gunboats. An hour and a half later the foremost of the vessels came within sight of 8 Confederate gunboats drawn up in line behind a double row of piles and sunken vessels stretching across the main channel of the sound on a line running from Fort Forrest toward Fort Bartow, and by 11 o'clock the leading gunboats, the Confederate fleet and the guns of Fort Bartow were engaged in a spirited bombardment. This continued until after 4 p. m., when 5 of the enemy's vessels, apparently seriously injured, withdrew behind Fort Huger, where the troops on board of them were landed. About 5 o'clock the Confederate batteries and boats again opened fire, but in a short time the gun boats were forced to retire, one of them, the Forrest, in a disabled condition, taking refuge under the guns at Redstone point. At the beginning of the action the transports anchored some 3 miles in the rear of the fleet and preparations were made for landing. Ashby's landing, the place which had been selected, was found to be in possession of a detachment of the enemy, and Gen. Foster, who had charge of this part of the operations, directed his course toward the Hammond house. Here some of his men were put ashore and moved against the enemy at Ashby's. At the same time the Delaware drew up and sent a few 11-inch shrapnel into the Confederates at that point, causing them to withdraw in some haste. By 10 p. m. the greater portion of the 12,000 land forces were on the island, bivouacked about a mile and a half from the 3-gun battery, which was to be the first point of attack. Early on the morning of the 8th the troops moved forward in three columns—Foster in the center, with the 23d, 25th and 27th Mass. and 10th Conn.; Reno on the left, with the 51st N. Y., 9th N. J. and 51st Pa., and Parke on the right with the 4th and 5th R. I. and 9th N. Y. In front of the battery the road was a narrow causeway through an almost impassable swamp, the trees having been cut down for a distance of 700 yards to give a clear sweep to the guns. Foster's advance, the 25th Mass., drove in the enemy's pickets and followed them on the run to the edge of the clearing. Foster then deployed his brigade in line of battle and brought up 6 light Dahlgren howitzers to reply to the guns of the battery. As soon as these dispositions were made the brigade advanced directly upon the enemy's works. Simultaneously Reno worked his way through the swamp and the mass of fallen trees on the left until he reached a point where he could take the enemy in flank, Parke executing a similar movement on the right of the road. Here the obstacles were so great as to cause serious delay, and seeing that the enemy was beginning to waver under Reno's attack, the order was given for the 9th N. Y. to turn to the left and charge directly up the road. "Fix bayonets and charge!" rang out the voice of Col. Rush C. Hawkins as soon as he received the order, and with a yell the regiment rushed up the road directly in the face of the enemy's fire. But the Confederates did not wait for the charge. Before the New Yorkers could reach the intrenchments they abandoned everything and fled in confusion toward the north end of the island. Just at this juncture the 24th Mass. arrived fresh on the field and took up the pursuit. The 4th R. I. and 10th Conn. were sent to attack Fort Bartow on the rear, but it was found evacuated, the garrison having joined in the retreat. Fort Huger was also abandoned and the entire Confederate force was concentrated in two camps near the north end of the island, where, after a

slight resistance, it surrendered. Burnside reported the number of prisoners as 159 officers and over 2,500 men. In addition to these Shaw reported a loss of 23 killed, 58 wounded and 62 missing. During the action reinforcements came to the enemy, arriving just in time to become prisoners of war. The Union loss in the land forces was 37 killed, 214 wounded and 12 missing; in the navy, 6 killed, 17 wounded and 2 missing. Winter quarters for 4,000 men, 42 pieces of artillery, a large amount of ammunition for the same, 3,000 stands of small arms, and a large quantity of lumber, utensils, etc., fell into Federal hands. But the greatest advantage gained by the capture of Roanoke island was its strategic importance as a coaling station and a base from which to operate against the rest of the coast.

Roanoke Station, Va., June 25, 1864. (See Wilson's Raid, Petersburg, Va.)

Roan's Tan-Yard, Mo., Jan. 8, 1862. Detachment of the 1st Iowa, 1st and 2nd Missouri and 4th Ohio Cavalry. The detachment, numbering about 500 men and commanded by Maj. Torrence of the 1st Ia., was engaged in scouting in the vicinity of Silver creek. Learning that a Confederate recruiting camp had been established at Roan's tan-yard by Col. Poindexter, Torrence determined to break it up. The camp was in a strong position, protected by ravines and thick underbrush. When within 4 miles of the tan-yard the following dispositions were made: Maj. Hubbard, with his battalion of the 2nd Mo. and Capt. Foster's company of the 4th Ohio, was to lead the attack and draw the enemy's fire, when the 1st Ia. and part of the 1st Mo. were to charge the camp, mounted if possible, and if not, on foot with the revolver and saber. At the same time Maj. Hunt, with three companies of the 2nd Mo. armed with carbines, was to attack from another direction. The plan worked successfully, the pickets were rapidly driven in and after a fight of 40 minutes the enemy was completely routed and driven from his camp, with a loss in killed and wounded estimated by Torrence at 80 to 100, and 28 captured. The Union loss was 4 killed. In the camp were captured 60 wagons, 160 horses, 105 tents, 200 stands of arms, 80 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of clothing, blankets, etc. The strength of Poindexter's force was estimated at from 900 to 1,000 men.

Roberts' Ford, La., May 2, 1863. (See Grierson's Raid.)

Robertson's Ford, Va., Sept. 15, 1863. 1st Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. This affair was an incident of the Federal advance from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock. The pickets of Col. H. E. Davies' brigade were driven back at Robertson's ford and the Confederates succeeded in making a crossing. Reinforcements were brought up and the enemy was compelled to retire across the stream. No casualties were reported.

Robertson's Ford, Va., Sept. 23, 1863. 1st and 5th Michigan Cavalry. While Buford's cavalry division was returning from a reconnaissance to the south side of the Rapidan river, the 1st Mich. under Lieut.-Col. Peter Stagg acted as rear-guard, skirmishing with the enemy all the way from Culpeper Court House until the division halted at Robertson's ford, when Stagg, who was some distance behind the main body, was subjected to several sharp attacks in quick succession. Each direct attack was repulsed and the enemy then tried a flank movement, when Stagg was informed that the column had moved and started to follow. He had scarcely put his men in motion when the enemy charged out of the woods on his right. The 1st and 2nd squadrons formed in line on the right of the road and checked the assault, but the rear-guard, consisting of a lieutenant and 13 men, was cut off and captured. The two squadrons then fell

back slowly, skirmishing with the enemy through the woods until within sight of the ford, when part of the 5th Mich. came to Staggs support and the artillery began shelling the woods, which caused the Confederates to retire. The enemy's loss was not learned. Besides the 14 men captured Staggs had 3 men wounded.

Robertson's River, Va., Oct. 1, 1863. A Confederate report tells of an attack by 44 men under a lieutenant upon a camp of a Federal picket, in which 1 of the 10 Union soldiers was killed, 1 wounded and 1 captured, besides 8 horses, 9 saddles and bridles, 4 sabers and 4 pistols. Federal reports make no mention of the affair.

Robertson's Tavern, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. (See *Mine Run, Va.*, Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.)

Robertsville, S. C., Jan. 29, 1865. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps. During the march through the Carolinas the 20th corps approached Robertsville on this date to find the place occupied by a considerable body of Confederate cavalry. Jackson's division was in advance, and Gen. Hawley, commanding the 2nd brigade, was ordered to dislodge the enemy. Hawley deployed the 3d Wis. infantry as skirmishers and after a sharp skirmish succeeded in driving the Confederates back to and through the town. The Wisconsin regiment had 3 men wounded. The enemy's casualties were not learned.

Robinson's Mills, Miss., Oct. 17, 1863. Part of the 15th and 17th Army Corps. After the Confederates had been driven from Bogue Chitto creek, in Gen. McPherson's expedition from Messinger's ferry on the Big Black river toward Canton, Col. E. F. Winslow pursued them on the Vernon road with his cavalry. At Robinson's mills the enemy was encountered in force, with 2 pieces of artillery in position. McPherson hurried Leggett's brigade to the assistance of Winslow, the enemy was driven back and the mills destroyed. (See *Livingston Road.*)

Rocheport, Mo., June 1, 1863. 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Two companies of this regiment, under Capt. Reeves Leonard, came upon a band of guerrillas posted in a pasture on the farm of one Jones 3 miles northeast of Rocheport. Leonard attacked and in 20 minutes had routed and driven the enemy, who had 2 men killed and a number wounded.

Rocheport, Mo., June 18, 1863. Detachment of 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. This affair was a skirmish between 100 guerrillas under Jackman and Rucker and 40 men of the 9th Mo. The Federals were victorious, killing and wounding several of the enemy and routing the remainder.

Rocheport, Mo., Aug. 28, 1864. Detachment of 4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Joseph Parke, with 44 men, crossed the river at Boonville in an expedition against the outlaw Holtzclaw and his men. Four miles from Rocheport 2 of the guerrillas were met, 1 of whom was wounded, and a mile farther on Parke was attacked in the rear by 100 guerrillas. After a fight of 15 minutes the Federals were compelled to withdraw, leaving 7 dead on the field. In addition to those killed 2 were wounded and 3 missing. Of the killed 4 were scalped and 1 was hanged and scalped. The outlaws had 6 killed and 2 wounded.

Rocheport, Mo., Sept. 3, 1864. Missouri State Militia. Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding the District of North Missouri, reporting from Glasgow under date of Sept. 4, says: "Twelve of the 3d cavalry, Mo. state militia, were surprised and killed near Rocheport yesterday. Maj. Leonard killed 6 of Anderson's gang, taking from their dead bodies 30 revolvers and capturing 7 horses. Another party killed 4 of the same gang and captured 25 horses."

Rocheport, Mo., Sept. 23-24, 1864. 3d Missouri State Militia. One hundred men of the 3d Mo. were attacked 8 miles north of Rocheport by 300 Confederates, under the guerrilla leader Anderson, and 12 Union men were killed after they had surrendered. The enemy captured all the camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's supplies, etc.

Rockcastle Hills, Ky., Oct. 21, 1861. Brig.-Gen. A. Schoepf's Brigade, Department of the Cumberland. On the morning of the 21st 7,000 Confederates, under Brig.-Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, attacked Schoepf's brigade at Camp Wildcat, on Rockcastle hills. The fight was severe for a time, but the enemy was finally repulsed after having sustained a loss of 11 in killed and missing and 42 wounded. The Federal loss was 4 killed and 20 wounded.

Rock Creek Ford, Tenn., July 2, 1863. (See Elk River, same date.)

Rock Creek Station, Dak. Ter., June 24-30, 1864. (See Seven-Mile Creek.)

Rock Cut, Ala., April 22, 1863. (See Courtland, Expedition to.)

Rockfish Gap, Va., Sept. 28, 1864. 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. The brigade, commanded by Col. Charles R. Lowell, was on picket duty from Rockfish gap to New Hope. At 5 p. m. the line was attacked at both points with infantry, cavalry and artillery. Finding himself outnumbered, Lowell fell back in good order to Waynesboro, where he joined the main body of the division. No casualties reported.

Rock House, W. Va., Feb. 12, 1864. 14th Kentucky Infantry.

Rockingham, N. C., March 7, 1865. Foragers of the 14th and 24th Army Corps and Kilpatrick's Cavalry. As the foraging parties approached Rockingham they became engaged with Butler division of Hampton's cavalry. While the action was in progress Kilpatrick's advance arrived on the scene, and a portion of the 2nd Ky. and 9th Pa. cavalry, under Capt. Boyle, joined the infantry, driving the Confederates from the town, which was occupied by the Union forces about 10 a. m. No losses reported.

Rockport, Ark., March 25, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Rockville, Md., June 28, 1863. Wagon train of the Army of the Potomac. As an incident of the Gettysburg campaign Fitzhugh Lee captured a Federal train of 150 wagons at Rockville. Two brigades of Federal cavalry were immediately sent in pursuit, but without result.

Rockville, Md., Sept. 22, 1863. 11th New York Cavalry.

Rockville, Md., July 10, 1864. Detachments of 16th Pennsylvania and 8th Illinois Cavalry. Some 500 men of these two regiments, under Maj. William H. Fry, passed through Rockville at 11 a. m. Three miles from Rockville, at a small village called Gerrardsville, the Federal advance came upon the Confederate skirmishers and firing commenced at once. Seeing a long line of Confederate cavalry approaching, Fry slowly withdrew through Rockville to a hill a mile beyond the town, where he formed a skirmish line and held the enemy in check until they brought a battery to bear, when he was again compelled to withdraw. The casualties were not reported. The affair was an incident of operations in the Shenandoah valley.

Rockville, Md., July 13, 1864. Cavalry of Hardin's Division, 22nd Army Corps. A little after noon the Confederate rear-guard passed through Rockville with the Union cavalry under Col. C. R. Lowell in close pursuit. The 2nd Mass. charged the town, but was overpowered and driven back. Lowell, then established a strong dismounted skirmish line and checked a fierce charge of the Confederates, holding them until they were reinforced, when he fell back

about 2 miles from Rockville, where he took up a strong position and held it until the next day when the pursuit was renewed. No casualties reported.

Rockville, Ohio, July 23, 1863. A despatch from Gov. David Tod, of Ohio, to Gen. Burnside, during Morgan's Ohio raid, contains the following extract from a despatch from the military committee at Zanesville: "Our forces have been fighting Morgan at Rockville, in this county, and since 2 o'clock, with success."

Rocky Bluff, Mo., Aug. 7, 1862. Detached Troops, Department of Kansas. Late on the 3d Lieut.-Col. John T. Burris left Leavenworth, with two companies of the 8th Kan. infantry, part of the 3d Wis. cavalry and two sections of the post battery, for a reconnaissance into Platte county, Mo. When near Platte City on the evening of the 6th he learned of a guerrilla camp at Rocky bluff, 5 miles above on the south side of the Platte river. At 11 o'clock that night he sent the cavalry up the north side of the river to seize the bridge and thus cut off retreat, while at 3 a. m. on the 7th the infantry and battery moved up the south side. The camp was attacked at sunrise and was a complete surprise to the guerrillas, who fled in all directions after firing a few desultory shots. Two Union men were wounded, and the enemy lost 3 or more killed, several wounded and 6 captured. Burris then burned three houses in the vicinity, together with all the equipage of the camp, and returned to Leavenworth.

Rocky Creek, Miss., June 26, 1863. Detachment of 5th Illinois Cavalry. Confederate reports tell of a raid on Brookhaven by the Federals and the pursuit by a party of 35 Confederates under Lieut. W. M. Wilson. The latter managed to get in advance of the Union raiders near Ellisville and waited to receive them. When they were within a few paces the Confederates opened fire and 4 were instantly killed and 5 wounded. The rest scattered, but later returned and surrendered. There were 37 men in the Federal command. Union reports do not mention the affair.

Rocky Creek Bridge, Ga., April 20, 1865. (See Spring Hill.)

Rocky Creek Church, Ga., Dec. 2, 1864. 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps, and Kilpatrick's Cavalry. The infantry division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird and preceded by the cavalry, moved on the Waynesboro road, the object being to cover the movements of the Union troops then marching in several columns on Millen. Rocky creek was reached about 10 a. m. and the enemy found posted in considerable force behind barricades on the opposite side of the stream. Kilpatrick halted until Baird came up, when a charge of the 74th Ind. infantry and the 3d Ky. and 5th Ohio cavalry routed the enemy, driving him toward Waynesboro. The cavalry kept up the pursuit for some distance. No losses reported.

Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., Feb. 24-26, 1864. (See Dalton, same date.)

Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8-11, 1864. Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio. Rocky Face ridge is an elevation running north and south about 2 miles west of Dalton. Northwest of the town is a break in the ridge known as Buzzard Roost or Mill Creek gap, through which runs the Western & Atlantic railroad. Near the south end of the ridge is Dug gap, so called from the excavations made in the construction of the Lafayette and Dalton road. South of Rocky Face, running in the same general direction, is Chattoogata mountain, and between a western spur of this range and Horn mountain is a long, narrow valley known as Snake Creek gap, the southern end of which is almost west of Resaca. After the Federal occupation of Tunnel Hill Sherman decided it was impracticable to strike Dalton in front, as it was covered by Rocky Face, where John-

ston had a force strongly intrenched in Buzzard Roost gap and Hood's corps occupied the crest. Sherman therefore ordered McPherson to move rapidly from his position at Lee & Gordon's mills via Ship's gap and Villanow through Snake Creek gap on Resaca, or some point on the railroad below Dalton. After breaking the railroad he was to take a strong defensive position at Snake Creek gap and be ready to strike the enemy on the flank as he retreated. To cover this movement Geary was ordered to make a demonstration against Dug gap and Thomas was ordered to threaten the enemy in front. Accordingly Howard and Palmer were directed to make a demonstration against the Confederate works in Mill Creek gap and at the same time endeavor to put a force on the ridge.

Early on the morning of the 8th Newton sent Harker's brigade up the north end of Rocky Face, forcing back the enemy about three-fourths of a mile during the day, and establishing a signal station. Stanley's division of the 4th corps advanced in line of battle on the west side of the ridge to within 500 yards of it, but was seriously annoyed by a flank fire from the enemy's intrenchments on some hills at the entrance to Buzzard Roost gap. In the afternoon Davis' division of the 14th corps joined with Stanley to attack these works, and under cover of a well-directed fire from Simonson's batteries charged the hills, driving the enemy back to his main line of intrenchments. In the meantime Wood had pushed a strong skirmish line, well supported, as far as possible up the western slope and kept up his demonstration there until noon of the 12th, but failed to drive the enemy from his position on the crest. Geary reached the valley west of Dug gap and placed McGill's battery of 3-inch Rodman guns in a position to command the crest, left three regiments in support, and formed the rest of his command for the advance. The 119th N. Y. was deployed as skirmishers, Buschbeck's brigade occupied the right and Candy's the left, each in two lines of battle, and at 3 p. m. the lines moved forward. The ascent would have been difficult under the most favorable circumstances. Now Confederate skirmishers were thickly posted behind rocks and trees on the steep slope and kept up an incessant and destructive fire on the advancing Federals. Geary's lines pressed steadily forward until the foot of the palisades was reached, where a halt of a few minutes was made to give the men opportunity to regain their breath, and then charged up to the summit. Here they were met by a galling fire from a second line of works, which had hitherto been invisible, and to save themselves fell back out of range of the guns. Another assault was made, but with no better success. Geary then ordered McGill to move his battery to a cleared knoll near the base of the ridge and keep up a steady fire on the enemy's position. Under cover of this fire the 33d N. J. was ordered to ascend the ridge about half a mile to the right and strike the enemy on the flank. The attempt was gallantly made, but owing to the precipitous formation the regiment was forced to move obliquely to the left, where a few crevices were found that would admit two or three men abreast, and through these the advance managed to reach the summit. Their loud cheers were the signal for another assault, but so few could gain the crest at a time that they were easily overwhelmed and driven back.

McPherson reached Snake Creek gap, where he surprised a brigade of cavalry, then moved on to within a mile of Resaca, which place he found too strong to be carried by direct assault, and fell back to the gap. News of this reached Geary just after his last assault. It was then dusk and, as the object of the demonstration had been

gained, Geary withdrew to a safe position in the valley and intrenched. He reported his losses in this action as being 49 killed, 257 wounded and 51 missing.

During the night of the 8th Newton sent one gun of Battery M, 1st Ill. artillery, to the top of the ridge and pushed the remainder of his command to the crest to reinforce Harker. The summit was so narrow, however, that the men could never move more than four abreast, often in single file, and the way was so obstructed by bowlders, etc., that the advance was necessarily slow. At daybreak Harker opened fire with his piece of artillery and followed this by a charge, driving back the enemy about a mile to his main line of intrenchments. In the meantime Schofield had arrived on the ground and on the 9th made a strong demonstration against Johnston's right as a diversion in favor of the operations at Snake Creek gap. Schofield's line was formed with Judah on the right, Cox on the left, and Hovey in reserve covering Cox. In this order the corps moved steadily forward, forced back the Confederate skirmish lines, captured several lines of barricades and finally drove the enemy into his main intrenchments. To assist this movement Newton sent Wagner's brigade to attack the enemy's position on the eastern slope of the ridge. Wagner advanced until he found himself confronted by an impassable chasm, on the opposite side of which was a strong line of fortifications, from which a galling fire was poured into his lines, compelling him to fall back. In the afternoon McCook's cavalry division became hotly engaged on Schofield's left and Hovey was sent to his support, routing the Confederates and ending all danger from that quarter. Heavy skirmishing was kept up all day on the west side of the ridge, in which a number of men were wounded, but few were killed. On the 10th Thomas sent Hooker's corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry to the support of McPherson at Snake Creek gap. Skirmishing was continued at all points during the day, but with less vigor than on the day previous. Sherman now decided to move his main body to the rear of Johnston. Leaving Howard's corps and some cavalry to watch Dalton the remainder of the army took up its march on the 11th via Snake Creek gap on Resaca (q.v.). The custom of the different commanders of Sherman's army of making returns of their casualties for a given time renders returns of losses at Rocky Face ridge unavailable.

Rocky Ford, Miss., June 20, 1863. (See Mud Creek Bottom. same date.)

Rocky Gap, W. Va., Aug. 26-27, 1863. 4th Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps. This affair was the last and the most sanguinary of the engagements incident to the raid of Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell in West Virginia. On the morning of the 26th the column advanced on White Sulphur Springs with four companies, two each of the 2nd and 8th W. Va. mounted infantry, under Capt. von Koenig, in advance and the 14th Pa. cavalry and the 3d W. Va. mounted infantry in the rear. It was necessary for the column to proceed through a narrow pass which debouched into a valley a mile long, on each side of which were rugged bluffs. When the opening of the pass was reached the enemy's artillery opened upon the head of the column. A portion of the 8th W. Va. was thrown to the left and a part of the 2nd to the right, both dismounted, and Ewing's battery was placed in position. The enemy advanced upon the battery, which, supported only by the advance guard, repulsed the attack and actually moved forward to obtain better position. When the fight commenced the rear was 4 miles back, but it was hurried up, the 14th Pa. was deployed to the right and 3d W. Va. to the left. The

Confederates then gave way and attempted to assume another position half a mile to the rear, with their right resting upon a rugged prominence and the center and left protected by a hastily constructed barricade of fence rails. Ewing lost one of his guns through its bursting, but the other five were brought to within 600 yards of the barricade and Averell advanced his whole line. Gibson's battalion was thrown into a house and the surrounding enclosures, in order to rake the enemy's center, but a regiment advancing upon the place compelled them to abandon it, setting fire to it so that it could not afford further protection. The Confederates clung like grim death to the hill on the Federal right and it was only by the hardest kind of fighting that any advance at all could be made. The fight developed into a sharpshooters' battle at 100 yards. About 4 p. m. Averell resolved to make another attempt to dislodge the enemy and sent word to both wings to advance when a charge should be made in the center. Capt. Bird, with a detachment of the 14th Pa., made the charge, advancing in gallant style until he came to the barricade, but for some reason the order had been misunderstood and only 100 men advanced on the right and none came up on the left. The result was the ultimate repulse of those who did go in, though the assault on the right drove the enemy from that part of the barricade. Ammunition had run low by this time and darkness was coming on, but Averell was expecting Scammon to reinforce him from the west and was reluctant to withdraw. The lines remained the same all night, but in the morning it was apparent that the Confederates had been reinforced, and as Scammon had not yet arrived, Averell immediately began his preparations to withdraw. By 10:30 a. m. everything was in readiness, the command to retire was given and within three-quarters of an hour the column was moving off in good order, the rear-guard at the barricades erected during the night repulsing two attempts of the enemy to pursue. Averell's loss in this affair was 26 killed, 125 wounded and 67 captured or missing. Fifty-seven of the wounded were captured. The Confederate casualties amounted to 20 killed, 129 wounded and 13 missing. The affair is called White Sulphur Springs in the Confederate reports.

Rocky Hock Creek, N. C., March 24, 1863. (See Winfield, March 23.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., July 18-24, 1863. Potter's Expedition. Brig.-Gen. Edward E. Potter commanded the expedition, in the initial portion of which he had coöperation on the part of the brigade of Col. James Jourdan, who had command of the 25th and 27th Mass. and 158th N. Y. infantry. New Berne was the base of the expedition and Jourdan crossed the Neuse with orders to proceed to Swift creek. The following morning Potter crossed with his forces, consisting of the 3d N. Y. cavalry, three companies of the 12th N. Y. cavalry, one company of North Carolina cavalry, two companies of Mix's new regiment, and two sections of mountain howitzers. Jourdan was overtaken at Swift creek, and when Potter moved with the cavalry of Greenville, at daybreak of July 19, Jourdan was instructed to return to New Berne after making a feint of an advance on Kinston. Within 12 miles of Greenville Potter captured a picket post of 15 men, whose tents and stores were destroyed. Upon arriving at Greenville the bridge across Tar river was destroyed. A detachment under Maj. Ferris Jacobs, Jr., was sent forward, July 20, to Rocky Mount, where he captured and burned a locomotive and train, destroyed the railroad bridge and trestlework, the county bridge, a large cotton mill, a government flour mill, 4 stores, a machine shop

filled with ordnance stores, 2 trains of government wagons and various other supplies and stores. The main column in the meanwhile moved on to Tarboro and charged into the town about 8 a. m., July 20. Here were destroyed a substantial iron-clad which was in process of construction, 2 steamboats, some railroad cars, and a considerable amount of stores of varied order. In the meanwhile Maj. Floyd Clarkson had made a charge down the road to Hamilton and received a volley from the enemy posted in the wood. He returned with a loss of about 35 in killed, wounded and missing. At 5 p. m. the bridge over the Tar river was burned, and the entire column commenced the return by the same road, as the enemy was in considerable force on the opposite side of the river. From Sparta onward for a distance of about 4 miles a running skirmish was kept up, and a detour was made at Tyson's creek, where the enemy had secured a stronghold whose dislodgment would occasion great delay. At dusk on the 21st the command charged into Scuppernon, where a dozen prisoners were captured. Street's ferry was reached at noon of the 22d, and here the outposts were repeatedly attacked by the enemy during the afternoon and evening. Potter made requisition to New Berne for pontoons and light-draught steamers, shortly after the arrival of which the bridge was completed, enabling the command to cross the river and proceed to the respective camps. The prisoners and captured property were taken down the river by the steamers. In the expedition the total casualties were 2 killed, 19 wounded, and 43 missing.

Rocky Mount, S. C., Feb. 28, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps. The brigade, commanded by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Hobart, reached Rocky Mount, on the Catawba river, on the 26th, but was compelled to wait for several days for the swollen waters to subside before a crossing could be effected. During this time Butler's Confederate cavalry in considerable force was constantly scouting about the camp, cutting off foraging parties, etc. On the 28th a sharp attack was made on the Union pickets, just as the command commenced crossing the river. Hobart threw the 94th Ohio and 104th Illinois to the rear to cover the crossing, and these two regiments held the enemy in check until ordered to withdraw and join the main body of the brigade on the opposite bank. No casualties reported.

Rocky Run, N. C., Nov. 4, 1863. Detachment of 12th New York Cavalry. A lieutenant and 3 men returning from a picket post near Rocky run were ordered to halt by a band of about 20 Confederates. The Federals made a dash, and cut their way through the enemy's line and escaped, the lieutenant being wounded in the breast. Parties sent out in pursuit of the Confederates were unable to locate them.

Rodgers' Crossing, Ark., Sept. 14, 1864. Detachment of 1st Arkansas Cavalry. A detail of 99 men under Capt. John I. Worthington was sent as escort to a mail train. On the 14th they left the train at Sugar creek and marched to Rodgers' crossing of the White river, where the Confederates were concentrating to attack the train. Worthington charged and dispersed the enemy, killing 5, wounding several and capturing a lieutenant.

Rodgers' Plantation, Ark., April 25, 1865. Detachment of 13th Illinois Cavalry. This affair was a slight skirmish between 26 men of the 13th Ill. and a Confederate squad under Lieut. Dixon. It resulted in the capture of 2 Confederates, the serious wounding of another and the dispersal of the remainder of the party.

Rodney, Miss., Dec. 17 and 24, 1863. 1st Mississippi Marine Brigade, Cavalry and Infantry.

Rodney, Miss., March 4, 1864. Cavalry and Infantry, Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Rodman's Point, N. C., April 1-5, 1863. Union Gunboats. 'The bombardment of the Confederate batteries on Rodman's point on these dates was part of the operations during the siege of Washington. (See Washington.)

Rogers' Gap, Tenn., June 10, 1862. 7th Division, Army of the Ohio. Brig-Gen. George W. Morgan, commanding the division, reported from Parrott's, Tenn., as follows: "My advance guard occupies Rogers' gap, and will probably descend into the valley tomorrow. Today our pickets had two skirmishes with those of the enemy, in which he sustained some loss in killed and wounded. On our side there were no casualties."

Rogers' Gap, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1862. Detachment of the 1st Tennessee Infantry. Capt. Myers and Lieut. Rogers, with 60 picked men, left the Federal works at Cumberland gap on the 29th, under orders to harass the enemy and if possible intercept despatches. At daylight on the morning of the 31st the detachment struck Capt. Rhodes' company of Confederate cavalry on the south side of Rogers' gap, killed 6, wounded 6, and captured 19, together with 30 horses and equipments and a number of carbines. After this exploit the command returned to Cumberland gap, where it arrived that evening without the loss of a man.

Rogers' Gap, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1862. (See Big Creek Gap, same date.)

Rogersville, Ala., May 13, 1862. Expedition under Brig-Gen. James S. Negley. The expedition, consisting of the 79th and detachments of the 78th Pa., the 1st Wis., the 35th and 38th Ind. infantry, and the 7th Pa., 5th Ky. and Maj. Owsley's battalion of cavalry, together with some artillery, left Pulaski on the 12th. On the afternoon of the 13th the enemy's pickets at Rogersville were driven in and gave the alarm to the Confederates in the town. The Federal cavalry followed to the river, where the enemy was crossing at Lamb's ferry, and fired upon a boat load of cavalry. The enemy on the opposite bank responded, keeping up a fire from some log buildings until a section of artillery drove them from their position. Negley had 1 man wounded, and, while the enemy's loss was not reported, it was undoubtedly heavier.

Rogersville, Ky., Aug. 29, 1862. (See Richmond.)

Rogersville, Ky., July 27, 1863. (See Richmond, Ky., July 28.)

Rogersville, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1863. Detachments of 7th Ohio Cavalry, 2nd Tennessee Mounted Infantry and 2nd Illinois Battery. The garrison of Rogersville was attacked about sunrise of the 6th, an advance picket having been previously routed by the approaching Confederates, so that Col. Israel Garrard knew of their proximity and had made preparations to withdraw, but before he could do so the enemy surrounded him. After fighting for some time the larger part of the garrison was captured. Union reports are rather indefinite as to numbers, but Maj-Gen. E. Ransom, Jr., commanding the Confederates, states that he took 850 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery, 2 stands of colors, 60 wagons and about 1,000 animals, and had 2 men killed and 6 or 8 wounded.

Rogersville, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864. 13th Tennessee Cavalry. Col. William H. Ingerton, with his regiment, surprised a Confederate detachment at Rogersville at daylight, and the result of the fight which ensued was the killing of 23 of the enemy and the capture of 35.

Rogersville, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1864. A report of Brig-Gen. J. C.

Vaughn, of the Confederate army, states that a portion of his command met a Federal detachment at Rogersville, killed 10 of them and wounded several. Union reports do not mention the affair.

Rogersville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1864. (See Big Creek.)

Rolla, Mo., Aug. 1, 1864. 5th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Rolla, Mo., March 24, 1865. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Seven men of the 5th Mo. were detailed as an escort for a government train from Waynesville to Rolla. When 7 miles west of the latter place 3 of them went into a house for some purpose and the other 4 were surprised and compelled to surrender. The 3 in the house put up a stiff resistance when called upon to give themselves up and finally compelled the enemy to fly, releasing the 4 prisoners, 2 of whom were wounded in getting away.

Rolling Fork, Miss., Sept. 22-23, 1864. Detachment of 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry. Maj. J. B. Cook with 330 men of the 3d U. S. colored cavalry, on the 22nd attacked the Confederate commands of Bradford and Montgomery, about 150 strong, near Rolling fork. The enemy was routed and pursued 15 miles to where they crossed the Sunflower river. Next day Cook met Capt. Sutton, a Confederate commissary, with 12 men driving 300 head of cattle. Eight of the escort were killed and Sutton and the other 4 captured. Two hundred of the cattle were brought into the Federal camp. Both affairs are incidents of an expedition from Vicksburg to Deer creek.

Rolling Fork, Miss., Nov. 22, 1864. 3d U. S. or 1st Mississippi Colored Cavalry.

Rolling Prairie, Ark., Jan. 23, 1864. Detachment of 11th Missouri Cavalry. Orderly Sergt. Isaac T. Jones and 24 men while carrying despatches were suddenly attacked on Rolling prairie by 60 guerrillas. Jones and 6 men were killed, 5 captured, who were afterward shot, and the balance escaped.

Rolling Prairie, Ark., Feb. 4, 1864. 8th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Rome, Ga., May 15, 1864. (See Armuchee Creek.)

Rome, Ga., May 17, 1864. 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps. When it was discovered on the morning of the 16th that the Confederates had evacuated Resaca, Gen. Sherman ordered Brig-Gen. J. C. Davis to move with his division down the west bank of the Oostanaula to the mouth of Armuchee creek and coöperate with the cavalry in that vicinity. Davis reached the mouth of the creek, but finding no bridge across the river at that point, as had been supposed, decided to push on to Rome and try to secure the bridge there. Notifying Gen. Thomas of his intention, he moved toward Rome early on the 17th. French's division had arrived in Rome on the 16th, and when he learned of Davis' approach sent Ector's brigade across the river, part of the command being placed in the works and the remainder thrown forward as skirmishers. Davis parked his trains about 8 miles from the town, left two regiments as a guard and with the rest of the division pressed on in the hope of getting possession of the bridge. Mitchell's brigade, which was in the advance, drove in the enemy's cavalry until within range of the cannon on De Soto hill on the west side of the river. Davis made preparations for driving in the outposts in order to reconnoiter the enemy's works, but before his disposition of troops was fully made the enemy opened with a battery and at the same time a brigade of infantry advanced to attack. Dan McCook was ordered to move his brigade to the front and occupy a ridge to the left of Resaca road. Just in front of this was another ridge, offering advantages for a better and more extended line of battle, and McCook was ordered to advance and take possession of it. This movement was executed just in time

to meet the enemy in about equal force ascending the opposite slope. Mitchell's brigade was promptly deployed on the right of the road, in supporting distance of McCook, and Morgan's was moved to the right to head off a flank movement. Morgan moved promptly, drove back the Confederate skirmishers and formed his line along the Alabama road, close to the enemy's works. McCook and Mitchell soon repulsed the attack on their fronts and at dark the enemy was compelled to seek the shelter of his intrenchments. Davis now established his line with his right resting on the Coosa river and the left on the Oostanaula, to prevent either flank from being turned, and waited for daylight to renew the contest. During the night the Confederates withdrew toward Cassville. The next morning Davis occupied the town, captured a large amount of commissary and quartermaster stores, hospital supplies, etc., and all sorts of ammunition—enough to last his command for two weeks. The Union loss at Rome was about 150 in killed and wounded. French reported his casualties as being about 100.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 10-11, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. During Hood's march northward he feinted on Rome and then turned to cross the Coosa river 11 miles below the town, on the 10th. On the 11th Brig.-Gen. Kenner Garrard with his cavalry division was hurried by Sherman across the Oostanaula to threaten Hood's flanks as he passed north. Garrard drove a Confederate cavalry brigade into and beyond the Narrows leading into the Chattooga valley, capturing 2 field pieces and taking some prisoners. No other casualties were reported.

Rome Cross Roads, Ga., May 16, 1864. 16th Army Corps. Pursuant to orders from Brig.-Gen. Dodge, commanding the corps, the 2nd division moved from Lay's ferry toward Calhoun on the morning of the 16th, the 3d brigade in advance, the 2nd in the center and the 1st in the rear, each brigade being equipped with a battery. When near the Rome cross-roads the skirmishers of the advanced brigade came upon the enemy in some force and, although they were compelled to fall back in the face of superior numbers, they succeeded in holding the enemy in check until the troops were placed in line with the 3d brigade on the right, the 2nd in the center (holding the road), and the 1st on the left. A strong skirmish line was then pushed forward, supported by one regiment from each brigade, and took possession of a hill commanding the cross-roads, upon which a section of Battery B, 1st Mich., and Battery I, 1st Mo., were placed and opened fire on the enemy's skirmishers. Capt. Taylor was sent forward on the left with four companies of the 66th Ill., with orders to move cautiously to the Rome road, which he was to seize and hold, if possible. He reached the road without opposition, but, either through misunderstanding his orders or his impetuosity, charged beyond it, where he unmasked a considerable force of the enemy and was driven back across the road. The remainder of the 66th Ill. and the 81st Ohio were hurried forward to his support and the Confederates repulsed. The position was then held until 4 p. m. when the division was ordered to fall back a short distance and take position on the left of the 4th division, which had come up in the meantime, and here the corps remained until the following day, when it was ordered to move toward Adairsville.

Romney, W. Va., June 13, 1861. 11th Indiana Infantry. Col. Lew Wallace, commanding the regiment, entered report under date of June 14, from Camp McGinnis, stating that he had learned of the impressing of Union men and other oppression of loyal citizens by several hundred rebel troops quartered at Romney. To disperse

these troops he left Cumberland on the night of the 12th, with eight companies, about 500 men in all, and from New Creek Station marched over a fatiguing mountain route, arriving in the vicinity of Romney about 8 a. m. on the 13th. The chief obstacle in effecting entrance to the town was the crossing of a bridge over the south branch of the Potomac. The advance guard crossed the bridge on a run and was assaulted from a large house. The firing continued several minutes, when Wallace led a second company over the bridge and soon drove the enemy from the house mentioned. A battery stationed on a hill near fled when the Union troops appeared, and the town was entirely deserted by its inhabitants, except a "legion of negroes." A number of tents, some surgical stores, etc., were secured and Maj. Isaac Vandever was captured. After thoroughly searching the town Wallace returned to Cumberland. He says of this action: "My return was forced, owing to the fact that there was not a mile on the road that did not offer half a dozen positions for the ruin or rout of my regiment by a much smaller force."

Romney, W. Va., Sept. 23-25, 1861. Confederate reports make mention of a Federal descent upon Romney commencing about 11 p. m. of the 23d, with demonstrations at both Hanging Rock pass and Mechanicsburg gap, 6 miles apart. Hanging Rock pass was forced on the 24th and the Union troops approached within a mile and a half of Romney. The Confederates retired to Hanging Rock and the Federals started in the direction of the enemy's train. At 8 a. m. of the 25th it was learned that they had occupied Romney and a Confederate force was immediately sent to drive them out. The movement was successfully executed and the Federals were followed for some distance. Confederate losses amounted to 5 men wounded, and their opponents to 50 or 80 killed and wounded. Union reports make no mention of the affair.

Romney, W. Va., Oct. 26, 1861. Federal Troops under Brig.-Gen. B. F. Kelley. Gen. Kelley reported to Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, under date of Oct. 28, from Camp Keys, Romney, stating that he had forthwith followed instructions to concentrate the available forces of his command on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at New Creek Station, 26 miles from Romney. This force consisted of a portion of the 7th, one company each of the 3d and 4th Va. infantry, nine companies of the 8th Ohio, and Ordnance Sergt. Nixon and 10 men, who had volunteered for the occasion, with a 6-pounder gun. This detachment left New Creek Station at midnight of Friday, the 25th, and were joined by nine companies of the 4th Ohio infantry, with a detachment of infantry, who had volunteered to man 2 guns, the whole being concentrated near the junction of the New Creek and Northwestern roads on the morning of the 29th and thence moved toward Romney along the latter road. Col. Johns' regiment of the Maryland brigade was ordered to move from the mouth of Patterson's creek, by way of Frankfort and Springfield, and to occupy the Winchester road at 3 p. m., the hour at which Kelley with the main body was to attack in front, cutting the enemy off from retreat to Winchester. Johns, however, was repulsed at Wire bridge and was thus unable to get into position. At 2:15 p. m., when Kelley was within 6 miles of Romney, the enemy opened fire upon the head of the column, and the artillery was ordered forward to reply. Further movements are thus described in Kelley's report: "We then continued our march, with the artillery in front, to the mouth of Mechanicsburg gap, distant 3 miles from Romney, a position the natural strength of which is unsurpassed by any other in the country. Skirmishers having been thrown out on the right and left, the column

was moved through the gap, without, however, receiving a shot. When the head of the column emerged from the pass it was found that the artillery of the enemy was strongly posted on the east side of the river, in a cemetery lot, on an eminence commanding the entire western approaches to the town, and the infantry and dismounted cavalry occupied intrenchments on the heights, commanding the bridge and the ford. Our artillery was then ordered to open fire upon them, which was promptly replied to by the rebels, and for about an hour a severe cannonade took place between the artillery." Kelley found that the enemy's guns could not be silenced and gave orders for the whole column of infantry to move forward, charge through the bridge and attack the Confederates in their intrenchments. At the same time the cavalry was ordered to charge through the ford and under the bridge. Both movements were brilliantly executed and the enemy fled, after firing a few shots, the infantry throwing down their arms and dispersing in the woods and mountains. The cavalry and artillery were pursued by the Federal cavalry through the town and toward Winchester. They attempted to make a rally, but failed and were pursued along the Winchester road until all their artillery and baggage trains were captured. They were unable to even discharge or spike their pieces, which fell into the hands of their pursuers. The spoils of this raid included about 300 stands of small arms, a large quantity of ammunition, camp equipment, the entire baggage train and about 100 horses and mules. The Federal loss was 1 killed and about 20 wounded.

Romney, W. Va., Feb. 16, 1863. 116th Ohio Infantry. Col. James Washburn, commanding the regiment, under date of Feb. 17, sent a despatch to Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, in which he made the following statement: "Through the negligence and carelessness of the officer in command, we had a forage train and guard captured yesterday by a body of rebel cavalry. I have officially reported to Gen. Milroy."

Rosedale, La., Sept. 15, 1864. Detachment of 2nd New York Veteran Cavalry. This affair was an incident of an expedition from Morganza to the Fausse river under Lieut.-Col. Asa L. Gurney. Sixty Confederates were encountered at Rosedale, and after a short skirmish they fled to the woods to escape a Federal charge. No casualties were reported.

Roseville, Ark., Nov. 12, 1863. Two companies 2nd Kansas Cavalry.

Roseville, Ark., March 29 to April 5, 1864. Troops of the District of the Frontier. These engagements were a series of skirmishes with guerrillas. On March 29, a body of Confederate cavalry attacked the small guard at Roseville, but were repulsed after a sharp fight, though they succeeded in burning 133 bales of government cotton. On Sunday, April 3, about 800 Confederates, under Col. Battle, approached the town, and on the morning of the 4th about half of the force made an attack on the detachment guarding the cotton. Again they were driven off. The garrison at Roseville numbered 120 men, but Col. W. R. Judson, commanding the district, sent 25 cavalry to reinforce the post, and another attack was repulsed on the morning of the 5th. In these actions the Union loss was 4 killed and 10 wounded. The known loss of the enemy was 16 killed and 35 wounded, but it was thought to be heavier.

Ross Landing, Ark., Feb. 14, 1864. 51st U. S. Colored Infantry.

Rossville, Ga., Sept. 21, 1864. Detachments of 14th Army Corps and Cavalry of Army of the Cumberland. After the battle of Chickamauga Thomas' army fell back to Rossville, on Missionary ridge,

and on the night of the 20th the 1st and 2nd divisions of the 14th corps, under Baird and Negley, respectively, were posted to guard the main approaches to the position. McCook's cavalry division, in Dry Valley, connected with Thomas' right and during the 21st, although many times hard pressed, succeeded in repulsing every attack of the enemy. Minty's brigade of Crook's division found itself at daylight directly in front of Thomas' line of battle and for 2 hours skirmished with the enemy while the disposition of the troops was being completed. Then Minty retired to Rossville, and the Confederates following found Baird and Negley too strongly posted to be dislodged. Later in the day an attempt to dislodge them by the use of artillery proved futile, and at dark the enemy withdrew. The total casualties were not reported, though Baird reported 5 of his men killed and Minty lost 10 killed and 14 wounded.

Roswell, Ga., July 5-9, 1864. (See Chattahoochee River.)
Rottenwood Creek, Ga., July 4, 1864. (See Ruff's Station.)
Rough and Ready, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864. (See Jonesboro, same date.)
Rough and Ready, Ga., Nov. 15, 1864. (See Stockbridge.)
Round Away Bayou, La., March 31, 1863. (See Richmond.)
Round Hill, Ark., July 7, 1862. (See Hill's Plantation.)
Round Mountain, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1862. 10th Brigade, 2nd Army Corps. The brigade, commanded by Col. William Grose, was engaged in escorting a train toward Murfreesboro. About 4 p. m. on the 27th the rear-guard was attacked by Forrest's cavalry at Round mountain, near Woodbury. Forrest's object was to capture the train, but instead he struck the 23d Ky., under Col. Mundy, and was handsomely repulsed. Mundy, with his regiment, part of the 36th Ind., and Mendenhall's battery, pursued Forrest for about 2 miles and scattered his command in all directions, killing and wounding several, though the exact number was not learned. The Federal loss was 5 men wounded.

Round Ponds, Mo., Aug. 1, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A train of 30 wagons with an escort of 20 men was surprised at Round Ponds, near Castor river, on the night of the 1st. Ten of the guard were killed outright and others were mortally wounded. The horses were all lost, but the mules were recovered after the guerrillas had burned the train and left.

Rousseau's Raid, July 10-22, 1864. Detached Troops, Army of the Cumberland. In the Atlanta campaign Gen. Sherman ordered Maj.-Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau to undertake the destruction of the West Point & Montgomery railroad, which was one of the principal lines of Confederate supply. Rousseau selected parts of the 8th Ind., 5th Ia., 9th Ohio, 2nd Ky., and 4th Tenn. cavalry, and Battery E, 1st Mich. artillery, for the expedition, and started on his mission on July 10th. During the movements skirmishes occurred at Auburn, Ala., Chehaw Station, Jackson's ford on the Coosa river, and at Ten Island ford, each of which is described under the appropriate head.

Rover, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1863. 1st Cavalry Brigade, 20th Army Corps. The cavalry advance of an expedition from Murfreesboro to Franklin encountered Confederate pickets about a mile and a half from Rover. They were driven in by a portion of the 3d Ky. for over a mile, when the enemy was discovered in force drawn up in line of battle. The 7th Pa. cavalry was ordered to charge and led by Capt. W. H. Jennings, it executed the movement in fine order, driving the Confederates a mile beyond the town to Unionville. Six officers and 43 men were captured, and 49 wounded by the saber in the charge. No casualties were sustained by the Union participants.

Rover, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863. 1st Cavalry Brigade, 20th Army

Corps. On the return of an expedition from Murfreesboro to Franklin Col. Robert H. G. Minty learned that some 500 Confederate cavalry were encamped near Rover. He pressed forward to within 3 miles of the town and then sent the 3d Ky. to get to the rear, but, the movement taking more time than anticipated, Minty had attacked and driven the enemy before the Kentucky regiment had reached its position. The casualties were not reported.

Rover, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1863. The only official mention of this affair is a communication from Brig.-Gen. E. C. Walthall, of the Confederate army, which states that Lieut.-Col. Prather had a skirmish late in the afternoon with two or three regiments, with artillery, and had sent back for reinforcements. No casualties were mentioned, but from the tone of the despatch it is evident that the Confederates got the worst of the engagement.

Rover, Tenn., March 4, 1863. Cavalry Detachment, Army of the Cumberland. Col. Robert H. G. Minty during an expedition from Murfreesboro toward Columbia was ordered to drive the enemy from Rover. A mile and a half from the town the pickets were met and driven in to where 400 more were posted, apparently determined to make a stand. The 4th Mich. cavalry was detached and ordered to gain the Shelbyville pike in order to shut off the Confederate retreat, but the enemy anticipating the movement had started to retire, when they were charged by the 7th Pa. and the 4th U. S. cavalry and completely routed.

Rover, Tenn., March 13, 1863. Brig.-Gen. John A. Wharton (Confederate) reports that Federal cavalry engaged his pickets near Rover on the 13th, and while the pickets were engaged in front another Confederate force attacked on the flank, completely routing the Federals. Wharton's report is the only official mention of the affair, so there is no way of knowing what Union troops participated.

Rover, Tenn., May 5, 1863. Detachment of 1st Tennessee Cavalry. Brig.-Gen. J. M. Schofield sent the following despatch from Triune on May 6: "Lieut.-Col. Brownlow, while on a reconnaissance yesterday, charged through a rebel cavalry camp at Rover; lost 2 men and captured 4."

Rover, Tenn., June 23, 1863. 1st Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland. This affair was an incident of the Middle Tennessee campaign. The cavalry under Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell struck the enemy's pickets first near Eagleville, forcing them back upon their reserves, which were rapidly concentrating. The Federal troopers continued to drive the Confederates until their encampment at Rover was reached. There a brief stand was made, but the enemy was easily driven from his encampment and the town and a few stores were burned. From Rover the Confederates fell back to a strong elevated position, the advanced picket line of the force at Unionville, and opened on the Union advance with artillery. By some unknown way they were enabled to bring 2 pieces to bear on the Federal right. The 4th Ky., with the aid of the 1st East Tenn. and the 1st Wis., repulsed the attack, and the enemy was driven to his reserves at Unionville. The casualties were not reported.

Rowanty Creek, Va., March 29, 1865. (See Quaker Road.)

Rowe's Station, S. C., Feb. 12, 1865. (See Orangeburg.)

Rowlesburg, W. Va., April 26, 1863. The Confederate reports of Jones' raid on the Northwestern railroad mention an attack made by Jones on the Federal garrison of 300 at Rowlesburg after the pickets had been driven in. The attack was repulsed. No casualties were reported.

Rowlett's Station, Ky., Dec. 17, 1861. 32nd Indiana Infantry. At noon of the 17th skirmishers began to annoy four companies of the 32nd Ind. doing outpost duty at Rowlett's station, or Woodsonville, near Munfordsville. Company B was sent out and drove them off, discovering while doing so the approach of a considerable body of Confederate infantry. Company C, out reconnoitering in a southerly direction, ran upon a company of Texas Rangers, and drove it back. The alarm was sounded in the camp, and the whole regiment placed in position. Three times the enemy charged unsuccessfully, the conflict becoming a hand-to-hand fight before they withdrew, believing that reinforcements had come to the Union command, and the Indians also withdrew, fearing that they would be unable to hold their position against another charge. The Union loss was 11 killed, 22 wounded and 5 missing, while the enemy suffered to the extent of 4 killed and 9 wounded.

Ruckersville, Miss., Oct. 1, 1862. Cavalry Detachment of the Army of the Mississippi. In a despatch to Gen. Grant on Oct. 2, Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans says: "The cavalry took 50 privates, 1 captain, and chaplain prisoners at Ruckersville yesterday, after killing 1 and wounding several. Captured an ambulance and mules with sick officer. A rebel picket was killed at Duncan's mill."

Ruckersville, Miss., Oct. 7, 1862. McPherson's Provisional Division. During the pursuit of the Confederates after the battle of Corinth the advance of the division came up with the enemy, mostly cavalry, well posted, about a mile and a half north of Ruckersville. For a time an effectual check was put to the Federal skirmishers, but a few shells from Powell's battery routed the Confederates and the town was entered without further molestation. No casualties were reported.

Rude's Hill, Va., May 14, 1864. Detachment of Cavalry Division of Army of West Virginia. Maj. Timothy Quinn, with some 450 cavalry, while on a reconnaissance came upon the Confederates posted on Rude's hill. Quinn masked his main force behind a hill and sent out two parties of 50 and 60 men, respectively, which both succeeded in dislodging the enemy. About 1 p. m. the Confederates charged, but they were repulsed and driven until after 5 p. m., the pursuit continuing through New Market. The Union command had 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

Rude's Hill, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. (See Mount Jackson, same date.)

Rude's Hill, Va., Nov. 22, 1864. 2nd and 3d Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Shenandoah. Maj.-Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, commanding the cavalry corps, was ordered to make a reconnaissance up the valley, and proceeded with the two divisions as far as Rude's hill, where he encountered and drove back the Confederate cavalry some distance, when a large force of infantry and artillery was developed in line of battle. Torbert directed Gen. Powell to form the 2nd division to attack the enemy, and supported him with Pennington's brigade of Custer's division, but finding the Confederates too strong to assault, Pennington was ordered to take three regiments of his command back to Mount Jackson and form a new line to cover the retreat of the main body. Through this line Torbert retired with the command, Pennington bringing up the rear and repelling several attacks of the enemy, who pursued as far as Edenburg. The Union loss was about 40 in killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss was not learned.

Ruff's Station, Ga., July 3-4, 1864. Army of the Cumberland. When it was discovered on the morning of July 3 that the Confederates had evacuated their works on Kennesaw mountain, Sherman

ordered an immediate pursuit by different routes. The Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, moved from Marietta about 9 a. m., with Palmer's corps in the center, on the main road to Atlanta, Hooker's on the right and Howard's on the left. About 4 miles from Marietta the enemy's rear-guard was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the main body of Confederates was encountered in the works previously constructed at Ruff's (or Neal Dow) station. This line of Confederate works extended from Rottenwood creek east of the railroad to Nickajack creek on the west. When the enemy made his stand here Howard was brought in front of the extreme right of the Confederate position, extending from Ruff's station to Rottenwood creek. Stanley's division was deployed with the right resting on the railroad and the other two divisions were massed in reserve. The main line of works near the railroad was a little south of the station, at a place called Smyrna camp-ground. Early on the morning of the 4th Newton's and Wood's divisions were moved up into line with Stanley's and about 9 o'clock Stanley was ordered to assault the enemy's skirmish line, which was an unusually strong one, intrenched in rifle-pits. At the same time Newton and Wood were directed to move forward with Stanley. In the face of heavy fire of artillery and musketry the line advanced. Stanley forced the skirmishers to retire within the main works, while Wood and Newton in the direction of Rottenwood creek bent back the Confederate line toward the railroad. That night the enemy evacuated his works and fell back toward the Chattahoochee river.

Rural Hill, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1862. 8th Kentucky Cavalry.

Rural Hill, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1862. Detachment of 4th Michigan Cavalry. Col. Robert H. G. Minty, with his regiment, while on a reconnaissance to Rural hill, encountered a small squad of Confederate cavalry, who fired and retreated at a gallop. No casualties were reported.

Rush Creek, Neb., Feb. 8-9, 1865. Detachments of 11th Ohio and 7th Iowa Cavalry. As an incident of the operations against the Indians on the North Platte river, a detachment under Lieut.-Col. William O. Collins was attacked by about 2,000 warriors. The Indians charged furiously at first, but were repulsed, and then began their fighting from behind hillocks and ravines. This continued all day. At one time it became necessary to dislodge a group of Indians near enough to effectually annoy the men. Fifteen men under Lieut. Patton performed the task, losing 2 men killed. By dark the red men had withdrawn out of range. Next morning they returned, but after some futile skirmishing withdrew into the bluffs. Besides the 2 men killed the white men lost 9 wounded.

Russell's Ford, Va., Oct. 10, 1863. 1st Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. During the Bristoe campaign the Confederate cavalry in force crossed Robertson's river at Russell's ford on the morning of the 10th and attacked the 5th N. Y. cavalry picketing that place. The pickets fell back slowly toward James City, fighting all the way. Brig.-Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., commanding the brigade, formed a line of battle near the town and threw out a strong skirmish line. The Confederates advanced in heavy column until they reached a point commanded by Davies' artillery, when they were compelled to fall back. Their skirmishers, however, kept up a spirited fire all day and at one time they brought a battery into position, but it was soon driven off by Elder's guns. The casualties were not reported.

Russell's House, Miss., May 17, 1862. 1st Brigade, 5th Division,

Army of the Tennessee. As part of the siege of Corinth, Gen. Sherman ordered Morgan L. Smith's brigade to occupy a position at Russell's house. On reaching the causeway before the house Smith halted and deployed his skirmishers, one company of the 8th Mo. on each side of the road. As they advanced they were fired on from the flanks and other troops were sent to deploy and extend the line until ten companies, eight of the 8th Mo. and two of the 55th Ill., were engaged. As soon as opportunity offered a battery was brought to bear and in a short time the Confederates began to retreat, though contesting every foot of the ground. Thirteen of their dead were left on the field. Smith had 10 men killed and 31 wounded.

Russellville, Ala., July 3, 1862. Detachment, 1st Ohio Cavalry. Companies B and G were sent out on a scouting expedition toward Russellville. About 3 a. m. on the 3d their camp was attacked by Roddey's Confederate cavalry, estimated at 250. Capt. Emery of Co. B was severely wounded and 4 men were killed. The enemy lost 4 killed and 1 captured.

Russellville, Ala., Dec. 31, 1864. Detachment of Steedman's Cavalry. The detachment, consisting of the 15th Pa., parts of the 10th, 12th and 13th Ind. and 2nd Tenn., commanded by Col. W. J. Palmer, was in pursuit of Roddey's cavalry. Palmer reached Leighton, 13 miles west of Courtland about 1 p. m. on the 30th, having skirmished with Roddey all the way from Town creek. While at Leighton Palmer learned that Hood's pontoon train, guarded by a detachment of Armstrong's cavalry, had passed through that town the day before and was then encamped at La Grange. He decided to follow and capture the train. Starting before daylight on the 31st he took a road that would enable him to avoid Armstrong's men, but upon reaching La Grange he encountered part of Roddey's command, and learned that the train had gone on toward Russellville. After driving the Confederates out of La Grange, Palmer hastened on to Russellville, where he met another party of Roddey's cavalry that had just arrived from Tuscumbia and engaged them, driving them from the town and capturing a few prisoners. He then pushed on after the train, which was overtaken late in the day about 10 miles from Russellville. The pontoniers cut loose part of the mules, mounted them and made their escape, leaving the rest of the animals hitched to the wagons. The train, consisting of 200 wagons, 78 pontoon boats, engineering instruments, several mules and oxen, and a few prisoners, were captured without the loss of a man.

Russellville, Ky., July 29, 1862. 26th Kentucky Infantry. An attack was made upon the camp of the 26th Ky. by a body of guerrillas and Lieut. Burgher was killed and Capt. Morrow badly wounded.

Russellville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862. Detachments of the 70th Indiana and 8th Kentucky Infantry. Col. Sanders D. Bruce, of the 20th Ky. infantry, reported from Bowling Green on Oct. 1, as follows: "Rebels burnt bridge at Black Lick, near Auburn, Monday night. I sent 70th Ind. and part of 8th Ky. down, rebuilt the bridge, surprised the enemy at Russellville, and routed them completely, killing and wounding 50, taking 15 prisoners and 40 horses and saddles. Also routed a party at Glasgow yesterday, taking 10 prisoners; among them Lieut. Crews, Capt. J. M. Brown and Lieut. Thomas."

Russellville, Ky., June 28, 1863. Detachment of 3d Kentucky Cavalry. A portion of the regiment in pursuit of a band of guerrillas thought to be aiming for the railroad near Russellville attacked and defeated them, several of the enemy being wounded and some captured. A Union sergeant was wounded, which was the only casualty on that side.

Russellville, Mo., Oct. 9, 1864. Detachment of the Cavalry Corps, Department of Missouri. During the pursuit of Price in his Missouri expedition the Federal advance had such heavy skirmishing with his rear-guard that it was twice necessary near Russellville to bring the artillery into action before further progress could be made. No casualties were reported.

Russellville, Tenn., July 1, 1862. 1st Ohio Cavalry.

Russellville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863. Detachment of Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio. While in pursuit of Longstreet, after his retirement from before Knoxville, a detachment of Shackelford's cavalry under Col. Pennebaker came upon the enemy's pickets beyond Morristown on the Russellville road and drove them in. No casualties were reported.

Russellville, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1864. The report of Confederate Col. John B. Palmer of the operations in Tennessee states that his command effectually checked some Federal cavalry which was driving Vaughn's cavalry through Russellville. This is the only official mention of the affair and contains no report of casualties.

Russellville, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1864. A despatch from Maj. Sam Tool to Brig.-Gen. J. C. Vaughn (Confederate), dated at Warrenton, Va., on the 12th, contains the following: "I struck the Yankees at Russellville, 210 strong, at 10 o'clock last night. Drove them toward the gap." Union reports make no mention of this affair.

Russellville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1864. (See Bull's Gap, Nov. 11-13, 1864.)

Rutherford Creek, Tenn., March 10-11, 1863. Detachment of Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland. The cavalry under Col. Robert H. G. Minty in an expedition from Murfreesboro toward Columbia came to Rutherford creek on the 10th. The bridge had been destroyed and an order was received to try the ford a mile and a half above. While examining the place the detachment was under a heavy fire from the Confederates posted behind a stone fence on the opposite bank of the creek, 2 Federals being killed and 3 severely wounded. Next morning Forrest appeared on the opposite bank of the stream, but a sharp artillery and musketry fire was opened upon him and he was compelled to retire. Minty then crossed, and while forming on the south bank a dismounted detachment of the enemy advanced toward him. The Union troops were deployed so as to get to the Confederate rear, and the enemy upon seeing this movement immediately remounted and fled. The casualties on the 11th, if any, were not reported.

Rutherford Creek, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1864. Detachment of Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. In the pursuit of Hood from Nashville Wilson's cavalry came to Rutherford's creek on the 19th and found it too high to ford. Hazen managed to get 2 regiments over on the remains of the railroad bridge, and after some skirmishing retired at dark across the stream. No casualties were reported.

Rutherford's Station, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862. (See Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.)

Rutledge, Mo., Aug. 4, 1864. Detachment of 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. The itinerary of the district of southwest Missouri contains the following for Aug. 4: "Lieut. Hunter, 8th Mo. State Militia Cavalry, in command of 60 men, same regiment, on a scout in the direction of McDonald county, Mo., encountered the enemy 300 strong near Rutledge; had a sharp skirmish, in which he lost 3 men killed and 1 man wounded: the enemy's loss, 3 killed and several wounded."

Rutledge, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1863. Cavalry of the Army of the Ohio.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. Shackleford, with a cavalry detachment, while in pursuit of Longstreet after the latter had raised the siege of Knoxville, skirmished with the enemy on the Rutledge road. No casualties were reported.

Rutledge, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1863. (See Bean's Station.)

Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864. Banks' Red River Expedition. On the morning of the 8th the infantry of the expedition moved from its position at Pleasant Hill toward Mansfield and at Sabine cross-roads the skirmishers became sharply engaged, the main body of the enemy being posted on a hill on both sides of the road, protected by a heavy growth of timber. The cavalry under Gen. Albert L. Lee was thrown forward to hold the enemy in check until the 19th corps (Franklin) could take position. For some hours the opposing forces were stationary, but at 4:30 p. m. the enemy made a general attack, the heaviest assault being on the Federal right flank. Banks' report states that overwhelming numbers compelled the Union troops to fall back, several attempts to get to the rear being repulsed. At the edge of a strip of timber the 3d division of the 13th corps formed the basis of a new line. This second line was attacked with great impetuosity and the Federals again gave way, 10 pieces of artillery falling into the enemy's possession. The ground was badly obstructed by the supply train of the cavalry division, which rendered the movements of the infantry extremely difficult. Meanwhile Emory's division (1st of the 19th corps) had been pushed forward through the confused and fleeing Union troops to Pleasant Grove, 3 miles from the cross-roads, where the 161st N. Y. was thrown out as skirmishers at the foot of the hill, on the crest of which the rest of the division was deployed, the 1st brigade to the front, the 3d to the left and the 2nd in reserve. The line had scarcely been formed when the skirmishers were driven in and the right of the position was seriously threatened. The 2nd brigade was hurried to its assistance, however, and the enemy was repulsed. This action lasted an hour and a half. During the night after the Federals had been rallied on Emory's line, a desperate attempt was made to turn the left flank, but it was defeated. This engagement marked the turning point of the Red River campaign, Banks' movement from this time on being backward instead of forward. The Union casualties in the affair were 74 killed, 331 wounded and 1,397 captured or missing. The Confederate losses were not definitely reported, but were probably not so heavy.

Sabine Pass, Tex., Sept. 24-25, 1862. For an account of the bombardment of the Confederate works at Sabine pass on this date see operations of the Gulf blockading squadron in the Naval volume.

Sabine Pass, Tex., Oct. 29, 1862. U. S. Steamer Dan. According to Confederate reports the Dan came up through the channel with a schooner in tow, when she was fired upon by a battalion of cavalry, which then withdrew before the vessel could get her guns trained upon the shore. The Dan then shelled the town for awhile, but without doing any material damage. No exact report of casualties was made, but the Confederate captain in command of the cavalry estimated that 25 or 30 on the boat were either killed or wounded by the fire from his carbines.

Sabine Pass, Tex., April 18, 1863. Details from Gunboats Cayuga and New London. On the 17th a detail of 7 men from one of the gunboats lying off Sabine pass was landed on the Louisiana shore to make observations about the light-house. That night Lieut.-Col. Griffin, the Confederate commander at the pass, stationed 30 men of the 21st Tex. infantry at the light-house and another house close by to prevent further maneuvers of that character. About 11 a. m. on the 18th two small boats, containing 13 men, left the gunboats and landed about 600 yards from

the light-house. The Confederates immediately attacked and the boat from the Cayuga, with 8 men, was captured, the captain of the boat being mortally wounded. The boat from the New London managed to escape, though every man on board but one was wounded. One of the enemy was known to have been killed.

Sabine Pass, Tex., Sept. 8, 1863. Detachment of the 19th Army Corps. The expedition to Sabine Pass was led by Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin, accompanied by the gunboats Clifton, Sachem, Arizona and Granite City. It was intended to surprise the Confederate fort, just inside the pass, but the fleet of transports arrived some time before the gunboats, and the Confederates were thus apprised of the intended attack. After consultation with Capt. Crocker, commanding the gunboats, Franklin decided on the following plan of assault: Three of the gunboats were to move up the channel to the point of separation, where the Sachem and Arizona were to take the right hand channel and pass the fort, drawing its fire; the Clifton was to take the left hand channel and move up slowly until within a half a mile of the fort, when she was to go forward at full speed and engage the enemy at close range with grape and canister; Gen. Weitzel was to keep near the Clifton with a boat carrying 500 infantry, who were to land as soon as the Clifton began to go at full speed and advance upon the enemy's works deployed as skirmishers. The Granite City was held in the rear to support the movements of Weitzel's skirmish line. At 3 p. m. the gunboats moved forward and within 30 minutes were under the fire of the fort. It had been reported that the Confederate battery mounted but 2 guns, but instead of that it carried 6, all of heavy caliber. Early in the action the Sachem received a shot through her boilers, killing and wounding a number of her men, and she hoisted the white flag. The Arizona ran aground and for a time was wholly useless. The Clifton carried out her part of the plan, but had barely turned her broadside to the fort to deliver her fire when she received a shot through her steam-pipe, which disabled her, though the crew fought gallantly for about 10 minutes, when the vessel was compelled to surrender. When Weitzel attempted to land his men the shore was found to be too marshy, and the landing place designated was under the direct fire of the enemy. After the surrender of the Clifton and Sachem the other two vessels withdrew to the outside of the bar. Besides the loss of the two gunboats, Gen. Weitzel reported a loss of 97 men in killed, wounded and missing. Of the 2 officers and 75 men of the 75th N. Y. on board the Clifton as sharpshooters, only 6 escaped. The Confederate loss was not ascertained, but it was comparatively light.

Sacramento, Ky., Dec. 28, 1861. Detachment of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry. Maj. Eli H. Murray, with 168 men, was sent out from Calhoun to make a reconnaissance toward South Carrollton and as he was returning he was attacked near Sacramento by 400 or 500 of Forrest's cavalry. The vanguard was driven back and the Confederates pursued for some distance, when Murray rallied his men and engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict, with a fair prospect of repelling the whole force, until some one unauthorized called out "Retreat to Sacramento!" This threw the men into confusion and they could not again be rallied. Murray lost 8 killed and 13 captured or missing. The enemy took away three wagon loads of dead and wounded. Col. J. S. Jackson, commanding the regiment, went out with 500 men for the purpose of punishing the Confederates, but they had hastily left the neighborhood.

Sacramento Mountains, N. Mex., Aug. 25, 1864. 1st New Mexico Cavalry. On Aug. 6, Capt. Francis McCabe, commanding a detachment of the 1st N. Mex. cavalry, with several Navajo Indians as guides and spies, started in pursuit of a band of Apache Indians who had recently committed various murders and robberies. A long and weary march was

made to the Sacramento mountains, and on the 26th a detachment of 20 men, under Lieut. Gilbert, encountered the Apaches near Rio Milagro. Gilbert was killed, 2 others were mortally, and 3 severely wounded.

Sage Creek, Dak. Ter., April 22, 1865. Detachment of 11th Kansas Cavalry. A party of 35 men under Maj. Nathaniel A. Adams while in pursuit of a band of marauding Indians, was attacked about 9 p. m. by 75 or 100 Cheyennes and Sioux. After a brisk fight the Indians were repulsed, without loss to the troops. The Indians' casualties were not ascertained.

Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. 2nd and 6th Army Corps and Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. The battle of Sailor's creek was an incident of the pursuit of the Confederate army under Gen. Lee, after it had evacuated the trenches in front of Richmond and Petersburg. On the evening of the 5th the greater part of the Army of the Potomac encamped at Jetersville and early on the morning of the 6th moved out in the direction of Amelia Court House, where it was believed the Confederate forces were concentrating. After proceeding about 3 miles Gen. Meade learned that Lee was moving toward Farmville. The direction of his march was therefore changed, the 6th corps, under Gen. Wright, was thrown to the left of the army, the 2nd, under Gen. Humphreys, was directed to move toward Deatonville, and the 5th, under Gen. Griffin, took the Pridesville road to the right of the army. Between 5 and 6 o'clock that morning Gen. Sheridan had ordered Crook's division to move to Deatonville, Gen. Merritt to follow. Both Crook and Merritt moved parallel to Lee's column, attacking it and the wagon train whenever opportunity presented itself. At the forks of the road near the Atkinson farm, Crook tried to cut out the train, but found it too strongly guarded, after which he moved to Merritt's left and continued to harass the retreating Confederates. Near Harper's farm, on Sailor's creek, Custer's division routed the train guard and captured over 300 wagons. Custer was soon afterward attacked by two divisions of infantry and a severe fight ensued, in which Custer was several times driven back. Devin's division was sent to Custer's assistance, arriving just as Capehart's brigade, supported by Pennington's, made a brilliant charge, capturing several hundred prisoners on the spot and more in the pursuit which followed. In the running fight the cavalry captured 15 pieces of artillery and 31 battleflags.

In the meantime Seymour's division of the 6th corps had driven the enemy from Deatonville and then, with Wheaton's division on the left, advanced down the road for about 2 miles to Sailor's creek, where Ewell's command was found strongly posted on the opposite bank. Anderson's corps lay across the road in the rear of Ewell, and Pickett occupied the road leading to Rice's station. Wright ordered his artillery into position and while it was coming up Seymour and Wheaton readjusted their lines on the north side of the creek for an assault. Getty's division was coming up at the double-quick, but without waiting for its arrival the other two divisions advanced under cover of a destructive artillery fire, the men wading the marsh and creek, the water in places coming above their waists. When the opposite bank was reached the line was in some disorder, but without waiting to reform the men rushed forward upon the enemy's slight intrenchments. In this advance not a shot was fired by the Union troops until they were within a few yards of the enemy's works. Then they opened a withering fire that caused Ewell's advance to give way, but he massed his troops and made a desperate charge upon the center of Wright's line, which gave way and the head of the Confederate column came pouring through the break. For a moment it looked as though the gallant 6th corps, that had won renown on so

many victorious fields, was to be cut to pieces. But only for a moment. Wright concentrated his artillery fire on the advancing column in the center, which with Getty's division, now in front, checked Ewell's further advance in that direction, while each wing, ignoring the disaster to the center, drove back the enemy in its front, and then wheeling on a pivot toward the center caught the enemy on both flanks.

When the sound of Wright's guns was heard at the beginning of the action, Sheridan ordered the cavalry to attack on the right and rear. Stagg's brigade of Devin's division had been operating with the 6th corps and now struck Ewell's right flank, capturing about 300 prisoners. Crook dismounted the brigades of Gregg and Smith and ordered Davies to charge the works. In his report Crook says: "Davies made one of the finest charges of the war, riding over and capturing their works and its defenders." As the lines were closing around Ewell a countercharge was made by the marine brigade, 2,000 strong under command of Commodore Tucker. The Federals were already looking upon the entire Confederate force as prisoners, when Tucker made such a terrific onset that a large part of the 6th corps was driven back across the creek. There was some desperate hand-to-hand fighting and Tucker's men were overpowered, surrendering to Keifer's brigade of Seymour's division. The losses at Sailor's creek are somewhat problematical. In the tabulated statement in the official records of the war the Union losses from March 29 to April 9 are included, no detailed reports of the various engagements of the campaign being made. Gen. Humphreys places the Confederate loss at Sailor's creek at 6,000 in killed, wounded and captured, and states the loss of the 6th corps as 442. Ewell, Kershaw, Custis Lee, DuBose, Barton and Corse, all generals, were among the prisoners, and only about 250 of Kershaw's division escaped.

About 9 a. m. Humphreys discovered a column of the enemy's infantry (Gordon's corps) moving westward near Flat creek. Gen. Mott, commanding the 3d division, was directed to send a brigade across the creek to develop the force, and Gen. Miles, commanding the 1st division, brought up some artillery and opened fire. A little later the whole corps was put in pursuit of Gordon, Mott on the left, Miles on the right, and Barlow close in the latter's rear. For 14 miles a running fight was kept up, a number of prisoners being taken from time to time as the enemy attempted to make a stand. A little while before sunset Gordon made his last stand at Sailor's creek, a short distance above its mouth, taking position on a ridge that commanded the crossing of the stream. Miles ordered Scott's brigade to charge the enemy's line, which was admirably done, the Confederates being driven into and across the creek. MacDougall's brigade moved forward on Scott's right, crossed the creek, routed the enemy from his position, and took possession of the ridge. Darkness put an end to further pursuit. During the day the corps took 1,700 prisoners, 13 flags, 4 pieces of artillery, 300 wagons and 70 ambulances, with a total loss of 55 killed, 256 wounded and 85 missing. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was doubtless equal to that of the 2d corps, so that Gordon lost on this day at least 2,000 men.

Saint Augustine, Fla., March 9, 1863. 7th New Hampshire Infantry. Some 80 Confederate cavalry, under Capt. Dickison, drove in the Union pickets about 2 miles north of town and Lieut.-Col. J. C. Abbott, with 120 men, started in pursuit. He came within sight of the enemy about 3 miles from the Confederate camp, but was unable to bring them to a stand. A sergeant and 4 men were sent to reconnoiter the house of a man named Carrero, and this party was cut off and captured, which were the only casualties reported.

Saint Augustine, Fla., Dec. 30, 1863. Detachment of 24th Massa-

chusetts Infantry. A squad of 20 armed wood cutters and an escort of 30 men were attacked 2 miles outside of the Federal lines by Confederates concealed in the palmetto brush on the front and right flank. The men were being brought into line to face the enemy when a volley was poured into them from their left, wounding the officer in command. This and a movement of the enemy to get to their rear threw the Federals into some confusion and they started to retreat toward Saint Augustine. Before they reached the Union lines they had become well scattered and 24 of them were captured.

Saint Catherine's Creek, Miss., July 31, 1863. Detachment of 17th Army Corps. Learning that some 1,500 Confederates were approaching Natchez, Brig.-Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding the post, doubled his pickets and sent out a cavalry force under Maj. Asa Worden to reconnoiter. Worden encountered the enemy's pickets near Saint Catherine's creek and continued to drive them slowly until noon, when they made a stand and formed line of battle. Deeming the position too strong to attack, Worden fell back 3 miles, meeting and defeating a detachment that had been sent to his rear. The enemy lost 1 killed, 15 wounded and 45 taken prisoners, while the Federal casualties amounted to 2 wounded.

Saint Charles, Ark., June 17, 1862. U. S. Gunboats St. Louis, Conestoga, Lexington and Mound City and 46th Indiana Infantry. As an incident of an expedition up the White river the 46th Ind., under Col. G. N. Fitch, was landed below the town and the gunboats moved up the river to silence the batteries. The first battery was silenced by the vessels, but a shot from the second exploded the boiler on the Mound City, compelling the crew to jump into the river to avoid being scalded to death. The Confederates immediately commenced firing upon the men in the water, and Fitch, seeing the treatment being accorded the sailors, stormed and captured the battery. The losses were not definitely ascertained, although 8 or 9 of the enemy's dead were buried by the Federals, and more than half the crew of the Mound City lost their lives.

Saint Charles, Ark., Sept. 12, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of the Southwest. An expedition under Col. William Vandever came to the bank of the White river a mile above Saint Charles about noon. A party of Confederate soldiers at work unloading a flatboat on the opposite bank of the stream was dispersed by a shell from a howitzer and took refuge in a large mill. A few shells dropped into the mill drove the enemy from it, when 2 soldiers swam the river and destroyed the flatboat. No casualties were reported.

Saint Charles, Ark., Jan. 13, 1863. (See White River, Gorman's Expedition.)

Saint Charles, Ark., Oct. 22, 1864. 53d U. S. Colored Infantry. While the regiment was proceeding down the White river on board transports it was fired upon near Saint Charles from the south bank of the stream. Three of the men were killed and 17 wounded.

Saint Charles Court House, La., Aug. 29, 1862. Detachment of the 8th Vermont Infantry and 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry. Col. Stephen Thomas, with two companies of infantry, one of cavalry and a section of the battery belonging to the 8th Vt., started from Algiers on the 28th on a reconnaissance. That night he encamped at St. Charles and early the next morning moved out on the road toward Bonnet Carre point, where it was reported there were some 300 to 500 of the enemy. A few miles from the court-house the cavalry advance encountered a small detachment of the enemy, who speedily withdrew out of rifle range. The artillery then threw a few shells and the cavalry charged, capturing 5 prisoners. One of the Confederates was known to have been wounded. No casualties on the Union side.

Saint Francis County, Ark., April 8, 1863. Detachment of 4th Iowa Cavalry, and some other Troops.

Saint Francis Road, Ark., Dec. 23, 1862. Outpost Picket of the District of Eastern Arkansas. The Confederate cavalry operating in the vicinity of Helena attacked and ambushed a Federal outpost on the Saint Francis road. Although none of the guard was captured, 2 were killed and 16 wounded.

Saint Francisville, Mo., Feb. 25, 1862. Reconnaissance from Greenville. Maj. Clendenning, of the 1st Ind. cavalry, with two companies of his regiment, and two of Missouri volunteers and militia, left Greenville on the 23d. On the 25th, when near St. Francisville, they were surprised by a party of Confederates, variously estimated from 200 to 2,000 men. All the Union troops stampeded except Capt. Leeper's company of militia, which dismounted and fought the Confederates until they were compelled to retire, having lost 1 killed, several wounded and 6 captured. Leeper's loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded.

Saint James, Mo., June 10, 1864. Detachment of 3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. George L. Herring and Lieut. James M. Roberts while riding out near their camp at St. James were attacked by 25 Confederates and the captain was mortally wounded. The enemy was pursued and scattered.

Saint John, C. S. S., April 18, 1863. Brig.-Gen. J. H. Trapier, of the Confederate army, stated in a report from Fort Moultrie, S. C., on the 19th that the steamer St. John was chased ashore at 6 a. m. the day before at Light House island, where she was abandoned by officers and crew, and was then "taken possession of by the Yankees and towed off at high tide."

Saint John's Bluff, Fla. Sept. 11, 1862. Union Gunboats. According to the reports of Brig.-Gen. Joseph Finnegan, of the Confederate army, he placed a battery of 6 guns on St. John's bluff, the action not being discovered by the Federals until the battery was completed. On the 11th two gunboats (names not given), shelled the position for over 4 hours. Finnegan says one of the boats was crippled and both were driven off, the Confederate loss being 1 killed and 8 wounded.

Saint John's Bluff, Fla., Sept. 17, 1862. Union Gunboats. On this date, according to the reports of Brig.-Gen. Finnegan, of the Confederate army, five gunboats shelled the battery on St. John's bluff for 5 hours, when they withdrew. The Confederate loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

Saint John's Bluff, Fla., Oct. 3-4, 1862. Expeditionary Forces. After the engagements at St. John's bluff on Sept. 11 and 17, an expedition was sent out from Hilton Head, S. C., for the purpose of reducing the Confederate batteries on the bluff. This expedition was commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan, and consisted of the 7th Conn. and 47th Pa. infantry, a detachment of the 1st Mass. cavalry, and a section of the 1st Conn. light battery, about 1,600 men in all. On the afternoon of Sept. 30 Brannan embarked his men on transports at Hilton Head, and accompanied by the gunboats Paul Jones, Cimarron, Water Witch, Hale, Uncas and Patroon, under command of Capt. Charles Steedman, set sail for the St. John's river. The troops were landed on the night of Oct. 1 at Mayport mills, a short distance above the mouth of the river, and with great difficulty made their way through the 40 miles of swamps to the bluff. On the afternoon of Friday, the 3d, the infantry and artillery were in position about 2 miles from the enemy's works. Three of the gunboats were then sent up the river to feel the enemy, when the batteries were found to be evacuated. The next day Brannan removed all the guns, ammunition and equipage of the abandoned position on board the transports, the gunboats in the meantime moving on up the river,

dispersing several small detachments of the enemy and capturing the steamer *Milton*, which was concealed in a creek near the town of Enterprise. The expedition then returned to Hilton Head without having lost a man.

Saint Louis, Mo., May 11, 1861. Some newly organized Union troops, under command of Capt. Callender and Lieut. Saxton, were marching through the streets toward the U. S. Arsenal, when they were fired on by a mob and 2 of the soldiers were killed. The fire was returned by the troops, killing and wounding 10 citizens, when the mob dispersed.

Saint Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. While the Army of the Potomac was moving to the James river, Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, commanding the cavalry corps, ordered Gen. Gregg to move with his division to St. Mary's church and there take position. About a mile from the church Gregg's advance found a small mounted force of the enemy, which was driven away and the lines of the division established, the batteries being placed in commanding positions. Skirmishing was kept up all morning and during the early hours of the afternoon. Between 3 and 4 p. m. the Confederates in great force made an attack on the right of the line, extending it to the left. The two batteries—Randol's and Dennison's—met the enemy's advance with heavy charges of canister, staggering his lines, but without completely repulsing the attack. Again and again they assaulted until every one of Gregg's men was engaged, while the Confederates were constantly receiving reinforcements. After 2 hours of this contest it became evident that the forces were too unequal to continue it longer and Gregg gave the order to withdraw. The wounded, the led horses and the caissons were sent forward on the road to Charles City Court House, followed by the division, the men dismounting from time to time and fighting on foot to repel the attacks on the rear-guard. Gregg reported his loss in killed, wounded and missing at 357. Some of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, but a portion of them were afterward recovered. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, but it must have been much heavier, as he was the attacking party.

Saint Mary's Trestle, Fla., July 26, 1864. 75th Ohio Mounted Infantry.

Saint Peter's Church, Va., June 21, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. After the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Wade Hampton had been driven from the White House landing, Brig.-Gen. Thomas C. Devin was ordered to take three regiments of his brigade and a section of Heaton's battery and move toward St. Peter's church. About a mile from the church Devin met the enemy and immediately engaged him. After a sharp skirmish the Confederates fell back to the church, where they made a stand. Although his supply of ammunition was running low, and the enemy vastly outnumbered his own force, Devin dismounted the 9th and part of the 6th N. Y. and was preparing to attack when he received orders not to advance until directed to do so. While awaiting orders to that effect he learned that the enemy was retiring, when he assumed the responsibility of moving forward. The church and cross-roads were occupied without opposition, and a few shots were fired upon the Confederate rear-guard to accelerate its retreat.

Salem, Ark., May 29, 1864. Detachment of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. Capt. B. F. Crocker, with 70 men, was sent out from Rolla, Mo., to Jacksonport, Ark., to escort a train of refugees within the Union lines. At Salem the train was attacked by about 300 guerrillas. The wagons were burned and about 80 of the refugees were killed, no discrimination being made between men and women.

Salem, Miss., Oct. 8, 1863. 2nd Cavalry Brigade of 16th Army Corps. At noon Col. L. F. McCrillis, with his brigade, arrived at Salem by the eastward approach. The enemy was encountered in force, but a battalion of the 6th Tenn. cavalry drove him through the town to the protection of some outbuildings at the farther side, where the howitzer battery of the 9th Ill. cavalry shelled him out, the 6th Tenn. and the 3d Ill. following more than a mile beyond the village. At 1 p. m. McCrillis learned that the Confederates were advancing against him from three directions and he immediately took position on a ridge 600 yards east of Salem. About this time Lieut.-Col. J. J. Phillips came up with 400 men of the 9th Ill. mounted infantry, increasing the Federal strength to 1,250 men. The enemy opened on McCrillis' front, skirmishing meantime on both flanks. After an hour's fighting Phillips gained possession of the few buildings composing the town, but was immediately compelled to retire by attacks on his flanks. About 4 p. m. the enemy withdrew to long range, and in this position kept up the fight until 5:30, when McCrillis found his ammunition running low and quietly retired, the Confederates not detecting the movement until he was well started. In the first mile of the march the enemy attacked three times, but was each time repulsed. No report of casualties was made by the 9th Ill. infantry, but aside from that regiment the Federals lost 2 mortally wounded, 8 seriously wounded and 1 missing. The enemy's loss was 1 killed and 27 wounded, according to a Confederate report, but McCrillis states that they left 11 dead on the field. The affair was an incident of Chalmers' raid.

Salem, Mo., Dec. 3, 1861. Detachment of the 1st Mo. Cavalry. Maj. William D. Bowen, commanding a detachment from the 1st Mo. cavalry, attached to the 13th Ill. infantry, was sent from Rolla to Salem, and under date of Dec. 3 he reported as follows: "I was attacked this morning at 4 o'clock by 300 rebels, under command of Cols. Freeman and Turner. They dismounted some 2 miles from town and by coming through the woods they got inside of my outer pickets. They first commenced firing on Co. A's quarters, killing 1 and wounding others. Companies B and C, being quartered some 500 yards from them, rallied on foot to the rescue of Co. A. After a hard fight of 20 minutes Co. D came up mounted. I ordered Capt. Williams to charge on the rebels, who were then retreating, which was promptly done, dispersing them in every direction." The Union loss was 2 killed, 2 mortally, and 8 slightly wounded. Bowen's entire force comprised only 120 men. The Confederate loss was 6 killed, 10 mortally wounded, and 20 slightly wounded. Several guns also were taken.

Salem, Mo., July 6 and Aug. 9, 1862.

Salem, Mo., July 3, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. The detachment, under Lieut. William C. Bangs, after following a trail for 12 miles, came upon 12 bushwhackers, and in the charge which followed 10 of the outlaws were killed. The affair occurred not far from Salem.

Salem, Mo., Sept. 13, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. At 3 a. m. the Confederates under Col. Freeman attacked the pickets at Salem, but were repulsed with a loss of 1 killed and several wounded. At 6 a. m. Lieut. Charles Koch started in pursuit and after a chase of 3 hours came upon the enemy drawn up in line. Charges were made simultaneously on the front and flank and after a fight of 20 minutes the enemy gave way in confusion, having lost 14 killed and a good many wounded. The Federal loss was 3 soldiers and 1 citizen wounded.

Salem, Tenn., March 21, 1863. This affair was a skirmish between

a small detachment of Confederate cavalry and the Federal pickets stationed just outside of Salem, in which the pickets were driven in. No casualties were reported.

Salem, Tenn., May 20, 1863. Detachments of 2nd Iowa Cavalry and 6th Iowa Infantry. Two companies from each of the above regiments encountered some 300 Confederates at Salem. In the skirmish which ensued the enemy was able to outrun the Federals and escaped with the loss of a horse. The Union troops sustained no casualties.

Salem, Va., Nov. 5, 1862.

Salem, Va., Dec. 16, 1863. 1st Separate Cavalry Brigade, Department of West Virginia. This place was the objective point of Averell's raid on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad. The advance of the main column reached the town about 10 a. m. and entered without molestation. On learning of the approach of a trainload of Confederates Averell brought his artillery to bear and after firing a few shots drove the train back. When the column arrived parties were sent 4 miles to the eastward and 12 miles to the westward to destroy railroad property, and in 5 hours Averell destroyed 3 depots containing 2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 barrels of meat, several cords of leather, 1,000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes clothing, 20 bales cotton, a large amount of harness, shoes and saddles, equipments, tools, oil, tar, and other stores, and 100 wagons. The telegraph wire was cut, coiled and burned for half a mile; the water station, turn-table and 3 cars were burned, and the rails torn up for some distance. Five bridges and several culverts were destroyed and a large quantity of bridge timber and repairing materials were destroyed.

Salem, Va., June 21, 1864. Army of West Virginia. While Maj.-Gen. David Hunter was retiring from before Lynchburg in the campaign against that place he reached Salem about sunrise of the 21st and at 9 a. m. the Confederates made a demonstration against his rear-guard. While the Union troops were engaged in repelling the enemy at that point some Confederate cavalry fell upon the artillery, which had inadvertently been sent off without a proper escort, and two batteries were captured and the guns spiked before the Federal cavalry succeeded in driving the enemy off, with a loss of 30 in killed, wounded and missing. The Union casualties were not reported.

Salem, Va., Oct. 4, 1864. The only mention of this affair in the official records of the war is in a report by Confederate Gen. R. E. Lee, who states that Mosby attacked about 1,000 Federals, "capturing 50 prisoners, all their baggage, camp equipage, stores, &c., and killed and wounded a considerable number. His loss 2 wounded."

Salem Cemetery, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1862. (See Jackson.)

Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863. (See Chancellorsville.)

Salem Church, Va., May 27, 1864. The engagement at Salem Church was an incident of the operations of the Army of the Potomac along the North Anna and Pamunkey rivers in the advance upon Richmond. No detailed report of the affair was made, so it is impossible to tell what troops were engaged or give any statement of casualties.

Salem Pike, Tenn., March 21, 1863. 3d Tennessee Cavalry.

Saline Bottom, Ark., April 29, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Saline Co., Mo., Jul. 20-Aug. 2, 1863. Detachment of the 6th Missouri Cavalry, Enrolled Militia. Capt. George W. Murphy, commanding the detachment, received orders on July 29, to scour the country along the Blackwater. in Saline county, which he promptly proceeded to do. His command routed several bands of guerillas, took several prisoners and effectually covered the territory from the Blackwater to Marshall Rock and along the Missouri river bottom as far as Waverly.

Salineville, Ohio, July 26, 1863. Morgan's Raid. Salineville is a little town in the southern part of Columbiana county, about 10 miles south of New Lisbon. It was near this place that Morgan's famous raid ended. Maj. W. B. Way, of the 9th Mich. cavalry, reported as follows from Salineville: "I engaged Morgan at about 8 o'clock this morning, about one and a half miles from this town, and, after a severe fight, routed him, killing 20 or 30, wounding about 50, taking 200 prisoners, 150 horses, and 150 stands of small arms. Have delivered the prisoners and horses to Col. Gallagher, 54th Pa. infantry."

Later in the day Maj. G. W. Rue, of the 9th Ky. cavalry, telegraphed from Salineville to Gen. Burnside: "I captured John H. Morgan today at 2 p. m., taking 336 prisoners, 400 horses, and arms. Morgan presented me his fine sorrel mare."

Salisbury, N. C., April 12, 1865. (See Grant's creek, same date.)

Salkehatchie River, S. C., Feb. 1-4, 1865. 15th and 17th Army Corps. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the right wing of Sherman's army in the campaign of the Carolinas, moved his forces forward to break the enemy's line along the Salkehatchie river. The 17th corps, commanded by Gen. F. P. Blair, was ordered to carry Rivers' bridge, and the 15th corps, under Gen. C. R. Woods, was sent against the Confederate position at Buford's bridge. At daylight on Feb. 2, the 1st and 4th divisions of the 17th corps moved up the river road from Whippy swamp, driving the enemy before them to Broxton's bridge, where a reconnaissance developed a long skirmish line, a battery of artillery and breastworks. The 13th Ia. and 53d Ind. were left to keep up a demonstration of crossing, while the rest of the 4th division, led by Gen. Giles A. Smith in person, moved up to a point about half-way to Rivers' bridge, where the river was forded, the men wading in water from 2 to 4 feet deep across a swamp about a mile and a half in extent. Upon gaining the opposite side of the river the enemy's skirmishers were soon driven in and the fighting was continued until dark. During the night the Confederates evacuated their position and Smith turned his attention to Rivers' bridge, where the 1st division, under Gen. Mower, had moved the preceding day.

In the meantime the 3d division, with the 9th Ill. mounted infantry in advance, moved up the west side of Whippy swamp to Angley's post-office and thence to Rivers' bridge. On the way it was joined by Mower's division, and the enemy was driven slowly back to a cross-road, one road leading to Rivers' and the other to Buford's bridge. Col. Tillson, with two regiments of infantry and a detachment of cavalry, was left at the cross-road, with instructions to drive the Confederates a mile up the Buford road and hold the position until relieved. Mower then ordered the 25th Wis. forward as skirmishers, closely followed by the remainder of the division, and drove the enemy so rapidly that he had no time to destroy the bridges (16 in number) along the causeway. The Confederates then took a position where their artillery commanded the road and the swamp on either side of it, and Mower, finding this position too formidable to carry by assault, withdrew all his command except a strong skirmish line, placing his main body to work constructing a road through the swamp with a view to crossing the river above the bridge. By noon on the 4th this road was completed and Tillson's brigade was sent over to assault the enemy's works, the brigades of Fuller and Montgomery being pushed up close to bridge ready for any emergency. The 43rd Ohio made a dash for Rivers' bridge, and although unable to effect a crossing the diversion caused the enemy to concentrate the greater part of his force behind the earthworks at the bridge. This gave Fuller an opportunity to cross the river and gain the enemy's rear, and after one

volley the Confederates evacuated their works, thus placing the Salkehatchie in possession of the Federal troops.

Salt Lick Bridge, W. Va., Oct. 14, 1863. Detachment of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, Department of West Virginia. The detachment, with its complement of cavalry and infantry, proceeded from Bulltown to Salt Lick, where slight skirmishing ensued and where reinforcements were received. The enemy retreated without noteworthy casualties on either side.

Saltville, Va. Oct. 2, 1864. U. S. Troops, District of Kentucky. Bvt. Maj.-Gen. S. G. Burbridge with the troops of his district, after driving the enemy from Clinch mountain and Laurel gap, met him three miles and a half from Saltville and forced him back into his intrenchments around the salt works. Burbridge then deployed and attacked, driving the Confederates from their works on their right and center and checking them on their left. A destructive artillery fire finally compelled the enemy to fall back to his main works, but the artillery ammunition had about given out by evening and during the night Burbridge withdrew, having suffered a loss of 54 killed, 190 wounded and 104 missing. The Confederate casualties, although not definitely ascertained, were undoubtedly as heavy. The engagement was an incident of a raid into southwestern Virginia.

Saltville, Va., Dec. 20, 1864. Stoneman's Expedition. In his raid from east Tennessee into southwestern Virginia Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman, with the joint forces of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. S. G. Burbridge and Brig.-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, ordered a movement on Saltville. Burbridge was sent on the direct road and Gillem took the road via Abingdon and Glade Springs, a distance of 13 miles. About 2 p. m. the pickets in front of the saltworks were driven in by Gillem, who found the works defended by a redoubt and rifle-pits on a high rugged hill to the right of the road. The 9th Tenn. cavalry was dismounted and sent to occupy the hill on the left of the road and the artillery was brought to bear against the redoubt. Soon afterward a battalion of the 8th Tenn. cavalry was sent to dislodge the enemy annoying the Federal artilleryists from a wooded ravine, and after this was accomplished a battalion of the 13th Tenn. occupied a hill immediately to the right of the enemy's redoubt. Communication had by this time been opened with Burbridge, who reported that within half an hour he would assault the Confederate redoubt in his front. Lieut.-Col. Stacy with two battalions of the 13th Tenn. was ordered to proceed by the main road around the base of the hill in Gillem's front and attack the redoubt in the rear, while Maj. Wagner, commanding the detachment on the hill at the right of the enemy's position, should attack in front. After dark Stacy dismounted his men and led his horses to within 100 yards of the Confederate work, where the men remounted and charged over the redoubt, capturing all its defenders who did not escape in the darkness. Burbridge failed to carry the work assigned him, but when the saltworks had been fired the Confederates evacuated and Stacy took possession. During the night and the next day the wells were put out of commission and the entire equipment of the place destroyed. Besides the prisoners taken 9 pieces of artillery were captured. The casualties for this single engagement were not reported.

Salysersville, Ky., Nov. 30, 1863. 14th and 39th Kentucky Infantry. Col. George W. Gallup, commanding the Department of Eastern Kentucky, reports under above date as follows: "My outposts were attacked at Salysersville this morning and badly scattered. Their despatch to me is very indefinite. I have sent forward reinforcements."

Samaria Church, Va., June 15, 1864. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

Samaria Church, Va., June 24, 1864. 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Potomac.

Sam Gaty, Steamer, Attack on, March 28, 1863. (See Sibley's Landing, Mo.)

San Andres Mountains, N. Mex., Jan. 26, 1864. Detachment of 5th California Infantry. An abstract from the record of events of the Department of New Mexico for Jan., 1864, reads: "Jan. 26.—Lieut. Thomas A. Young, 5th Cal. volunteer infantry, with a detachment of 12 men, left Fort Craig, N. Mex., in pursuit of a party of Indians who had run off some stock belonging to the post. He overtook the Indians in the San Andres mountains, and was attacked by them during the night. In the morning the lieutenant was compelled to retreat, owing to the great number of Indians against him. The following is the result of the scout: Four men of the command wounded; Indian loss, 7 killed and several wounded."

San Carlos River, Cal., May 27, 1864. Company K, 5th California Infantry.

Sand Creek, Colo. Ter., Nov. 29, 1864. Detachment of 1st and 3rd Colorado Cavalry. The detachment, under Col. John M. Chivington of the 1st cavalry, surprised the camp of a band of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians at Sand creek 40 miles from Fort Lyon. A charge separated the Indians from their herd and drove them out of their village, which was subsequently destroyed. The Indians rallied across the creek, but were attacked when they gave way and were pursued for a distance of 5 miles. Between 500 and 600 were left dead on the field. The troops had 8 men killed and 40 wounded, of whom 2 afterward died.

Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 26, 1864. Troops of the 14th and 20th Army Corps. In the march to the sea the two corps advanced on Sandersville by different roads. Carman's brigade, Jackson's division, 20th corps, began skirmishing with the enemy about 2 miles from the town, where the Confederates were found posted behind a small stream and the road obstructed by fallen trees. The 9th Ill. mounted infantry, under Col. T. S. Hughes, was deployed and the enemy quickly dislodged. Hughes continued the pursuit to Sandersville, where the enemy made a stand and checked the regiment until the main body of Carman's brigade arrived. About the same time the advance of the 14th corps entered the town by a road farther to the left and the Confederates beat a hasty and disorderly retreat. No casualties reported on either side.

Sand Mountain, Ala., April 30, 1863. (See Streight's Raid.)

Sandtown, Ga., Aug. 15, 1864. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. The division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, was posted at Sandtown and threw out pickets toward Camp creek. A small force of the enemy was developed and a slight skirmish ensued, but without serious loss on either side.

Sandtown Road, Ga., July 4, 1864. 16th Army Corps. In the pursuit of the Confederates from Kennesaw mountain McPherson's Army of the Tennessee was moved to the extreme right. On the 4th the 16th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, was advanced on the Sandtown road, and with the rest of his command McPherson connected his line with that of Thomas near the Western & Atlantic railroad. Dodge found himself confronted by a strong line of rifle-pits, manned by Hood's corps, but after a fierce contest, in which the Union loss was heavy, he succeeded in driving the Confederates from their position. This brought Sherman's right flank closer to Atlanta than Johnston, and forced the latter to fall back to the Chattahoochee river for the purpose of guarding the various fords and ferries along the stream.

Sandy Creek, Mo., Sept. 18, 1862. Detachment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. Capt. George H. Nettleton while on a scout with about 80 men came on a mounted Confederate picket 2 miles from the farm of Caleb Hurd on Sandy creek. The militia fired and alarmed the camp, and when the attacking column charged up the hill the enemy broke and fled. Two prisoners were taken by the militia.

Sandy Hook, Md., Aug. 18, 1861, and July 8, 1864.

Sandy River, W. Va., Oct. 27, 1863. The only definite information that can be gathered from the official records concerning this action is that it occurred near Elizabeth.

Sangster's Station, Va., March 9, 1862. Lieut.-Col. Bradley T. Johnson, of the 1st Md. Infantry (Confederate), mentions a skirmish with some Federal cavalry at Sangster's station, in which he lost 13 men. Union reports say nothing of the affair.

Sangster's Station, Va., Nov. 25, 1863. Detachment of Corcoran's Brigade. About 9 a. m. some Confederates attacked a detail engaged in cutting and hauling wood near Sangster's station, and captured 23 teamsters and woodcutters and 50 mules. Gen. Corcoran sent out two companies of cavalry from Fairfax to intercept the enemy, but they made their escape.

Sangster's Station, Va., Dec. 17, 1863. Detachment of Corcoran's Brigade. About 7 p. m. some 800 of Rosser's Confederate cavalry attacked the guard of 50 men at Sangster's station. The Union men put up a gallant fight, repulsing four attacks, and only retreated when the enemy got on their flank and set fire to the tents. Three ambulances were sent to the rear filled with Confederate dead and wounded. The Union loss was 3 or 4 men in all. Corcoran sent out Lieut.-Col. DeLacy, with the 164th N. Y. infantry and some cavalry to punish the enemy. About 2 miles from Centerville he came up with the Confederates, but his cavalry fled at the first fire and the infantry could not overtake the enemy, who retreated somewhat precipitately in the direction of Aldie.

Santa Fe, Mo., July 24, 25, 1862. 3d Iowa Cavalry.

Santa Rosa, Island, Fla., Oct. 9, 1861. Night attack on Fort Pickens. Santa Rosa is a long narrow island lying in front of Pensacola bay. At the western end stood Fort Pickens, which in the fall of 1861 was garrisoned by parts of the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th U. S. artillery and the 3d U. S. infantry, under command of Col. Harvey Brown, of the 5th artillery. The 6th N. Y. volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. William Wilson, was encamped outside of and a short distance east of the fort. On the night of the 8th some 1,200 or 1,500 Confederates, commanded by Brig.-Gen. R. H. Anderson, landed about 3 or 4 miles above the fort and marched down the island in three columns, the object being to surprise and capture the garrison. About 3:30 a. m. on the 9th the pickets were suddenly attacked and driven in, and a terrific fire was opened on the camp of the 6th N. Y. Col. Wilson tried to rally his men, but the sudden and unexpected assault threw them into a panic and only a few answered the call. These, however, bravely stood their ground until reinforced by Maj. Arnold, of the 1st artillery, with a detachment of regulars from the fort, when the Confederates were driven back to their landing place, closely pressed by about one-fifth their number, who kept up the fire until the boats were out of range. The Union loss was 14 killed, 29 wounded and 24 captured or missing. Gen. Bragg, commanding the Confederate forces at Pensacola, reported their loss as "30 or 40 killed and wounded," but a Confederate newspaper, found by Lieut. Seelye a few days after the occurrence, gave the total casualties as 175. Maj. Vodges, of the 1st artillery, was captured, and on the Confederate side Gen. Anderson was severely wounded. The camp of the 6th N. Y. was partially destroyed.

Sappony Church, Va., June 28-29, 1864. (See Wilson's Raid, Petersburg, Va.)

Saratoga, Ky., Oct. 26, 1861. Detachment of 9th Illinois Infantry. Three companies of the 9th Ill. under Maj. J. J. Phillips proceeded up the Cumberland river to Eddyville to attack a Confederate camp. The gunboat Conestoga accompanied the expedition, the troops landed below Eddyville and after a march of 12 miles partially surprised the camp of 160 Confederates at Saratoga. A volley was fired and Phillips ordered his men to charge with the bayonet, which resulted in the dispersal of the enemy. The Federals had 3 men wounded, and reported 7 of the enemy left dead on the field. The Confederate report of the affair as sent to Maj.-Gen. Polk, stated that but 4 men were killed.

Satartia, Miss., June 4, 1863. (See Mechanicsburg.)

Satartia, Miss., June 5, 1863. Kimball's Division and Gunboats. Brig.-Gen. Nathan Kimball, commanding the provisional division in Blair's expedition from Haynes' bluff, reported that on this date some 500 Confederate cavalry planted 2 pieces of artillery on the left of his encampment and dropped a few shells among the transports, but that the enemy was driven away by the fire of the gunboats.

Satartia, Miss., Feb. 7, 1864. Detachments of 11th Illinois Infantry and 8th Louisiana Colored Infantry. As an incident of a side expedition up the Yazoo river from the Meridian expedition Col. James H. Coates landed his force a short distance below Satartia. The 8th La. was deployed as skirmishers and with the Illinois men in reserve soon engaged the enemy, who rallied and moved by the left flank to the main Confederate body at Liverpool. No casualties reported.

Satellite, U. S. Gunboat, Aug. 22-Sept. 2, 1863. The Satellite was captured by some of the Confederate gunboats, under command of Lieut. Wood, on the night of Aug. 22, and was destroyed on Sept. 2 by the Union forces commanded by Gen. Kilpatrick. (See Port Conway, Va.)

Saulsbury, Miss., July 2, 1864. 3d Iowa Cavalry.

Saulsbury, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1862. Detachment of the 11th Ill. Cavalry. On this date a detachment of the 11th Ill. attacked and dispersed a guerrilla band organized at Saulsbury. The guerrilla captain was taken prisoner and a number of horses and mules were secured, together with equipments.

Saulsbury, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1863. Detachment of the 16th Army Corps. Maj.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the corps, reported from Memphis on the 3d: "The enemy under Lee, Forrest and Ferguson, broke into Saulsbury yesterday. We had no troops there. They destroyed track and bent rails. It will take 24 hours to repair." Brig.-Gen. J. M. Tuttle moved with his command toward Saulsbury, and Col. Geddes was ordered west by rail from Pocahontas to join him. The latter reported the next day that the Confederate force had been dispersed and was retreating southward. No detailed account of any action is to be found in the official records of the war.

Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862. The action at Savage Station was an attack by the Confederates under Gen. Magruder on McClellan's rear during the change of base to the James river, and was one of the Seven Days' battles. (q. v.)

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10-21, 1864. 14th, 15th, 17th and 20th Army Corps and Kilpatrick's Cavalry. In the campaign of 1864 it fell to the lot of Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman to lead the hosts that were to sever the Confederacy. The plan was to capture or defeat the Confederate army under Gen. J. E. Johnston (later under Gen. J. B. Hood), after which Sherman was to press forward to some available point on the seacoast, establish a base of supplies, then move northward, unite his army

with that of Grant and overcome Lee at Richmond. As soon as Hood was compelled to evacuate Atlanta he started his army northward in the hope of carrying the war back into Tennessee, or at least drawing Sherman after him and thus save the Confederacy from being cut in twain. Sherman did follow until after Hood had passed Decatur, Ala., and then turned back to execute his original plan, leaving Gen. Thomas to look after Hood. Early in November Sherman assembled his forces at Atlanta and organized his army into the right and left wings. The former, commanded by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, consisted of the 15th and 17th army corps, and the latter, under command of Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum, was composed of the 14th and 20th corps. The 15th corps was commanded by Maj.-Gen. P. J. Osterhaus and was made up of four divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. C. R. Woods, W. B. Hazen, J. E. Smith and J. M. Corse. The 17th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, was composed of three divisions, respectively commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. A. Mower, Brig.-Gen. M. D. Leggett and Brig.-Gen. Giles A. Smith. In the left wing the 14th corps was under the command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Davis and was composed of three divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. W. P. Carlin, J. D. Morgan and Absalom Baird. The 20th corps, under Brig.-Gen. A. S. Williams, also included three divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. N. J. Jackson, J. W. Geary and W. T. Ward. In addition to these infantry commands there were 16 light batteries and the cavalry division of Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, composed of the two brigades commanded by Col. E. H. Murray and Col. S. D. Atkins, and numbering about 5,500 men. Sherman's whole army numbered about 62,000 men of all arms. Howard's wing retained the old name of the Army of the Tennessee, and Slocum's wing took the name of the Army of Georgia.

On Nov. 12, Sherman sent a telegram to Thomas at Nashville, cut the wires immediately afterward, and stood isolated in the heart of the enemy's country. Two days later the "March to the Sea" was begun, the different commands moving on parallel roads, but all under orders to reach Savannah without delay. Each division was accompanied by a train of supplies to be used in case of emergency, but the general instructions were to subsist by foraging to the greatest possible extent. Numerous skirmishes occurred on the march, each of which is herein treated under its proper title. On Dec. 10 Sherman drew his lines about Savannah, which was at that time occupied by Gen. Hardee, with a force of some 18,000 men. Slocum struck the Charleston railroad at the Savannah river, the 20th corps extending from the river to the Central railroad, where the 14th corps joined and extended the line some distance beyond the Ogeechee canal. From there the 17th and 15th corps (Howard's wing) completed the line to King's bridge on the Ogeechee river. While the army was on the march from Atlanta Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster had collected at Port Royal, S. C., 20 miles up the coast, a large store of supplies for Sherman's use when he reached the coast. The first problem was to open communications with Foster and get the supplies, as foraging near Savannah yielded but meager results, and some of the commands were already on short rations. Rear-Adm. Dahlgren's blockading squadron lay off the coast opposite the mouths of the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, but in order to reach the fleet it was necessary to pass Fort McAllister, which commanded the Ogeechee river. The Confederates had destroyed King's bridge, a structure 1,000 feet long, but it was rebuilt under the direction of Howard's chief engineer, Capt. Reese, and on the 13th was ready for use. Hazen's division was sent over and captured the fort. (See Fort McAllister.) This opened the river so that vessels could reach the right of Sherman's army, and the question of a base of supplies on the sea-coast was settled.

Sherman's object was to capture Hardee's entire army. To this end the railroads running into the city were destroyed, cutting off this means of retreat, as well as Hardee's sources of supplies. One avenue of escape was still open to the Confederates, however, and that was to cross the Savannah river, and by means of the Union causeway reach the Charleston railroad, which was still in operation to Hardeeville, about 15 miles from Savannah. Foster had made an effort to cut this road near Grahamville, S. C., but it had met with failure, though he still held a position near the Coosawhatchie river where his guns commanded the road, compelling all trains to run at night. In the Savannah river, directly in front of the city, is Hutchinson's island and immediately above it is Argyle island. Part of Hutchinson's island was occupied by the enemy, but it was deemed feasible to throw a force across the river and gain the causeway. Sherman had sent to Hilton Head for some heavy ordnance, intending to carry the enemy's works by assault as soon as the causeway was in his possession. On the night of the 11th and the morning of the 12th Williams sent over the 3d Wis. infantry, under Col. Hawley, to occupy Argyle island, while Winegar's N. Y. battery, supported by the 22d Wis., were moved up to the bank of the river to cover the channel between the island and the main land. Later in the day these troops drove back two gunboats that were coming down the river, and captured the armed steamer *Resolute*, which had been acting as tender, and which had been disabled during the action. This affair demonstrated that it was impracticable to move any considerable body of men across the river, as the enemy's gunboats could destroy the pontoons across the main channel and cut off any detachment on the island or the Caroline shore. Sherman now determined to reach the causeway via Port Royal. On the 17th several 30-pounder Parrott guns arrived at King's bridge, and the same day a formal demand was made for the surrender of the place. Upon receiving Hardee's refusal to surrender Sherman directed Slocum to get the siege guns in position and make all the preparations necessary for an assault, while he went in person to Port Royal to make arrangements to reinforce Hatch's division on the Coosawhatchie, carry the railroad and then move toward Savannah until the causeway was occupied. While these movements were under way Hardee forestalled Sherman's plans by evacuating the city on the night of the 20th, moving his army and light artillery over the river and gaining the causeway before the Union troops had time to reach it. At daybreak on the 21st Geary's division of the 20th corps occupied the town. About 250 heavy siege guns, 31,000 bales of cotton, large stores of ammunition, cotton, rice, etc., a number of locomotives and cars, 4 steamboats, and other valuable property fall into the hands of the Federal armies, though the escape of Hardee's army was a disappointment to Sherman, who felt confident of its capture or destruction. Notwithstanding skirmishing had been daily carried on during the ten days of investment, the Union losses were slight, the most serious being incurred in the capture of Fort McAllister.

Savannah Creek, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps. The division broke camp in the morning at Sandy run and moved toward Columbia on the Orangeburg and Columbia road, with the 2nd brigade, commanded by Col. R. F. Catterson, in advance. About a mile from the camp the enemy was encountered and the skirmishing commenced. Catterson deployed four companies as skirmishers and drove the enemy back to Savannah creek, where he made a stand, making it necessary to send four more companies to the front. Again the Confederates were forced back, but they made another stand at Congaree creek, where a considerable force was found behind a barricade and sup-

plied with artillery. All of the 2nd and 3d brigades were now called into action. (See Bates' Ferry). Catterson reported a loss of 5 killed and 10 wounded in the action at Savannah creek.

Scarey Creek, W. Va., July 17, 1861. U. S. Troops under J. D. Cox. Meager reports mention an affair at Scarey creek in the Kanawha valley, in which the Federal participants were defeated. Confederate accounts state that 6 Union officers and from 10 to 20 privates were captured, and some 30 men killed, their own loss being 1 killed and 2 wounded.

Scatterville, Ark., July 10, 1862. Detachment of 1st Wisconsin Cavalry.

Scott's, Va., Dec. 19, 1863. 1st Separate Cavalry Brigade, Department of West Virginia. As Gen. Averell was returning from Salem, where the object of the raid on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad had been accomplished, he drove in the Confederate pickets from Scott's, on Barber's creek, and followed them to the top of Middle mountain. No casualties reported. The only mention of the affair in the official records is contained in Confederate reports.

Scottsboro, Ala., January 8, 1865. 54 men of the 101st U. S. Colored Infantry.

Scott's Cross Roads, Va., April 2, 1865. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Early in the morning the division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. C. Devin, left its camp on the White Oak road and marched to the South Side railroad, striking it between Ford's and Sutherland's stations. Here W. H. F. Lee's division of Confederate cavalry was encountered, but a few rounds from Miller's battery were sufficient to cause the enemy to retire somewhat precipitately. Devin pursued, driving Lee from one barricade to another until Scott's cross-roads, 5 miles north of the railroad, was reached. Here a force of infantry, consisting of Pickett's and Bushrod Johnson's divisions, was found intrenched. The enemy opened with artillery and made several attempts to charge Devin's line, but Miller's battery, supported by Gibbs' brigade, repulsed every charge with considerable loss to the Confederates. At dark the division was drawn back about half a mile and encamped. During the night the enemy moved out several times and felt the line, but no real attack was made. By morning communication was opened with the 5th corps and the rest of the cavalry, but at daybreak on the 3d it was found that the enemy had retired. No casualties reported.

Scott's Mills Road, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1864. 13th Kentucky and 23d Michigan Infantry.

Scottsville, Ala., April 2, 1865. (See Centerville, same date.)

Scottsville, Ky., June 11, 1863. 11th Kentucky Infantry. The 11th Ky. attacked Scottsville early on the morning of the 11th. They were repulsed, but with what loss is not stated.

Scullyville, Ind. Ter., Aug. 30-31, 1863. 2nd Kansas Cavalry. The only official mention of this action is in the report of Brig.-Gen. W. L. Cabell, of the Confederate army, who says: "On the 30th my scouts encountered the advance guard of Gen. Blunt, 2 miles west of the San Bois, and skirmished with them until within 12 miles of Scullyville (and 20 miles of my camp), where they encamped, within 4 miles of my pickets. About 2 a. m. on the 31st, Gen. Blunt's advance, under Col. Cloud, attacked my pickets, and, after a brisk engagement (in which I lost 1 man killed and several wounded), drove them back to the main body, under Col. Thomson, near Scullyville."

Seabrook's Point, S. C., June 1, 1862.

Searcy, Ark., May 18, 1864. 22nd Ohio Infantry. Col. O. Wood of the 22nd Ohio reports that his regiment while on a scout was attacked by 250 Confederates near Searcy. The enemy was easily repulsed and scattered.

Searcy, Ark., Jul. 4, 1864. Detachment of the 3d Arkansas Cavalry. A detachment of 55 men from this regiment made a raid into Searcy, Ark., killed 7 Confederates, wounded 4, and captured 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 53 men, who were organized for Gen. Shelby's command. They also captured a number of horses and mules, 15 stands of arms, and 1 stand of colors.

Searcy Ark., (Note.) In addition to the engagements above noted, mention is made in the official records of skirmishes on June 3, Aug. 13 and 27, and Sept. 6 and 13, 1864.

Searcy Landing, Ark., May 19, 1862. Detachments of 4th Missouri Cavalry, 3d, 12th and 17th Missouri Infantry, and Battery B, 1st Missouri Light Artillery. In this spirited skirmish, near Searcy Landing, on the Little Red river, the 17th Mo. infantry did most of the fighting and suffered the greatest losses. The protecting forces at Searcy Landing were rather light, and Col. Osterhaus, commanding the 3d division, had ordered his men forward from Camp Lyon to that point, as he had information of a contemplated attack by the Confederates south of the river. Before the arrival of Osterhaus, however, a severe and bloody fight had taken place. About 200 men, from the 17th Mo. infantry and 4th Mo. cavalry started on a foraging expedition on the south side of the Little Red river, and a few miles from the camp they encountered a large force of the enemy. The latter at once opened fire, and the Union infantry—parts of two companies—stood their ground, though completely enveloped by the enemy's line. Col. Hassendeubel, who had command of the camp at Searcy Landing, heard the firing and immediately sent as reinforcements all the available companies of the 17th Mo., who arrived in time to save their comrades. The enemy was soon afterward driven from the field, but, as a natural sequence of the conditions, the Federal loss was large in comparison. The force engaged did not exceed 300 men, while the enemy numbered between 700 and 1,200. The fight was at very close quarters and the wounds were consequently of unusual severity. The casualties in Cos. A, F, G, and H, 17th Mo., were 14 killed, 31 wounded, 2 missing. The 4th Mo. cavalry had 1 killed and 1 wounded. After the first encounter the ambulances were sent out for the wounded, but the enemy did not forbear to fire upon those assigned to this humane duty and the surgeon of the 3d Mo. was taken prisoner. Osterhaus, immediately after his arrival, sent the available cavalry in pursuit of the retreating foe, and with his other forces followed, but they did not again encounter the enemy.

Sears' Farm, Mo., July 11, 1862. (See Pleasant Hill.)

Sears' Ford, Mo., Aug. 9, 1862. Detachments of the 1st and 5th Missouri Militia Cavalry. Col. James McFerran, commanding the detachments in pursuit of the Confederates under Porter, reported that about 4 p. m. they came up with the enemy's rear-guard at Sears' ford on the Chariton river and in the engagement that ensued the Union loss was 1 killed and 20 wounded. The Confederate casualties were not learned.

Secessionville, S. C., June 16, 1862. U. S. Force under Gen. Benham. After the Federals had taken a position on James island in the Stono river, it was decided to postpone for a time the attack on Charleston, of which this advance was only an incident. Accordingly Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham with about 9,000 men was left on the island with direct orders not to attack the enemy or approach and nearer Charleston. Notwithstanding, on the 14th and 15th, fire was opened on the fort (Johnson) and the floating battery, the latter being silenced. Encouraged by this success Benham decided to attempt the taking of the fort on the 16th. His division commanders, Gens. Wright, Stevens and Williams were very much opposed to the plan, but Benham was obdurate. At 2 a. m.

of the 16th Stevens' division, consisting of about 3,500 men and 4 guns of Rockwell's battery, moved forward. The Confederate advance picket was captured and by 5 a. m. Stevens was immediately in front of the fort. A charge was ordered, which was led by the 8th Mich. and the 77th N. Y., closely supported by the 28th Mass. and the 7th Conn., and the whole force rushed upon the parapet. A galling fire was poured upon the charging troops by the Confederate infantry from behind hedges and dikes, and after holding the position for 20 minutes the command was given to retire in order to reform the line, and the troops withdrew in good order. Wright's division in the meantime had supported Stevens' left and prevented his flank from being turned. Stevens' division came back into line of battle after reforming. Protracted firing was kept up until 9 a. m., when the Federals retired to their camp, having suffered a loss of 107 killed, 487 wounded, and 89 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not reported. Benham's commission as brigadier-general was revoked by President Lincoln for his part in the affair.

Secessionville, S. C., July 2 and 16, 1863. Incidents during the siege of Fort Wagner.

Second Creek, W. Va., Nov. 8, 1863. 34th Ohio Mounted Infantry. Brig.-Gen. A. N. Duffie, in a report of an expedition to Lewisburg, says: "The 34th Ohio, being in advance, struck the rebel pickets at Second creek, 8 miles from Union, capturing a few prisoners."

Sedalia, Mo., June 5, 1862. Detachment of the 1st Missouri Cavalry. Lieut. G. W. Nash, with 78 men, left Sedalia about noon in pursuit of some guerrillas who had attacked a wagon train the day before. Later in the day he came up with 12 of them, killed 2 and the rest escaped in the brush. Nash recaptured 18 horses, 3 mules, a wagon, and some other property, without casualty.

Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 15, 1864. Detachment of 7th Missouri Militia Cavalry. During Price's Missouri expedition Capt. Oscar B. Queen, of the 7th Mo. militia cavalry, was sent out with 33 men from Co. M. to meet and guard an ammunition train from Georgetown back to the command, 16 miles distant from that place. On reaching Georgetown Queen could find nothing of the train, but learned that Shelby was within 2 miles of the town and was advancing to attack Sedalia, to which point Queen at once hurried with his little company. He found the city well intrenched and garrisoned by some 600 or 800 men, under command of Col. J. D. Crawford, who requested him to place his men in the trenches and aid in defending the town. Queen's men dismounted and had scarcely been stationed at a suitable point when the enemy appeared and began bombarding the town. A general stampede of citizens and home guards took place and Queen held an advancing column at a respectable distance until the enemy's remaining forces had taken possession of the town. They charged in Queen's rear and he was compelled to surrender his little squad. Of the 33 men 10, who had been left to guard horses, escaped. Queen and his remaining men were paroled.

Sedalia Road, Mo., June 26, 1864. Detachment of 4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Joseph Parke with Co. E, 4th Mo., came upon 7 bushwhackers on the road leading from Sedalia to Marshall. The outlaws were immediately attacked, 3 of them killed and 2 wounded. One of Parke's men received a slight wound.

Seivers' Ford, Va., Sept. 15, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. The only mention in the official records of the war concerning this affair is in the itinerary of the division, where it is stated: "Engaged and drove the enemy across Opequan creek at Seivers' ford, capturing a number of prisoners."

Seleman's Ford, Va., March 22, 1863. Part of 2nd Pennsylvania

Cavalry. The outpost at the Violett farm was surprised and attacked by dismounted Confederate cavalry at 3 a. m., with the result that 3 of the 25 Union men were wounded. The enemy then retreated in the direction of Seelman's ford on the Occoquan, pursued by two companies of Capt. Brinton, but could not be overtaken. Several men of the outpost were captured.

Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. During Wilson's raid his command encamped on the night of the 1st at Plantersville and at daylight marched for Selma on the Summerfield road, Long's division in advance. By 3 p. m. the Confederate pickets had been driven in and the Federals closed in on the defenses. A reconnaissance showed the Confederate position well intrenched and Upton's division was sent through an almost impassable swamp to attack the enemy in an exposed position. Before Upton could attack, however, Chalmers attacked Long's pickets. The latter, without waiting for the signal to advance, turned and with two dismounted regiments (1,160 men) charged the Confederates over an open field of 500 yards, tore up and destroyed the stockade in front of the works, rushed over the parapet and drove Armstrong's brigade, 1,500 strong, back into the inner line of works. The 4th U. S. cavalry under Lieut. O'Connell then made a gallant charge on the inner works but could not penetrate them until the 17th Ind., 4th Ohio and a battery had come to its assistance. By that time it was dark and a large part of the Confederate garrison managed to escape, although 2,700 were taken prisoners. The armament captured consisted of 26 field guns, a 30-pounder Parrott, 70 heavy guns and a large quantity of military stores in the arsenal. The Federal casualties amounted to 46 killed and 200 wounded. The Confederate losses were not reported.

Senatobia, Miss., May 23, 1863. McCrillis' Cavalry Brigade. At noon of the 23d Col. L. F. McCrillis, commanding the 2nd brigade of a cavalry expedition from La Grange to Senatobia, struck the Confederates under Gen. Chalmers, 1,500 strong, on Basket creek, 2 miles from Senatobia. After 3 hours' fighting Chalmers was beaten and driven back into Panola. McCrillis suffered no loss while the enemy had 11 killed and 15 wounded.

Senatobia, Miss., June 20, 1863. Cavalry of the Left Wing of the 16th Army Corps. The advance of a Federal detachment operating in north-western Mississippi encountered Confederate skirmishers 3 miles out of Senatobia and drove them toward the Coldwater river. At Matthews' ferry the enemy was found in considerable force, and after a brief contest the Federals succeeded in silencing their opponents' fire. The casualties were not reported.

Senatobia, Miss., Feb. 10, 1864. Meridian Expedition. Confederate reports state that 1,500 Federal infantry and 300 cavalry advanced as far as Senatobia, but were driven back by McCulloch. No mention is made of the affair in the Union reports.

Seneca, Md., June 28, 1863. 6th Michigan Cavalry.

Seneca Creek Md., Sept. 16-17, 1861. Detachment of the 34th New York Infantry. Col. La Dew, with part of his regiment, crossed the Potomac at the mouth of Seneca creek, where he encountered a Confederate force superior to his own, and in the skirmish that ensued the Union loss was 2 or 3 men. The next morning artillery was brought up and a few shells drove the Confederates from their position.

Seneca Station, Ind. Ter., Sept. 14, 1863. 1st Arkansas Infantry.

Seneca Trace Crossing, W. Va., Sept. 25, 1863. 2d West Va. Infantry. Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell reported under above date as follows: "On the Seneca road a picket of the 2d (West) Va. infantry was

attacked and captured this morning about daylight by about 100 rebels. The officer in command of the picket had disregarded his orders. Our loss was about 30." This engagement occurred where the Seneca trace or road crosses Cheat river.

Seven Days' Battles, Va., June 25—July 1, 1862. Army of the Potomac. Just at the close of the battle of Fair Oaks on June 1, 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee rode upon the field, accompanied by Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, and assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia. At that time the Federal Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, was stationed along both sides of the Chickahominy river, the advance being within 6 miles of Richmond. McClellan had been promised reinforcements, and this, with the almost impassable condition of the roads and the high stage of the water in the Chickahominy, which had destroyed nearly all the bridges, caused a delay in getting his army together on the south side of the river for an offensive movement. Lee promptly took advantage of this delay to put his army in condition to withstand an attack, or to assume the offensive if opportunity offered. By June 20 the flood had abated, new bridges had been constructed, the roads had improved and a portion of the promised reinforcements had arrived. The Army of the Potomac was then organized for the final advance on the Confederate capital as follows: The 2nd corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, consisted of two divisions, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. I. B. Richardson and John Sedgwick; the 3d corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, included the divisions of Brig.-Gens. Joseph Hooker and Philip Kearny; the 4th corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, consisted of the two divisions under command of Brig.-Gens. D. N. Couch and J. J. Peck; the 5th corps, Brig.-Gen. F. J. Porter commanding, embraced three divisions under Brig.-Gens. G. W. Morell, George Sykes and G. A. McCall; the 6th corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. B. Franklin, included two divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. H. W. Slocum and W. F. Smith. In addition to this infantry force there were the artillery reserve of five brigades, under the command of Col. Henry J. Hunt, the cavalry reserve of two brigades, under Brig.-Gen. P. St. George Cooke, the volunteer engineer brigade of Brig.-Gen. D. P. Woodbury, and the headquarters guard and escort. Casey's division of Keyes' corps was on detached duty at the White House, guarding stores and preparing for the change of base to the James river. Lee's army was composed of the following commands: Jackson's corps, Maj.-Gen. T. J. Jackson commanding, including the divisions of Whiting, Jackson and Ewell; D. H. Hill's division; Magruder's corps, including the divisions of D. R. Jones, McLaws and Magruder; Longstreet's division; Huger's division; A. P. Hill's division; Holmes' division the reserve artillery under Brig.-Gen. W. N. Pendleton, and the cavalry under Brig.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. Various estimates have been made as to the relative strength of the two armies. Gen. A. S. Webb, who served with McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, fixes it at 92,500 men of all arms for the Federal forces and 80,762 for the Confederates.

From Richmond several road led to the Chickahominy river. Running nearly due north was the Meadow bridge road, which crossed the river near the Virginia Central railroad. Next was the Mechanicsville pike; then the Creighton, New Bridge and Williamsburg roads, the last named running almost due east and crossing the river at Bottom's bridge. Between the New Bridge and Williamsburg roads ran the Richmond & York River railroad. Leading toward the southeast were the Charles City and Darbytown roads, and the Osborne turnpike ran down the bank of the James river toward the south. Over the region

traversed by these roads between the James and Chickahominy rivers and along the north bank of the latter stream were fought the Seven Days' battles. On the 25th Heintzelman, who occupied the line of works at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, was ordered to drive the Confederate pickets from the woods in his front, preparatory to a general forward movement the next day. At 8 a. m. Hooker's division advanced with Sickles' brigade in the center on the Williamsburg road, Grover's on the left and Carr's in reserve. At the same time Kearny on the left and Richardson on the right were ordered to push forward their pickets. Hooker found himself confronted by a superior force and sent back for reinforcements. Heintzelman ordered Birney's brigade of Kearny's division to the front, but just as Birney reached the field orders were received from Gen. Marcy, McClellan's chief of staff, directing Hooker to fall back. About 1 p. m. McClellan came to the front and ordered a renewal of the attack. Again Hooker advanced, this time supported by Palmer's brigade of Couch's division. De Russy's battery was run forward and opened with canister to the right and left of the road, forcing the enemy to retire from the woods and across an open field to another piece of timber some distance in the rear of his former position, closely pressed by the infantry who kept up a steady fire as they advanced. A strong picket line was then placed in the woods evacuated by the Confederates, but as it was almost dark further operations were postponed until the next morning. Hooker reported his loss as 28 killed, 262 wounded and 19 missing. This affair is known as the battle of Oak Grove, King's school-house or the Orchards.

By a singular coincidence Lee had fixed on the same date as McClellan—June 26—for an aggressive movement. On the 16th he sent orders to Jackson to mask his withdrawal from the Shenandoah valley, move with all possible speed toward Richmond and strike the Federal right, then on the north bank of the Chickahominy in the vicinity of Mechanicsville. In support of this movement A. P. Hill was to cross the river at Meadow bridge, when it was known that Jackson's advance had passed that point, and move directly on Mechanicsville. As soon as the bridge on the Mechanicsville pike should be uncovered Longstreet and D. H. Hill were to cross there, after which the four commands were to sweep down the north bank driving everything before them. Stuart's cavalry was thrown on the left to guard Jackson's flank. Huger and Magruder, with the artillery reserve, were left to guard Richmond, but under orders to follow McClellan if he should retreat. On the 19th McClellan had sent McCall's division, with five batteries of artillery, to the right to watch the bridges over the Chickahominy. On the morning of the 26th McCall occupied a position with his front along the east side of Beaver Dam creek, his left resting on the Chickahominy and his right extending to the woods north of the road running from Mechanicsville to Bethesda church, Reynolds' brigade on the right, Seymour's on the left, and Meade's, with Kern's and Easton's batteries, in reserve. His position was a strong one as the creek in his front was over waist deep in most places, bordered by swamps, and on the west side of it was an open plain, about half a mile in extent, over which the enemy must advance to the attack. The creek could be crossed by artillery at only two points—the bridge on the Bethesda road and the one at Ellison's mill about a mile below. These bridges were covered by the guns of Cooper's and Smead's batteries, while De Hart's battery was stationed a short distance below the upper bridge in a position to enfilade any line that might attempt to cross the plain in front.

Jackson reached Ashland, 12 miles from Richmond, on the evening of the 25th, and received orders from Lee to move at 3 a. m. on the 26th

and turn McCall's right. The march was longer than either he or Lee had anticipated and his progress was delayed by the Union skirmishers. A. P. Hill waited until noon, by which time he supposed that Jackson was in position, and then started to carry out his part of the program. When the head of his column approached Mechanicsville McCall recalled his infantry and artillery in front of the town, and ordered Meade to move his brigade forward in closer support. At 3 p. m. Hill became impatient, fearing the whole plan would fall to the ground, and ordered his division forward. Two of his brigades were sent to the left to flank a battery, while the other four came into line in front, but they were met by a murderous fire from the Federal batteries that forced the Confederates back with heavy loss. After a time a heavy column was pressed forward on the road to Ellison's mill and a determined attack was made at that point. Again the advancing ranks of the enemy were met by that withering fire of artillery and musketry and again they recoiled. Fearing that an attempt would be made to turn his left flank, McCall sent Col. Harvey, with the 7th Pa. reserves to the extreme left of the line. About sunset Griffin's brigade of Morell's division, with Edwards' battery, arrived on the field and took position on the right, while Martindale's brigade of the same division was sent to the rear and right to guard against any approach of the enemy over the road from Hanover Court-House. Here he learned of Jackson's attempted flank movement and skirmished with his advanced guard until ordered by Porter to retire. The fight lasted until 9 p. m., when Hill, finding that the position could not be carried by direct assault, withdrew his forces from the field, and McCall was ordered to fall back to Gaines' mill. The Union loss at Mechanicsville was 49 killed, 207 wounded and 105 missing. The enemy's loss was included in the reports of the seven days' fighting, but it was estimated at 2,000, mostly in killed and wounded, as very few prisoners were taken during the engagement. Swinton quotes Longstreet as saying the aggregate loss was "between three and four thousand."

At the time McCall took his position at Mechanicsville on the 19th, all the army except Porter's corps was moved to the south side of the Chickahominy. The affair at Oak Grove on the 25th developed the enemy's position and Franklin, supported by Sumner and Heintzelman, was to attack the Confederate force at Old Tavern, about two miles northwest of Fair Oaks, on the 26th. Before that order could be carried out McClellan learned, late on the afternoon of the 25th, that Jackson was moving to join Lee and would probably attack Porter the next day. This anticipation was realized in the battle of Mechanicsville and caused McClellan to hurry forward his plan of changing his base to the James river. During the night of the 26th Porter's wagon trains and heavy ordnance were taken to the south side of the Chickahominy and he was ordered to fall back nearer the bridges to hold in check the Confederates on the north side of the river until the preparations for the removal could be completed. Porter's new position was similar to that of McCall at Mechanicsville. His line of battle was semi-circular in form. Morell's division was on the left, behind a small stream, with Butterfield's brigade on the left, Martindale's in the center and Griffin's on the right. Sykes' division was on the right, Warren's brigade connecting with Griffin's right near the road to New Cold Harbor, Lovell's in the center and Buchanan's on the right near the McGehee house, east of the Old Cold Harbor road. Reynolds' brigade of McCall's division was sent to Barker's mill, further down the river, to guard the road leading to the Grapevine bridge, while Meade's and Seymour's brigades were held in reserve. Between Morell's left and the river was an almost impassable morass known as Boatswain's swamp, and the right of the

line was protected to some extent by Elder swamp. Sykes occupied an elevation known as Turkey hill, the crest of which was about 60 feet higher than the plain in front, over which the enemy must advance for about a quarter of a mile after emerging from the dense woods along the creek. The siege guns that had been taken across the river were placed in position opposite Morell's left, where, protected by Smith's division of Sumner's corps, they were used to enfilade the enemy's lines that moved against Morell.

Jackson's delay on the 26th was occasioned by the destruction of the bridge over Totopotomoy creek, which he was compelled to rebuild before he could get his artillery across the stream. That night he bivouacked at Hundley's corner and at daylight the next morning resumed his march with Ewell's division in the lead. Through a mistake of the guide Ewell took the road leading to Walnut Grove Church, to the west of Gaines' mill, instead of the direct road to Old Cold Harbor. At the church Ewell met A. P. Hill's advance coming up from Mechanicsville on the road that crossed Beaver Dam creek at Ellison's mill. Jackson then inclined to the left toward Cold Harbor, but the confusion in the movement of troops resulted in a delay of several hours before the attack could be commenced. Longstreet followed A. P. Hill nearly to Gaines' mill, where he took the road leading to Duane's bridge over the Chickahominy and formed on the extreme right of the Confederate line. D. H. Hill marched from Mechanicsville via the Bethesda road, passed Jackson's rear, and formed on the Confederate left in front of Buchanan's brigade.

When A. P. Hill reached Powhite creek at Gaines' mill, about a mile from Porter's main line, he found the 9th Mass. under Col. Thomas Cass, drawn up to dispute the passage of the stream. For some time Cass held the Confederates on the west bank, and even after they had succeeded in crossing he kept up such an obstinate resistance as he fell back through New Cold Harbor that Hill was compelled to employ a large part of his division to force back a single regiment. This affair gave the name of Gaines' mill to the whole battle which followed. About 2:30 p. m. the Confederate skirmishers began feeling for the weak point in the Federal position and soon afterward the entire line moved forward to the attack. Porter's force was out-numbered three to one, but his men were determined and his small, compact line withstood the shock. Twenty batteries belched forth their showers of canister upon the advancing foe, strewing the ground with dead and wounded. Still on they came until within musket range, when a deadly fire was opened along the whole Union front that drove the enemy back to the cover of the woods. Again they rallied and renewed the attack, the supporting columns in the rear forcing their way through the disorder of the front lines as they fell back before that terrific fire. On the right D. H. Hill was particularly aggressive. As he advanced on the east of the Old Cold Harbor road one of the Federal batteries began to enfilade his line. Garland made a desperate charge with his brigade, captured the battery and held it for 10 minutes, when he was driven away from the guns with a loss of 70 killed and 202 wounded. At the beginning of the fight Porter sent back to McClellan for reinforcements. Slocum's division was ordered to cross the Chickahominy at Alexander's bridge and hasten to Porter's assistance. He arrived on the field a little after 4 p. m. and his division was divided, different brigades and even different regiments being sent to strengthen the weak places along the line. The arrival of these troops turned the tide of battle for a time in favor of the Federal arms and the hope was entertained that, if the enemy could not be driven back he could at least be held in check until nightfall, by which time the army on the opposite side of the Chickahominy would be safe. For over four

hours the Union line held fast against all attempts to break it, but the persistent hammering of the enemy, who was constantly bringing up fresh troops, began to tell on the endurance of Porter's men. About 7 o'clock the Confederates advanced in deployed lines and battalions closed in mass, one directly behind the other, each line discharging its fire as soon as it was unmasked by the line in its front. The center of the attack was directed against Martindale's brigade, at a point where Porter thought his line was the strongest, as Martindale was well supported by part of McCall's and Slocum's divisions. Shortly after sunset the line broke, the Confederates pressed forward into the breach and two regiments were captured. The confusion was augmented by a charge of Rush's cavalry and for a moment it looked like an utter rout. But the regulars and zouaves held their ground and brought up the rear in good order. Just at this critical moment the brigades of French and Meagher, of Richardson's division, arrived on the field and were greeted with cheers. With steady front these two brigades advanced against the enemy, while behind them the line was reformed to resist further assaults should any be attempted. The Confederate generals, under the impression that heavy reinforcements had reached Porter, withdrew from the field. Had French and Meagher arrived a few minutes sooner the result might have been different. During the night all the troops on the north side of the Chickahominy were withdrawn across the river, the 4th U. S. infantry crossing at Woodbury's bridge a little after daylight on the morning of the 28th, after which the bridges were all destroyed. The Union loss in the battle of Gaines' mill was 894 killed, 3,107 wounded and 2,836 missing. No report of losses was made by either Longstreet or A. P. Hill. In the remainder of the Confederate army the casualties amounted to 589 killed, 2,671 wounded and 24 missing, according to the reports of the division commanders. As A. P. Hill's division was in the severest part of the fight it is probable that it sustained the heaviest losses, and the casualties in his and Longstreet's commands would doubtless bring the aggregate above that of Porter's. This engagement is also known as Cold Harbor and the Chickahominy.

While the battle was in progress Magruder made a number of feints against various portions of the Union line south of the river, but the only serious result produced by his demonstrations was to prevent reinforcements being sent to Porter. By McClellan's holding the north side of the Chickahominy as long as he did Lee came to the conclusion that the Federal commander was solicitous about his line of supplies via the White House on the Pamunkey river, and that all of his efforts would be directed to regain the old depots. As a matter of fact the reverse was true, for Gen. Casey had received orders on the 25th to defend the White House to the last moment, when he was to destroy such stores as could not be removed, embark his troops on the transports, drop down the York river and ascend the James to the new base. Earlier in the month the topographical engineers had mapped the country between White Oak swamp and the James, and on the 18th a number of transports, with supplies of all kinds, were ordered to be sent up the James under protection of the gunboats. On the night of the 27th, after the battle of Gaines' mill, McClellan called his corps commanders to his headquarters, explained his plans and gave them their orders. Keyes was directed to move his command at once across White Oak swamp and take position to cover the movement of the rest of the army. By noon on the 28th he was on the south side of the swamp, covering all the roads by which a flank attack was likely to be made. That morning Franklin's corps was subjected to a severe cannonade from the enemy's guns across the river and from a battery that had been established during

the night at Garnett's farm. To get out of range he withdrew his command to the edge of the wood on Golding's farm, where his left division connected with Sumner's line. Soon afterward he was charged by two Georgia regiments, but the attack was repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded and about 25 captured. During the day a detachment of Cobb's Georgia legion had a skirmish with the pickets of the 8th Ill. cavalry at Despatch Station, on the Richmond & York River railroad.

At 8 o'clock that evening McCall was ordered to cross the swamp and join Keyes. Franklin, Sumner and Heintzelman were directed to evacuate the intrenchments at Fair Oaks and fall back to a position near Savage Station, where Slocum's division was already in reserve, hold that line until dark on the evening of the 29th to cover the withdrawal of trains, and then relieve Keyes and McCall, who would move to a new position in advance. Early on the morning of the 29th Magruder discovered that the works at Fair Oaks were abandoned and immediately moved forward to attack. About 9 o'clock he came up with Sumner's rear-guard at Allen's farm, 2 miles west of Savage Station, and opened fire with both artillery and musketry. Sumner threw Kirby's, Pettit's and Hazzard's batteries into position in a few minutes to return the fire, which they did with such good effect that in a short time the enemy's guns were silenced. The fight lasted for two hours, during which time Magruder made three desperate charges, but each time he was repulsed with heavy loss. Sumner reached Savage Station at noon and soon afterward learned that the enemy was advancing against him in force. He sent Heintzelman to hold the Williamsburg road and a skirt of timber between it and the railroad, and then formed his own and Franklin's corps in line of battle, with Smith's division on the right to hold the railroad. At 4 p. m. the Confederates advanced on the Williamsburg road, where they met with no resistance, as Heintzelman, through some misunderstanding of orders, had withdrawn his command and was then on his way across White Oak swamp by the Brackett's Ford road. The assault was met by Burns' brigade of Sedgwick's division, reinforced by two lines in reserve and the 69th N. Y., the famous Irish regiment. A little while before sunset the enemy made an assault along the whole lines. Hazzard's, Tompkins', Pettit's, Kirby's, Osborn's and Bramhall's batteries met the rush with a murderous fire of canister, followed by a steady and continuous roar of musketry for half an hour, when the Federals made several charges in quick succession that forced Magruder to give way, leaving the road to the swamp open. No detailed report of the loss at Savage Station was made. The Confederates admitted a loss of 4,000, and claimed that Sumner lost 3,000. That night Sumner and Franklin crossed the swamp and destroyed the bridge about 5 a. m. on the 30th.

Lee's uncertainty as to McClellan's movements and the destruction of the bridges over the Chickahominy caused the Confederates to remain inactive for 24 hours. But on the morning of the 29th, when it became certain that the Federals were moving toward the James, Longstreet and A. P. Hill crossed the Chickahominy at New bridge, passed within sight of Richmond, and that night went into bivouac within striking distance of the center of the retreating column. The next morning Jackson crossed farther down and followed directly upon McClellan's rear. Magruder moved down from Savage Station between the swamp and the Chickahominy to effect a junction with Jackson, and Huger was sent along the Charles City road. Holmes, who was stationed at Fort Darling on the south side of the James, was ordered to cross over with his division to the north bank, where he was joined by Wise's command and proceeded down the Osborne pike to strike the line of retreat at

Malvern hill. Thus the entire Confederate force about Richmond was bent upon the capture or annihilation of McClellan's army.

About 10 a. m. on the 30th the enemy appeared at Brackett's ford and tried to rebuild the bridge, but he was repulsed by Slocum's division and part of Hexamer's battery. At noon Jackson's advance reached White Oak bridge, which he found destroyed and the approaches guarded by Smith's division with several pieces of artillery, under the command of Capt. Ayers. An attempt was made to repair the bridge, but the severe fire drove the workmen away. Jackson then placed 31 guns in position and opened a terrific cannonade, forcing Smith to fall back a short distance and form a new line. D. H. Hill then sent over Munford's cavalry and some skirmishers, but they were driven back across the stream by the fire of Ayers' guns, which had been placed under cover of a wood. The enemy continued his artillery firing until after dark, but made no further effort to cross the creek. In his report Jackson says: "A heavy cannonading in front announced the engagement of Gen. Longstreet at Frazier's farm and made me eager to press forward; but the marshy character of the soil, the destruction of the bridge, and the strong position of the enemy for defending the passage prevented my advancing until the following morning."

South of the White Oak swamp, at a place called Glendale, several roads came together, the junction being known as Charles City or New Market cross-roads. The Long bridge road ran nearly east, the Charles City road northwest toward Richmond, the New Market road southwest and the Quaker road south toward Malvern hill. It was at this point that Lee hoped to strike a telling blow on McClellan's right flank. McClellan realized the danger that threatened him there and disposed his forces to guard against an attack or to meet it if it came. Franklin, with the divisions of Smith and Richardson and Naglee's brigade of Peck's division, was charged with the defense of the roads leading to White Oak bridge; Slocum held the ground between Franklin and the Charles City road; Kearny's division was placed between the Charles City and New Market roads; McCall's division was on the left and front of Kearny; Hooker, with Thompson's and Kirby's batteries, was in the rear of McCall, his left extending to the Quaker road; Sedgwick's division was stationed at Nelson's farm in the rear of Kearny and McCall; Porter was at Malvern hill, and Keyes at Turkey bridge. About noon Huger, Mahone's brigade in advance, drove in the Federal pickets on the Charles City road, and about 2:30 p. m. Mahone's advance appeared in the edge of the timber across Brackett's field from Slocum. Seeing that Slocum's line was well protected by fallen trees with the open field in front, Mahone wisely deemed the position too strong to attack and ordered up Moorman's battery to open the engagement. Battery K, 4th U. S., and Battery E, 1st R. I., responded with such spirit that Mahone withdrew his infantry to the shelter of the woods, but continued the artillery fire until late in the evening. This was the beginning of the battle of Glendale—also called Frazier's farm, Nelson's farm, White Oak swamp, Charles City Cross-roads and New Market Cross-roads.

When Longstreet, over on the New Market road, heard the sound of Huger's artillery he supposed it to be the signal for the general attack and ordered his own batteries to open fire. A little later his infantry advanced in heavy columns and fell upon Seymour's brigade of McCall's division. McCall hurried reinforcements to Seymour in time to prevent his left flank from being turned, but six companies of the 12th Pa., under the command of Col. Taggart, posted some distance in advance of the main line, were cut off and to avoid capture the men fell back in some confusion on Hooker's line, where they were rallied by Taggart and

served on Hooker's right, reporting to Hooker for orders. Two German batteries (Diedrich's and Knierim's) were also forced back, and as the disorganized medley of men and horses rushed back upon Hooker it looked for a little while as though the Federal line would break. But Hooker's men stood firm and as the victorious Confederates rushed forward in pursuit they were greeted by a well-directed fire in front and on either flank that sent them flying back to the woods. As they gave way Gen. Grover, with the 1st Mass., followed and at the same time Col. Owen, with the 69th Pa., advanced into the open field on Longstreet's flank. Grover was met by a heavy fire from the enemy's reserves, but he was quickly reinforced by the 26th Pa. and 2nd N. H., and the attack on the left was effectively repulsed. The fight was now transferred to Kearny's front and McCall's right. The enemy, heavily reinforced, made a determined charge upon Randol's battery near the New Market road, and although the heavy charges of canister tore great gaps in the advancing line the Confederates came on with a momentum that was irresistible. The 4th Pa., which was supporting the battery, gave way—all except Co. B—and before the battery could be withdrawn it was overrun by an overwhelming force, the horses killed and the guns overturned. Around the one company that had stood its ground men of other commands rallied and a fierce hand-to-hand encounter ensued, in which bayonets and clubbed muskets were the principal weapons. But the gallant company and its meager support were swept to the rear, followed by a horde of yelling Confederates. McCall's right was now broken and his entire line borne back, with a loss of several pieces of artillery. It was now nearly sunset and since 4 p. m. Kearney had repulsed three attacks on his position. He now formed two lines in the woods on the right of the road and threw Taylor's brigade into the gap caused by McCall's defeat. While engaged in this work he met McCall and asked him to form another line to cooperate with Kearny's men in stopping the rushes of the enemy. There was a slight lull in the battle just then and McCall rode forward to gather some of his men for the new line suggested by Kearny, when in the gathering dusk he fell into the lines of the 47th Va. and was captured. The arrival of Taylor's brigade proved sufficient, however, to hold the enemy in check, and as it was now too dark for another assault the battle ended. Lee's object in bringing on this engagement was to cut McClellan's army in two at the Charles City road and destroy it in detail. Had Slocum not been strong enough to hold back Huger at this point, or if Jackson had been able to force a crossing at White Oak bridge and attack the rear of the retreating column, the result would have been disastrous. Lee had figured confidently on both these possibilities becoming certainties, but both failed and the Army of the Potomac was thereby saved from destruction.

About the time that the battle of Glendale was at its height an attempt was made by Holmes and Wise to turn the Federal rear at Malvern hill. In his report Holmes says: "About 4 o'clock Maj. Meade, of the engineers, rode up and reported that the enemy was retreating in considerable confusion along the road leading over Malvern hill. * * * I accordingly at once directed my chief of artillery, Col. Deshler, to proceed to the point indicated, some 2 miles down the river road, with three sections, of 2 rifled guns each, selected from the different batteries, and dispatched the 30th Va. regiment, Col. Harrison commanding, of Walker's brigade, as a supporting force. Soon afterward, feeling solicitous for the safety of this detachment, I put the remainder of the division in motion for the same point and proceeded to reconnoiter the ground in person." On his way to the position selected Holmes met

Lee, who approved of the movement, and as the forces of Holmes and Wise numbered about 7,000 men, he directed that the batteries at once open fire on the Federal position. Sykes' division had reached Malvern hill about 11 a. m. and had taken a position to guard the approaches in front. Part of Buchanan's brigade occupied a grove of pines on the right, the remainder of it supporting Weed's battery; Lovell's brigade prolonged the line to the left, covering the guns of Edwards', Smead's, Carlisle's and Voegelée's batteries; Warren's brigade was in the valley to the left of Lovell, to watch the river road. It was against this line that Holmes opened fire, but before he could get his artillery fairly at work the Union batteries were playing on his guns, while a gunboat in the river began dropping huge shells among his infantry. Sykes reports that "The concentrated fire of our artillery smashed his batteries to pieces, compelled him to leave two guns and six caissons on the ground, and drove his infantry and cavalry ignominiously in retreat. He was not again heard from in that direction."

During the night following the battle of Glendale McClellan concentrated his forces at Malvern hill, near the north bank of the James river about 15 miles below Richmond. This hill rises some 60 feet above the surrounding plain and on the summit is a plateau of sufficient extent to allow the maneuvering of an army of considerable size. It was on this plateau that McClellan marshalled his army for the last of the Seven Days' battles, with his line fronting toward the north, where the hill rises somewhat abruptly; his right protected by a small stream called Western run, along which was a thick undergrowth; his left covered by forests and swamps, difficult for the passage of cavalry or artillery; and in the rear was Turkey Island creek and the lowland between the hill and the James river, fully covered by the fire of the Union gunboats. Up the northern slope ran the Quaker road, which forked near the base of the hill, not far from the Crew house, the left hand or western branch running to the Darbytown road and the other to Willis Church, about 2 miles distant. East of this road was a heavy growth of timber, broken only by a clearing on the Poindexter farm along the left bank of Western run. Two roads led from the plateau to Harrison's landing on the James. McClellan's line was arranged in the form of a semi-circle, Morell on the left with his headquarters at the Crew house; Couch's division joined Morell's right and extended nearly to the West house, east of the Quaker road, the right resting on a ravine; Heintzelman's corps was to the right and rear of Couch, with Kearny's division on the left and Hooker's on the right, and in the rear of Heintzelman was Sumner. Warren's brigade of Sykes' division was sent to guard the river road south of the hill, and the other two—Buchanan's and Lovell's—were formed in the rear of Morell. Keyes, with Peck's division, was assigned to the duty of guarding the bridge at Carter's mill and the trains at Haxall. Franklin's corps was posted along Turkey creek on the right, within easy supporting distance of Sumner, and McCall's division, now commanded by Seymour, was stationed in front of the Malvern house, near the southern border of the plateau, where Porter had his headquarters. Berdan's sharpshooters were thrown forward across the Quaker road as skirmishers.

Lee formed his line with D. H. Hill and Whiting east of the Willis Church road on the left; then two brigades of Huger's division, the rest of this division and Magruder's command being on the right across the road leading to the Darbytown road. The rest of Jackson's corps was in reserve behind D. H. Hill and Whiting; A. P. Hill was in reserve behind Magruder; Longstreet was further to the rear along the New Market road, and Holmes occupied his position of the day previous.

When the line was formed the following order was sent to the various commanders in the front line: "Batteries have been established to rake the enemy's line. If it is broken, as is probable, Armistead, who can witness the effect of the fire, has been ordered to charge with a yell. Do the same."

At 1 p. m. the Confederate batteries opened and about the same time Whiting and D. H. Hill were seen advancing across the open field on the Poindexter farm, where they were exposed to a galling fire from Couch's batteries until they forded the creek and gained the shelter of the woods, when they halted to wait for Armistead's yell. Armistead had formed his brigade in a ravine at the edge of the woods directly in front of the Crew house, and when the artillery fire commenced he sent forward Col. Edmonds with the 38th Va. to make a reconnaissance. Edmonds reported the Federals in force at the Crew house and Armistead asked that artillery be placed on the hill in his front before he attempted to advance. Grimes' and Pegram's batteries were sent to him, but their guns were silenced by those on Morell's front. A little after 3 o'clock Armistead ordered forward three regiments to drive back the Federal skirmish line. To quote his report: "In their ardor they went too far, but fortunately gained some protection by a wave of the ground between our position and that of the enemy." Here they were compelled to lie until after dark before they could be withdrawn. Artillery seemed to be in demand at all points along the enemy's line. Magruder asked for 30 rifled guns, but none came. D. H. Hill in his report says: "Instead of ordering up 100 or 200 pieces of artillery to play on the Yankees, a single battery (Moorman's) was ordered up and knocked to pieces in a few minutes. One or two others shared the same fate of being beaten in detail." Hill sent to Jackson for more cannon and received in reply a repetition of the order to advance upon hearing Armistead's signal. About 5:30 Hill heard shouting on his right and, believing this to be the signal, ordered his men to advance. Concerning this movement he says: "We advanced alone; neither Whiting, on the left, nor Magruder nor Huger, on the right, moved forward an inch. The division fought heroically and well, but fought in vain." Garland and Gordon, the latter in command of Rodes' brigade, made gallant charges, but their ranks were literally mowed down by the charges of shrapnel, grape and canister of the Union batteries, and they were forced to retire in disorder. In his report Hill states that the "front line of the Yankees was twice broken and in full retreat, when fresh troops came to its support." No other officer mentions anything of such an occurrence, and what he thought was a break in the line was probably some of Sedgwick's men changing places with Couch's to give the latter an opportunity to replenish their cartridge boxes. He is also in error about none of the other Confederate commands engaging the Federal troops, for about the time he made his advance Magruder made a desperate charge against the Union position at the Crew house, where the heavy siege guns were planted, and where a line of rifle-pits, which Kearny had dug in front of his division, commanded the salient points. Magruder sent forward in quick succession the brigades of Wright, Mahone, Cobb, Ransom and Barksdale, his plan being to charge with 15,000 men, to be followed up by fresh troops, and if repulsed to hold a position as far to the front as possible until another assault could be organized. His troops met the same fate as those of Hill. The converging fire of the artillery near the Crew house checked his advance and the line showed signs of going to pieces, when it was rallied and reinforced by McLaws' division, which was ordered by Lee to attack on the right, and again advanced. Once more the Federal cannon sent their deadly rain of canister into the lines of the Confederates, caus-

ing them to retreat in confusion. Magruder then gave his attention to securing a position somewhat in advance of his former one, and as darkness was at hand no further attempts were made to carry McClellan's position on the hill. That night the Federal army withdrew to Harrison's landing, where reinforcements and supplies could be received by way of the James.

The losses of the Union army during the entire Seven Days' fighting were 1,734 killed, 8,062 wounded and 6,053 missing. The Confederates lost 3,286 killed, 15,909 wounded and 940 missing.

Seven Mile Creek, Dak. Ter., June 24-30, 1865. Detachment of the 1st Colorado Cavalry. Capt. Luther Wilson, commanding the post at Fort Collins, Col., received information on the 24th that the Indians were committing depredations some 20 miles north of the fort, and immediately started for the scene of the trouble. Upon arriving at Stonewall Station he heard of an attempt of the Indians to run off the stock at Rock Creek Station and pushed forward to that place, to find that the savages had been defeated by the guard at the station, commanded by Corp. Ashley. From this point he followed the Indians to Seven-mile creek, about 7 miles north of the Little Laramie river, where he overtook them and after a sharp skirmish recaptured a herd of stock that they had taken from a train a short time before. The Indians were well mounted and made their escape without severe punishment. The place where this affair occurred is about 20 miles northwest of Laramie City, in what is now the State of Wyoming. Wilson returned to Fort Collins on the 30th.

Seven Pines, Va., May 24, 1862. Reconnaissance of the 4th Army Corps. The reconnaissances by Cols. Gregg, Russell and Neill on the 23d discovered the enemy in force on the Williamsburg road, and Brig.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, commanding the 4th corps, ordered Gen. Casey, commanding the 3d division, to send five regiments of infantry, two batteries and the 8th Pa. cavalry to develop the enemy's strength and position. Pursuant to this order the 52nd and 104th Pa. of the 1st brigade; the 85th Pa. of the 2nd; the 85th and 98th N. Y. of the 3d, with Regan's and Spratt's batteries, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. H. H. Naglee, left camp near Bottom's bridge about 9 a. m. and moved out on the Williamsburg road toward Savage Station. Just beyond the station the enemy was found posted in the edge of a wood on the left of the road. Regan's battery was placed in the edge of the timber on the other side of the road and shelled the enemy's position at a range of about 600 yards. Under cover of this fire the 52nd Pa. was deployed toward the woods on the left, advancing until it reached the protection of some buildings and a fence, when it opened fire at a range of 300 yards. The 104th Pa. was then pushed forward in front, driving the Confederates from the woods and back beyond the cross-roads at Seven Pines, where the enemy was discovered in line of battle. Naglee was preparing to attack when he received orders from Keyes to stop the pursuit for fear of bringing on a general engagement. He was ordered to hold the cross-roads, however, and Casey sent five regiments to reinforce him at that point. Naglee's loss was 1 man killed and several wounded; that of the enemy was not learned. Some skirmishing occurred in the vicinity on the 25th and 26th, but without important results to either side.

Seven Pines, Va., May 31-June 1, 1862. (See Fair Oaks.)

Seven Pines, Va., June 15, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 3d Army Corps. During the morning several shells were thrown toward the Union works, most of them being directed against a tree that was used as a lookout, and the 73d N. Y., under Maj. Moriarty, was sent forward to reinforce the pickets. Toward noon a body of Confederate

cavalry advanced against the pickets on the Williamsburg road and at the same time a considerable force of the enemy's infantry appeared on the right and front of a new redoubt that was under construction. The working party gave way and the pickets retired under cover. Four companies were then moved to the Williamsburg road on the left, and the enemy fell back without making any further demonstration. The Federal loss was 1 killed, 8 wounded and 1 missing. Gen. Ripley reported the Confederate loss as being 3 killed, 4 wounded and 8 missing.

Sevierville, Tenn., Jan. 13-14, 1864. Detachment of the 15th Pennsylvania and 10th Ohio Cavalry. On the 13th a Confederate force under Gen. Vance made a raid toward Sevierville, where they captured a forage train of 23 wagons. Col. Palmer, with portions of the 9th Ohio and 15th Pa., gave prompt pursuit and overtook the enemy on the 14th after a march of 30 miles. Palmer charged and completely routed the Confederates, recapturing the train, together with 52 prisoners, including Vance, 150 horses and saddles, an ambulance filled with medical stores, a quantity of provisions and 100 stands of arms. The Union force did not suffer any casualty.

Sewell's Point, Va., May 18-19, 1861. U. S. S. Monticello. Confederate reports state that the steamer Monticello opened fire upon the unfinished batteries at Sewell's point, and that Gen. Gwynn hurried 5 pieces of artillery down from Norfolk, placed them in position and returned the fire on the 19th, when the vessel was disabled and withdrew.

Sewell's Point, Va., May 8, 1862. Union Gunboats. A Confederate account states that on this date the Union gunboats, including the monitor, attacked the batteries on Sewell's point, and that the Merrimac, upon hearing the guns, proceeded with all possible speed from the navy yard, when the Federal vessels took refuge under the guns of Fortress Monroe.

Shadna Church, Ga., Oct. 2, 1864. (See Fairburn, same date.)

Shady Grove, Ga., Dec. 1, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Gen. Sherman's Army. As the army was marching from Atlanta to the sea the brigade, commanded by Col. E. H. Murray, was moving from Louisville to Waynesboro, and about 10:30 a. m. found two brigades of Confederate infantry drawn up at Shady grove. The 5th Ky. opened the fight and was being hard pressed, when Col. Jones, of the 8th Ind., threw a battalion of his regiment on each flank of the Kentuckians and pushed the third one forward into line. The Confederates soon gave way and were pursued for 3 miles. No casualties reported. (Also called Millen's grove.)

Shady Springs, W. Va., Aug. 28, 1862. 2nd West Virginia Cavalry.

Shady Springs, W. Va., July 14, 1863. 2nd West Virginia Cavalry.

Shallow Ford, N. C., April 11, 1865. Cavalry Division, Stoneman's Expedition. Brig.-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, commanding the cavalry operating with Stoneman in his expedition into southwestern Virginia and western North Carolina, reports that he arrived at Shallow ford of the Yadkin river at daylight and surprised the guard stationed there. The Confederates made but a weak resistance, and then fled, leaving 100 new muskets in Gillem's hands. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Shallow Ford Gap, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1863. (See Missionary Ridge, same date.)

Shanghai, Mo., Sept. 27, and Dec. 1, 1861.

Shanghai, Mo., May 27, 1864. Citizen Guards. Col. James McFarran, of the 1st Mo. state militia cavalry, in a despatch to Brig.-Gen. Egbert B. Brown, says: "Citizen guards and bushwhackers had a skirmish this evening near Shanghai. The most of the citizen guards were absent at the time. The bushwhackers captured the place, and it is reported burned it."

Shannon's Cross Roads, Va., May 4, 1863. Detachment of the 5th United States Cavalry. As an incident of the Stoneman raid, the detachment, commanded by Capt. J. E. Harrison, took possession of the cross-roads about 2:30 a. m. Shortly after 6 o'clock the rear pickets were attacked by some of Hampton's cavalry. Harrison sent Lieut. Hastings, with 14 men, to reinforce the pickets and drew up the remainder of his command to receive an attack. Hastings charged the advance and drove it back upon the main body, which then came forward in column, yelling like demons. Upon seeing Harrison's line ready to receive them they slackened their speed and Harrison gave the command to charge. Although his force was outnumbered ten to one, the impetuosity of the charge somewhat disconcerted the enemy, and before they could rally Harrison wheeled about and retreated on the road to Yanceyville. The Union loss was 1 killed, 3 wounded and 32 captured; Confederate loss not reported.

Sharon, Miss., Feb. 27, 1864. According to the report of Confederate Gen. W. H. Jackson, his cavalry reached Sharon on this date, and detached regiments engaged in skirmishing with Union foraging parties of 30 to 50 men each during the day. In these brushes a number of the Federals were killed and wounded, some taken prisoners, and several wagons captured. He does not state his own losses. The affairs were incidents of Sherman's Meridian expedition.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Dec. 31, 1864. Detachment of 121st U. S. Colored Infantry. Maj. W. R. Gerhart, commanding the post at Sharpsburg, reported that he was attacked on the morning of the 31st by a force which came from the direction of Owingsville. The Union casualties were 1 man killed and 1 wounded. The Confederates retired very slowly, but for lack of horses Gerhart was unable to pursue them.

Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. (See Antietam.)

Shaver Mountain, Va., Sept. 20, 1863. Brig.-Gen. W. W. Averell reported from Beverly on the 21st, as follows: "Pickets on Seneca road encountered a party of rebels yesterday on Shaver mountain; killed 1, wounded another, and captured 2 others."

Shaver's River, W. Va., May 30, 1862. A report of Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, commanding the Mountain Department, says: "Col. Latham, with a detachment of the 2nd Va., and a company of Connecticut cavalry under Capt. Fish, who were sent to Shaver's river, surprised and routed a gang of guerrillas at that place, killing their captain and 3 men, wounding several others, and capturing and destroying more than 30 guns."

Shawneetown, Kan., June 6, 1863.

Shawsheen, U. S. Gunboat, Capture of, May 7, 1864. (See Turkey Island.)

Shelbina, Mo., Sept. 4, 1861. Detachment of 3d Iowa and 2nd Kansas Infantry. During the operations of the Federal army in northeastern Missouri a detachment returning from an expedition to Paris was fired upon as it was entering Shelbina and 1 man was killed. Next day (4th) the Confederates appeared in force before the town with 2 pieces of artillery and commenced shelling it. After receiving about 40 shots from the enemy's guns the Federal infantry boarded the trains in waiting and left the town.

Shelbina, Mo., July 26, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding the district of North Missouri, reported from St. Joseph, that some 500 Confederates entered Shelbina, tore up the railroad track, burned two trains of cars and destroyed some other property. No mention of any fighting.

Shelburne, Mo., Sept. 15, 1862. Missouri Militia.

Shelby Depot, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1862. 6th Illinois Cavalry. While on a scout from Memphis the regiment, commanded by Col. B. H. Grierson, approached the bridge over the Loosahatchee river north of Shelby and found it in flames. The advance was fired upon by some of Burrow's guerrillas, who were secreted on the opposite side of the stream. Grierson dismounted one battalion, which soon drove the enemy from his covert, when a portion of the command was crossed over on foot, while the rest turned their attention to saving the bridge. Seeing that they were about to be defeated the Confederates mounted their horses and scattered. As soon as the horses could be brought over, Grierson mounted his men and pursued the largest party, which had gone up the river. They were soon overtaken and scattered in all directions, several being killed and wounded and some taken prisoners. No casualties on the Union side.

Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863. Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland. At 6 a. m. Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger received an order from Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans to feel the Confederates at Guy's gap and accordingly the corps was advanced from its camp near Christiana. Mitchell's cavalry division moved with the corps, Stanley's brigade, with Baird's infantry division supporting, having the advance. Two miles north of Guy's gap the enemy's skirmishers were met in the open fields and for more than 2 hours sharp skirmishing was kept up, when the enemy fell back to the gap. Stanley with his cavalry cleared the gap with little trouble, the Confederates retreating hastily and in some confusion toward Shelbyville. Portions of the cavalry followed in an exciting chase of 7 miles to where the enemy's rifle-pits intersected the road 3 miles north of Shelbyville. Although Granger's orders did not contemplate an advance beyond the gap, when it was learned that the Confederates were retreating he determined to strike their rear and ordered Stanley to start the attack. With little resistance the cavalry and the advance infantry charged over the rifle-pits, turning the point where the enemy had planted 2 guns and causing the Confederates to retreat hastily toward the town. Three-quarters of a mile from the center of the village the enemy made another stand with 3 guns in position, checking for a time Granger's advance. The Union column was closed up, Stanley again effectually cleared the field and in 30 minutes Granger's men were in full possession of the place. Three brass pieces were captured and a fourth which the enemy attempted to carry away broke through the bridge over Duck river, thereby hindering and obstructing the Confederate retreat, which by this time had become a rout, many of the troops in their attempt to swim the stream being drowned. The total loss of the enemy (estimated by Granger) was between 200 and 250 killed, drowned or wounded and more than 700 captured. The Federal casualties were about 50 in killed and wounded.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Oct 7, 1863. Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland. In the pursuit of the Confederates under Wheeler and Roddey, during their raid in east Tennessee, the enemy was overtaken at Sims' farm, a short distance west of Shelbyville. Col. Long, commanding the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, charged, and at the same time Col. Miller, commanding Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, came up on another road and also charged with the 17th Ind. and 98th Ill., dismounted. The Confederates resisted for a little while, when they gave way and fled, closely pursued. As they were passing through a narrow lane, closely massed, the 17th Ind. poured in a galling fire that threw them into confusion and the retreat became a rout. The pursuit was continued for 3 or 4 miles. (See Farmington.) The Union loss was not definitely stated. Long reported 10 wounded, 2 mortally, and Miller says his

loss in killed and wounded was nearly 100. Of the enemy 86 were left dead on the field and nearly 300 were captured, together with 4 pieces of artillery.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 5th Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi. About 2 p. m. the enemy opened fire on the pickets on the Shelbyville road, and through a glass the Confederates could be seen in force about 2 miles distant. This was the cavalry of Cobb and Ross, and Col. Coon, commanding the brigade, fearing an attack, sent a battalion of the 2nd Ia. under Capt. Foster to the support of the pickets, after which he commenced removing his trains to Huey's cross-roads. As soon as the trains were well under way he withdrew his command and fell back to the cross-roads, where he went into bivouac for the night.

Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. After the retreat of Bragg's army from Murfreesboro Col. Lewis Zahm, commanding the 2nd cavalry brigade, was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the Shelbyville pike. Very little actual fighting occurred, but a number of Confederate stragglers were captured and brought into camp.

Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., June 6, 1863. Davis' Division, Army of the Cumberland. Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis in a report of June 6 states that his division advanced as far as Col. Lytle's house, and encountered a Confederate battery. The Federal artillery was brought up and after a brisk skirmish the enemy was compelled to retire. Davis had 1 man killed and several wounded.

Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863. (See Farmington, same date.)

Sheldon's Place, Ind. Ter., Dec. 18, 1863. Detachments of 1st, 2nd and 3d Indian Home Guards. Capt. A. C. Spilman, commanding the detachment of Indians, came upon a Confederate force drawn up in line of battle three-quarters of a mile beyond Sheldon's, on Barren fork. Spilman's howitzers opened fire upon the enemy and soon drove him to the top of the hill, when the Cherokee Indians, under Lieut. Parsons, charged and drove him a quarter of a mile farther. Spilman then got his command together again and started to get better position when the enemy attacked. For more than 2 hours the fighting lasted at this point, when the Federals by a trick managed to dislodge the Confederates. The Union casualties were only 2 wounded. Spilman's report places the enemy's loss at 12 killed and 25 wounded.

Shellmound, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 14th Army Corps. The itinerary of the brigade contains the following statement for this date: "Ordered to break the enemy's railroad communications by the Chattanooga & Nashville railroad with Bridgeport at Shellmound. Moved the 75th Ind. infantry and a section of the 19th Ind. battery to Tennessee river, opposite Shellmound. Shelled the enemy out after dark. Crossed a small party in a canoe and burned Nickajack Bridge and captured the ferryboat."

Shellmound, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1863. Detachment of the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 14th Army Corps. Col. Edward A. King, commanding the brigade, with 200 of the 101st, four companies of the 75th Ind. infantry, and a few mounted men of the 19th Ind. battery, crossed the Tennessee river at Shellmound for the purpose of making a reconnaissance and breaking up a Confederate camp at the Narrows. The mounted men went up the Running Water to a cross-road, while the infantry pushed on—the last half-mile at the double-quick—to the enemy's camp. The Confederates hurriedly evacuated and scattered through the timber, the darkness making it impossible to pursue. Six prisoners, 11 horses, 7 saddles, 12 muskets and some other property fell into King's hands. His detachment sustained no loss whatever.

Shelter Cove, Cal., May 9, 1863. Detachment of the 2nd California Infantry. On April 30 a government pack train was ambushed and captured by Indians about 13 miles from Fort Gaston. Capt. Hull, with 20 men of Co. D, started in pursuit from Fort Bragg on May 3. On the 9th he overtook the Indians at Shelter Cove, killed 4 wounded 3 and brought in a boy and 5 squaws as prisoners.

Shepherdstown Ford, Va., Sept. 19, 1862. (See Blackford's Ford.)

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Oct. 1, 1862. 8th Illinois, 8th Pennsylvania, and 3d Indiana Cavalry, and Pennington's Battery.

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Oct. 16-17, 1862. 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. In a reconnaissance from Sharpsburg, Md., to Smithfield, Va., the regiment encountered the enemy's pickets about a mile from Shepherdstown on the 16th and drove them back toward Kearneysville. The Martinsburg road from Shepherdstown was held by a detachment of 150 men, under Capt. Crowninshield, who advanced under orders to a cross-road connecting the Martinsburg and Smithfield pikes, where he met the enemy's pickets and drove them back until checked by a heavy force of Confederate cavalry with 2 pieces of artillery. At sunrise on the 17th the command advanced, occupied Leetown and a detachment reconnoitered toward Smithfield, which place was found to be occupied by the enemy's cavalry. The regiment then returned to Shepherdstown, the Confederates following and shelling the rear, but without doing any serious damage. No casualties reported.

Shepherdstown, W. Va., July 16, 1863. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. In the pursuit of the Confederates from Gettysburg, Pa., Brig.-Gen. D. McM. Gregg, commanding the division, occupied Shepherdstown with the 1st and 3d brigades on the 15th and halted for the 2nd brigade to come up. About noon on the 16th firing was heard on the Winchester road, announcing that the pickets had been attacked, and a little later a large force of the enemy made an effort to get in Gregg's rear. The 3d brigade, Col. J. I. Gregg, was quickly thrown into position to meet the movement, and in a short time the engagement became general, the Confederates bringing 6 pieces of artillery to the assistance of their dismounted cavalry. The 4th and 16th Pa. and 1st Me. met the attack in front, and the 10th N. Y. was thrown to the right to cover the Martinsburg road, while McIntosh's brigade (1st) was placed on the south side of the town to hold the roads leading to Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, with instructions to take position so as to move to the assistance of the 3d brigade if necessary. Subsequently the 1st Pa. and Randol's battery were sent to the aid of Gregg and the fighting was kept up until after dark. At 7 p. m. Huey's brigade (2nd) arrived, having been delayed by skirmishing with the enemy on the Harper's Ferry road, and orders were given to retire to Harper's Ferry early the next morning. Gregg's loss was 8 killed, 72 wounded and 24 captured or missing. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.

Shepherdstown, W. Va., July 30, 1864. Col. William L. Jackson, commanding a brigade of Confederate cavalry, reported from the Martinsburg road about 2 miles from Shepherdstown, as follows: "By maneuvering more than fighting, the enemy's infantry and cavalry (about 1,500, so far as I can learn) compelled me to fall back to this point, and they are now in possession of Shepherdstown and still moving to flank me." This is the only official mention of the affair.

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Aug. 25, 1864. (See Kearneysville.)

Shepherdsville, Ky., Sept. 7, 1862. Detachment of the 54th Indiana Infantry. The detachment, commanded by Capt. Tinker, was engaged in guarding the bridge over Salt river, when a Confederate force commanded by Col. Hutcheson appeared before the stockade and demanded

an unconditional surrender. As the enemy outnumbered Tinker's force more than three to one, and were armed with artillery, his men were surrendered and paroled. One man was killed by a shell which was thrown into the Federal stockade during the parley.

Shepherdsville, Ky., Sept. 21, 1862. Col. Granger's command.

Shepherdsville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1862. (See Bardstown Pike.)

Shepherdsville, Ky., Oct. 3, 1862. (See Cedar Church.)

Sheridan's Virginia Raid, Feb. 27-March 25, 1865. (See Petersburg, same date.)

Sherwood, Mo., March 9, 1863. 6th Kansas Cavalry. Capt. David Mefford, during the course of a scout, encountered a few Confederate pickets near Sherwood and drove them back. Later in the day his advance came upon some of Livingston's guerrillas and was repulsed, but when the Confederates came to the main body they were charged and were driven in turn. Mefford had 1 man wounded.

Sherwood, Mo., May 5-9, 1863. 2nd Kansas Cavalry and 1st Kansas Colored Infantry. Adj. M. M. Ehle with detachments of the two regiments, numbering about 200 men, attacked and broke up a guerrilla camp on Center creek near Sherwood. Subsequently he surprised another outlaw band near the town and captured some prisoners. No casualties were reported.

Sherwood, Mo., May 18, 1863. Detachments of 1st Kansas Colored Infantry and 2nd Kansas Battery. A foraging party of about 60 men was attacked by Livingston's guerrillas in the vicinity of Sherwood and 3 Union men were killed. The Confederates sustained no loss.

Shilling's Bridge, S. C., Feb. 11-12, 1865. 15th Army Corps. In the Carolina campaign this corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, moved to Shilling's bridge over the North Edisto river on the 12th, and there found the Confederates intrenched to resist a crossing. J. E. Smith's division crossed on pontoons about dark and Hazen's division crossed at three points on fallen trees. Once across the river the two divisions turned the enemy's position, completely routing him with a loss of 3 killed, several wounded and 80 captured, together with 200 stands of arms which the Confederates abandoned in their hasty retreat. Logan reported a loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded.

Shiloh, Mo., April 11, 1862. Detachments of the 1st Iowa Cavalry and 26th Indiana Infantry. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Moss, with 130 men, moved from Osceola to break up a Confederate camp at Shiloh. When within 2 miles of the camp the Confederate captain and 30 of his men were found in a house and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which the enemy was defeated with a loss of 6 killed, 4 wounded and 7 captured, with a number of mules and horses, etc. The camp was found evacuated. Not a man was injured on the Union side.

Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862. Army of the Tennessee; Army of the Ohio; Gunboats Tyler and Lexington. Immediately after the fall of Fort Donelson, Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding the Confederate armies in the west, began the work of establishing a new line farther south. He evacuated Nashville on Feb. 23 and fell back to Murfreesboro, where he was joined by the troops from Bowling Green, those who had escaped from Fort Donelson, and Gen. Crittenden's command, giving him about 17,000 men. With this force he moved to Corinth, Miss., where he was joined by Gen. Bragg with 10,000 seasoned troops from Pensacola; Ruggles' brigade from New Orleans; Gen. Polk, with Cheat-ham's division from Columbus, Ky.; the troops that had left Island No. 10 with McCown on March 17; Gen. Van Dorn's command from Missouri, and several small outlying garrisons. New recruits also came in from different states, so that by April 1 he had an army of some 40,000

men. Beauregard's forces were stationed at Island No. 10, Forts Pillow and Randolph, Memphis, and at various points in Mississippi. As Johnston was falling back from Nashville to Corinth Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, commanding the department, conceived the idea of breaking the railroad connections to prevent Beauregard from forming a junction with Johnston. A base of operations was then to be established on the Tennessee river, from which the army would move on Corinth. Florence, Ala., was originally selected, but owing to the failure of the expedition to destroy the railroad bridge at Eastport, Miss., and the rapid mobilization of Johnston's forces at Corinth and Humboldt, it was deemed advisable to establish a depot lower down. The selection of a place was left to Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith, who commanded the advance division. He decided in favor of Savannah, on the right bank of the river, 120 miles from Nashville and 23 from Corinth, and designated Pittsburg Landing, 9 miles above Savannah, as the point for assembling the army. In anticipation of a movement of this sort, Beauregard, in the latter part of February, sent a battery, supported by two regiments of infantry, to occupy the bluff overlooking Pittsburg Landing. This force was driven away by the two Federal gunboats, Tyler and Lexington, on March 1, and on the 5th the first of the steamboats bringing troops and supplies landed at Savannah.

The Tennessee river at Pittsburg Landing runs almost due north, the landing being on the left or western bank. A little more than 2 miles above the landing Lick creek flows into the river, and Snake creek about a mile below. The principal tributary of the latter is Owl creek, the course of which is almost parallel to that of Lick creek. Some 2 miles from the river are Oak creek and Locust Grove creek, near together, the former flowing into Owl creek and the latter into Lick creek. The ground enclosed by these several streams is a rolling plateau, broken in places by ravines, and from 80 to 100 feet above the river. Its form is that of an irregular triangle, approximately 4 miles on each side, and it was on this plateau that the battle of Shiloh was fought. Several roads crossed the field in different directions, the principal ones being the eastern Corinth, or Bark road; the western Corinth road, on which stood Shiloh church, about 2 miles from the landing; the Purdy road, which crossed the Corinth road a short distance north of the church; the Hamburg road, running up the river bank to Hamburg and from there to Corinth, and the river road to Crump's landing, which crossed Snake creek a little way below the mouth of Owl creek. Almost parallel with the road, and a little west of it, ran Tillman's creek.

By March 18 this field was occupied by the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, and organized as follows: 1st division, Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand, including the brigades of Cols. A. M. Hare, C. C. Marsh and Julius Raith; 2nd division, Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, consisting of the brigades of Col. James M. Tuttle, Brig.-Gen. John McArthur, and Col. T. W. Sweeny; 3d division, Maj.-Gen. Lewis Wallace, including the brigades of Cols. M. L. Smith, J. M. Thayer and Charles Whittlesey; 4th division, Brig.-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, consisting of the brigades of Cols. N. G. Williams and J. C. Veatch, and Brig.-Gen. J. G. Lauman; 5th division, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, embracing the divisions of Cols. J. A. McDowell, David Stuart, Jesse Hildebrand and R. P. Buckland; 6th division, Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, including the brigades of Cols. Everett Peabody and Madison Miller. The artillery and cavalry were distributed among the several divisions, and two regiments of infantry and five batteries were unassigned. According to the field returns on April 4-5, just before the battle, the total present for duty numbered 44,895 officers and men, with 62 pieces of artillery.

Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell, with the Army of Ohio, had occupied Nashville immediately upon its evacuation by the Confederates, and early in March he tendered his aid to Halleck, who urged him to join Grant at Savannah. On the 10th Buell telegraphed: "I can join you almost, if not quite as soon, by water, in better condition and with greater security to your operations and mine. * * * I shall advance in a very few days, as soon as our transportation is ready." The next day the Department of the Mississippi was created by the president's War Order No. 3, giving Halleck authority over the Army of the Ohio, and he at once sent orders to Buell to march his army to Savannah. On the 15th Buell began his march with four divisions, viz.: The 2nd, under Brig.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, was composed of three brigades commanded by Brig.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Col. E. N. Kirk and Col. W. H. Gibson; the 4th division, Brig.-Gen. William Nelson, included the brigades of Cols. Jacob Ammen, William B. Hazen and S. D. Bruce; the 5th division, Brig.-Gen. T. L. Crittenden, included the brigades of Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle and Col. William S. Smith; the 6th division, Brig.-Gen. T. J. Wood, consisted of the brigades of Brig.-Gen. James A. Garfield and Col. George D. Wagner. The four divisions numbered about 25,000 men. With the command were three batteries of artillery and two regiments of cavalry, the latter going in advance of the main column to secure the bridges. The bridge over the Duck river at Columbia was found in flames and the water at flood stage. This occasioned a delay of several days while a new bridge was being constructed. Nelson's division crossed on the 29th and the rest of the army the next day, when the march was resumed with all possible speed toward Pittsburg Landing. Nelson's division, which was in advance, reached Savannah on April 5, Crittenden's camped within a few miles of the place that night, and Buell himself reached the town late in the evening.

Johnston's army, the Army of the Mississippi, with Beauregard second in command, was divided into four corps. The 1st, under Maj.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, was composed of the divisions of Clark and Cheatham; the 2nd, Maj.-Gen. Braxton Bragg, included the divisions of Ruggles and Withers; the 3d, Maj.-Gen. William J. Hardee, consisted of three brigades under Hindman, Cleburne and S. A. M. Wood; the reserve corps, Brig.-Gen. John C. Breckenridge, embraced the brigades of Trabue, Bowen and Statham. Altogether the army contained 72 regiments and 10 battalions, numbering, according to Confederate reports, 35,953 infantry and artillery and 4,382 cavalry. Each brigade was accompanied by at least one battery, and several had two. On March 26 Lee wrote to Johnston: "I need not urge you, when your army is united, to deal a blow at the enemy in your front, if possible, before his rear gets up from Nashville. You have him divided, and keep him so, if you can." Pursuant to these instructions Johnston hastened forward his arrangements for an attack on Grant before Buell could come up, and when, on the night of April 2, he learned that Buell had passed Columbia, he immediately issued orders for the troops to be held ready to move at a minute's notice, each man to be provided with 5 days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. The arrangements were completed in a few hours and on the afternoon of the 3d the advance against Grant was commenced, Hardee's corps in advance, the intention being to have the troops in line by 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and the attack to begin an hour later. As usual in the movement of large bodies of troops, unavoidable delays occurred, so that the attack was not made until 24 hours behind the schedule time.

Notwithstanding the enemy had been encountered at various places by reconnoitering parties on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th, it

seems that no general attack was anticipated by the Union commander, as on Saturday Grant telegraphed Halleck that "The main force of the enemy is at Corinth, with troops at different points east." In another despatch the same day, announcing the arrival of Buell's advance division at Savannah, he said: "It is my present intention to send them to Hamburg, some four miles above Pittsburg, when they all get here. From that point to Corinth the road is good, and a junction can be formed with the troops from Pittsburg at almost any point." The same day he sent Col. McPherson to examine the ground about Hamburg, with instructions to mark out the position of a camp there, if it should be decided to occupy that place. In a visit to Nelson's camp at Savannah, Grant said to that officer: "There will be no fighting at Pittsburg Landing; we will have to go to Corinth, where the rebels are fortified." Holding these views it is not surprising that no defensive works were thrown up at Pittsburg Landing, and that only ordinary pickets were thrown out short distances from the camp. The positions of the different commands on Saturday evening, April 5, were as follows: Stuart's brigade of Sherman's division was at the junction of the Hamburg and Bark roads; the rest of the division was on the right of the line, the left resting on Shiloh church, the camp extending westward; McClelland's left was near the crossing of the Corinth and Purdy roads, his line extending northwest; Prentiss lay between Sherman and Stuart, near the headwaters of Oak creek; Hurlbut and W. H. L. Wallace were farther in the rear to the east of Tillman creek; Lewis Wallace was down the river, about half way between Pittsburg Landing and Savannah, his 1st brigade being at Crump's Landing, the 2nd at a place called Stony Lonesome, about 2 miles from the river on the Purdy road, and his 3d at Adamsville, some 2 miles farther on the same road.

About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning Prentiss sent Col. Moore, of the 21st Mo., with five companies, to the front on a reconnaissance. Just at daybreak the advance pickets were driven in, when Moore moved forward and was soon engaged with Hardee's column advancing to the attack. Moore sent back for reinforcements and the remainder of his regiment was sent forward to his assistance. Peabody's brigade was formed in line and advanced well to the front. About 6 o'clock Moore was severely wounded, the regiment fell back, closely pressed by the enemy, and soon the entire division was under fire. This was the beginning of the battle of Shiloh. It was the intention of the Confederates to surprise the Federals, and probably the only thing that prevented the surprise was the action of Prentiss in sending out a reconnaissance at such an early hour. Hardee's line continued to advance, widening the space between the brigades as they came forward until Cleburne was in front of Sherman's division, driving the advance guard back on the main body. The brigades of McDowell and Hildebrand formed on their color lines, Taylor's battery was posted near the church and Waterhouse's on a ridge to the left, between the 53d and 57th Ohio, the former, under Col. Appler, forming the left of the line. Sherman sent to McClelland, asking him to support Appler, and McClelland formed his division so that Raith's brigade connected with Sherman's left. The Confederates opened with a battery in the woods, to which Taylor and Waterhouse promptly responded. After a short artillery duel the enemy's infantry advanced and the battle became general. Raith ordered a charge, which drove the enemy from the front, though he fell mortally wounded while leading his brigade, which was thrown into some confusion, but Lieut.-Col. Engelmann assumed command and righted the line, changing his two flank regiments to repulse attacks by Polk and Bragg, who had come up on his right and left. About 9

a. m. the 53d Ohio broke in disorder, soon followed by the 57th, but Engelmänn held on until his flanks were again threatened, when he was ordered to fall back and form a new line in front of division headquarters. During this action 3 guns of Waterhouse's battery were captured.

When the new line was formed McClernand brought up Burrows' battery in the center, Schwartz's was sent to the right in support of Sherman, and McAllister's to the left to command the approach across a field. All opened a spirited fire and in a few minutes Schwartz succeeded in silencing the guns in his front, but the enemy charged in force and he was compelled to retire with the loss of a caisson. Nearly all the horses belonging to Burrows' battery were killed and the guns had to be abandoned. They were recaptured, however, the next day. McAllister kept up the fire until almost surrounded, when he withdrew three of his guns, one being left behind for want of horses to bring it off. This gun was also recovered the next day. Each of the battery commanders was wounded during the action. Hildebrand's brigade had practically disappeared from the field by 10 a. m. and Sherman ordered McDowell and Buckland to fall back to the Purdy and Hamburg road, where they were to form a new line to connect with McClernand's. Half an hour later the Confederates made a furious assault on McClernand, and McDowell was sent against the enemy's left flank, driving him back some distance, after which McDowell took position in a wooded valley to his right, where, under cover of rocks, logs and trees, his men held on until about the middle of the afternoon. All through the day Sherman and McClernand acted in concert. Five times they were compelled to retire before the determined assaults of the enemy. About 4 p. m. the sixth line was established to cover the bridge and road over which Lew Wallace's division was expected to come from Crump's landing. This line was in the skirts of a wood, on the east side of a field, McClernand's division in the center, the remnant of Sherman's division on the right, two regiments of Veatch's brigade on the left, McAllister's battery near the middle of the line and the 7th Ill. formed as a reserve. A lull of half an hour occurred, during which time the men replenished their cartridge boxes and seized the opportunity to enjoy a brief but much needed rest. Then the enemy's cavalry were seen advancing across the field to a charge. When they were within 30 yards of the Union line McAllister's guns belched forth from their brazen throats a shower of canister, followed immediately by a well directed volley of musketry that threw the Confederates into confusion and caused them to beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind a large number of dead and wounded. After several attempts to turn the flanks of this position the enemy advanced in heavy columns, the Louisiana Zouaves in the lead, against the center. Again the Federals waited in silence until the enemy was at close range, when fire was opened with destructive effect. The artillery, double shotted with canister, literally mowed down the column, while the coolness of the infantry made every shot tell. All attempts to rally the line were futile, and after a few moments the whole body fled in disorder. This ended the fighting on that part of the field for the day.

Shortly after Prentiss became engaged in the morning, the second line of Confederates swept around to his right flank, forcing him back to his color line, where he held on until about 9 o'clock, when a fresh body of troops was brought up against him and he was driven back to the position held by Hurlbut and W. H. L. Wallace. The three divisions now formed a new line, with Prentiss in the center, Hurlbut on the left and Wallace on the right. Prentiss occupied an old, washed-out road running along the top of a ridge about half a mile to the east-

ward of the church, with Hickenlooper's battery in position to the right of the Corinth road. Many of Prentiss' men had become panic-stricken and fled toward the river. Wallace sent the 8th Ia., under Col. Geddes, to his assistance, and Col. Tindall came up with the 23d Mo., which had just disembarked from a transport, thus strengthening the new line. This formation had hardly been completed when Gladden's brigade of Withers' division made a terrific assault on the center. Prentiss' men, lying down in the old sunken road, waited until the enemy was within close range, when they poured in a murderous volley that drove him back out of range. A. P. Stewart's brigade of Clark's division next essayed to drive Prentiss from his position, but was twice repulsed with heavy slaughter. Bragg then ordered Gibson's brigade of Ruggles' division to carry the ridge. Gibson made one of the most gallant charges of the day, but in the meantime a battery had been so placed as to enfilade the slope, and this cross-fire, with the deadly line of infantry in the old roadway, quickly drove him back. Gibson asked for artillery to silence the battery, but none was at hand and another charge was ordered. Four regimental commanders tried to persuade Bragg that the position was invulnerable without artillery. To one of these he replied somewhat petulantly, "I want no faltering now," and again a desperate dash was made up the slope, only to be met by that relentless fire. Four times Gibson charged, but each time the Federal line held firm. Hindman's command, flushed with the success it had won against Sherman and McClelland, next confidently advanced against the ridge, but it was shattered into fragments by the battery and the musketry fire from the steadfast line of Wallace and Prentiss. To this fatal slope the Confederates gave the name of the "Hornets' Nest."

While these events were transpiring on the right and center of the Union line, the left had not been permitted to remain idle. About 7:30 a. m. Stuart's pickets brought in word that the enemy was advancing in force on the Bark road. Stuart communicated this information to Hurlbut, who sent forward Mann's battery, supported by the 41st Ill. Stuart then formed his line to the left of the battery, and facing toward the west and south, in the expectation that Hurlbut would extend his line to connect with the battery on the right. Four companies were thrown forward as skirmishers and were soon engaged with a force of the enemy which was trying to plant a battery on the opposite side of the ravine. The skirmishers were forced to retire and the Confederate battery commenced shelling Stuart's position, their infantry at the same time advancing. Stuart went to the battery to order it to change its position, but found it and the supporting regiment had been withdrawn to connect with Williams' brigade, to which they belonged. This left a wide gap in the line, and Stuart, seeing that he was about to be outflanked by an overwhelming force, hurried back to his brigade, which was already engaged, the 71st Ohio having retreated from the field to return no more that day. The gap in the line was filled by McArthur, with two regiments of his brigade, and as soon as possible Stuart extricated his command, after which he withdrew to a hill some distance in the rear. Here he repulsed an attack by Chalmers' brigade of Withers' division and held the enemy in check until Clanton's cavalry gained his left flank, when he again fell back to another hill, reformed his line and held this position until his men had exhausted their ammunition. Stuart was wounded and went to the landing, turning over the command to Col. Smith, of the 54th Ohio. Smith and Col. Malmberg, of the 55th Ill., succeeded in rallying about 3,000 of the retreating troops and held on until about 3 p. m., when the whole brigade retired gradually toward the landing.

When Hurlbut withdrew Mann's battery from Stuart he placed it at the corner of a field, along the southern side of which was Williams' brigade, Lauman continuing the line at an obtuse angle to the right of the battery to connect with Prentiss left. Ross' battery was placed about the middle of Williams' line and Myers' was with Lauman. This position was held until the withdrawal of Stuart's command made it necessary for Hurlbut to send Lauman's brigade to the left to prevent a flank movement, and during this period of five hours several heavy attacks were repulsed. Gladden's brigade, after its effort to force Prentiss from the old roadway, reformed and commanded by Col. Adams, moved against Lauman. When within about 400 yards Mann's and Ross' batteries opened, while the 17th and 25th Ky. were thrown forward to strike the advancing column on the flank. Under this cross-fire the enemy broke and sought the cover of the wood. Three times Adams rallied his men and led them to the attack, but with no better success, Mann's battery being particularly effective in repelling the assaults. Meantime Jackson's brigade of Withers' division assailed McArthur, but was unable to withstand the steady fire. A second attack, in which Jackson was well supported by artillery, proved more successful, and after a severe struggle McArthur withdrew his two regiments in good order to a new position.

Soon after Hardee had opened the fight against Sherman and McClelland, Johnston rode to the right of the Confederate line and ordered Breckenridge to send Trabue's brigade to Beauregard, who was then near the church. Then, seeing the difficulty that Withers was having in trying to carry the Federal position in the "Hornet's Nest," he ordered Breckenridge's other two brigades to be put in. Bowen was first engaged and driven back, after which Statham deployed under cover of a ridge and marched up the slope directly in front of the 32nd and 41st Ill. which formed the left of Hurlbut's line. This time the Confederates succeeded in reaching the summit, where they were met by a withering fire at close range. Statham's line broke and fled down the hill in disorder, the 45th Tenn. refusing to again make the attempt until Johnston rode forward and offered to lead the charge in person. The line was again formed and with the Confederate general at the head charged up the slope with such impetuosity that the Illinois troops were forced to give way. They retired slowly, however, halting now and then to fire, thus checking pursuit. On one of these occasions a bullet struck Gen. Johnston in the thigh, cutting an artery, and in a few minutes he bled to death, as no surgeon was near to attend to the wound. The news of his death spread quickly through the Confederate ranks, and caused a lull in the battle. Then Bragg assumed command of the Confederate right. He assembled what was left of Withers' and Cheatham's divisions and Breckenridge's two brigades and prepared for a general advance. Hurlbut saw the movement forming and took steps to meet the assault when it came. Cartridge boxes were replenished, Willard's battery was brought forward and posted near the Hamburg road, 2 of Cavender's 20-pounders were brought up and placed in position with Williams' brigade, and the line strengthened wherever it was possible. About 4 p. m. Bragg moved forward. Willard opened with telling effect on two Texas regiments which were moving to the left, and this was followed by a charge by Lauman that drove the Texans back some distance. Bragg now commenced to move a heavy force between Hurlbut and the river with a view to cutting off the retreat, but Hurlbut gave the order to fall back in time to prevent its success, and his command retired steadily to Webster's battery of siege guns near the river, where a new line was formed behind the artillery. Here the fight continued until almost dark,

Bragg making a desperate but vain effort to capture the guns. Hurlbut's withdrawal left Prentiss in an exposed position, where he soon found himself surrounded by an overwhelming force. He held on, however, until about 5:30, when he surrendered himself and 2,200 men as prisoners of war. About 5 o'clock Beauregard gave the order to retire and go into bivouac. Some delay occurred in the transmission of the order to the different commands, Jackson and Chalmers continuing the fight after all the others had retired. The fortunes of the day were with the Confederates. The Federals held possession of the camps of W. H. L. Wallace's and Hurlbut's divisions of the preceding night, but Sherman's, Prentiss' and McClelland's were in the hands of the enemy. Many of the Union troops were here subjected to actual fire for the first time, with the result that they became panic-stricken and crowded to the river bank, all efforts to rally them having proved of no avail. Darkness found them a hungry, disorganized mob in the vicinity of the landing, where they were not only useless, but also in the way of those who were willing to fight.

When the battle began in the morning Grant was seated at breakfast in Savannah. Hearing the firing he sent an order to Nelson to march his division up the river to a point opposite Pittsburg Landing, after which he hurried to the despatch boat and was soon on his way to the scene of action. At Crump's landing he found Lew Wallace waiting to see him and halted long enough to order Wallace to have his troops in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Wallace immediately ordered his division to concentrate at the camp of the 2nd brigade. Upon arriving on the field Grant soon learned the condition of affairs and sent an order to Wallace to move his division and take position on the right of the army. This order was received by Wallace about 11:30 a. m. He marched his command out on the road that crossed the Purdy road a little west of Owl creek, but before he reached his destination he was met by Capt. Rowley, of Grant's staff, who brought the information that the Union right had been beaten back toward the landing, and that the road upon which the division was then moving led to the rear of the Confederate position. This necessitated a countermarch to the river road, in order to form a junction with the right of the line as then established, and this so delayed the movement that it was dark before Wallace reached the field. A similar delay occurred in the case of Nelson's division. It was past 1 p. m. when he started from Savannah. The roads had been overflowed and in some places were almost impassable. Although the men were eager to join in the combat the march was necessarily slow and the command did not reach the field in time to take part in the first day's engagement. Crittenden's division arrived about 9 p. m. and the boats were sent back to Savannah to bring up McCook's division, which arrived at the landing at 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

The early part of the night was spent by the Federal generals in collecting their stragglers and forming their lines for the next day's battle. The fresh troops of Nelson and Crittenden were formed near the landing, in a line perpendicular to the river and extending to the Corinth road. Across the road were Hurlbut, McClelland and Sherman, in the order named, and among whom had been apportioned the remnant of Prentiss' division. On the extreme right was the division of Lew Wallace, near Snake creek. Toward midnight a heavy rain began to fall, but the men maintained their places in the line, many lying on the bare ground without shelter. On the Confederate side conditions were no better, and possibly worse. Those who occupied the captured camps availed themselves of the shelter of the tents, but by far the greater part of the army passed the night in the open air. Although

they were the victors in Sunday's action they had suffered severely. Jackson's brigade was completely disintegrated in Bragg's last attack; Hindman's was also broken to pieces; Gladden's, or what was left of it, bivouacked near the Hamburg road; Trabue's occupied McDowell's camp; the other two brigades of Breckenridge's command lay between the church and the river; part of Clark's division was between Breckenridge and the church, in which Beauregard had established his headquarters; Hardee, with Cleburne's brigade occupied Prentiss' camp; Wood's slept in McClernand's, while Cheatham's division and one regiment of Clark's left the field under command of Polk and returned to their camp of the preceding night. All through the night the two Union gunboats threw shells at intervals of 10 or 15 minutes into the enemy's lines, making it impossible for the exhausted men to get the sleep they so sorely needed, and in some instances driving them from the captured camps.

The arrival of General Wallace's division and the Army of the Ohio gave great encouragement to the Union troops, and the army now assumed the offensive. On Monday morning the attack was begun as soon as it was light enough to see and commenced on both flanks almost simultaneously. On the left Nelson moved out on the river road in line of battle, Ammen on the left, Bruce in the center and Hazen on the right, followed by Crittenden's division in column. About 5:20 the enemy was encountered and Nelson halted until Crittenden could come into line on his right. McCook's division, just then arriving from Savannah, was pushed forward and formed on the right of Crittenden. Thus formed the line advanced and soon forced back the Confederates until the position abandoned by Hurlbut and Wallace at 4 p. m. the day before was regained. The "Hornets' Nest" was in front of Crittenden's left and the place where Johnston fell was directly in front of Nelson. Here a larger force of the enemy appeared, before which Nelson was forced to retire, as he had no artillery. Buell ordered Mendenhall's battery to his assistance, the enemy's guns were quickly silenced, after which Hazen's brigade made a dashing charge, capturing the guns and driving the supporting infantry from the field. But Bowen's brigade, which was moving to the support of the battery, charged Hazen in front, while two batteries, one on each flank, sent an enfilading fire into his lines. In a few minutes the brigade lost 90 killed and 558 wounded, and the rest fell back in confusion, leaving a gap in the line that exposed Bruce to the danger of a flank movement. At the same time Ammen's brigade was heavily engaged to prevent an effort to turn the left of the line. Terrill's battery was brought up and held the enemy back until part of McDowell's brigade moved around to Ammen's left, when the Confederates fell back to their original position in the woods. This ended the fighting on Nelson's front. Crittenden's skirmishers were forced to retire, while a battery on a ridge opposite his front did considerable damage to his line. Bartlett's battery responded with an accurate fire, forcing the enemy's battery to change its position several times, and finally to withdraw. The skirmishers were again ordered forward, but just then it was seen that the enemy was forming line in the timber, as if preparing for a charge. Bartlett turned his guns and poured a shower of shrapnell and canister into the timber, throwing the Confederates into some confusion, and this advantage was promptly followed up by Boyle's brigade, which charged through the brush, driving the enemy from cover and back across a field in their rear. Further to the right McCook deployed Rousseau's brigade facing toward the church, with Kirk's brigade so disposed as to protect Rousseau's right. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but they soon encountered part of Trabue's brigade and were forced back. Rousseau then advanced his line,

firing as he went, and drove Trabue back to an open field, where he received reinforcements and made a furious charge. Rousseau's line received the shock without a quiver and after a desperate struggle of half an hour Trabue gave way, leaving the Federals in possession of 2 pieces of artillery and McClelland's old headquarters. In executing this movement Rousseau drew away from Crittenden, leaving a break in the line. McCook sent Col. Willich, with the 32nd Ind., into this gap to support Rousseau's left. Willich charged with the bayonet and drove the enemy back into the timber. He then deployed his men in line of battle and opened fire, but unfortunately the regiment was so placed that its skirmishers received the fire of friend and foe alike. As they beat a hasty retreat from their exposed position Willich rallied them, withdrew his command into a ravine, where he exercised his men for a few moments in the manual of arms to overcome their nervousness, then formed again in double column to the center and by a gallant charge drove the Confederates from his front. Kirk now relieved Rousseau, whose ammunition was gone, and about this time Gibson's brigade arrived and took position on the left of Kirk. When Rousseau's brigade had received a new supply of ammunition it was again ordered into line, and the whole division advanced, McCook connecting with the forces on his right.

On the right Lew Wallace at daybreak discovered a battery on the bluff across Tillman's (or Brier) creek. This was Ketchum's Alabama battery, supported by Pond's brigade of Ruggles' division. Wallace ordered Thompson's 9th Ind. battery to open fire, which was promptly answered by Ketchum. The presence of Wallace was unknown to Pond until the artillery was brought into action. As he was nearly a mile from his nearest support, he retired after a brief engagement, leaving Wharton's Texas rangers to support the battery. A spirited artillery duel ensued between Thompson and Ketchum until Wallace ordered Thurber's Missouri battery into position to assist Thompson by a cross-fire. This had the desired effect, and the Confederates withdrew from the bluff. Wallace's whole command then pushed across the creek in pursuit. When the enemy was thus driven from the bluff it left his flank exposed and Wallace changed front by a left half wheel to turn the Confederate left. While the movement was in course of execution Wallace discovered a heavy column moving rapidly to reinforce Pond, who was still falling back. Thompson opened on this column with his battery, but was shortly afterward compelled to turn his guns on a battery planted in a field on his right. His ammunition soon gave out and Thurber was ordered up to take his place, the change being made without any cessation in the fire. An attempt was made to charge the battery, but it was handsomely repulsed by Morgan L. Smith's brigade. Grant's orders were for Sherman's right to connect with Wallace's left, but the former was slow in getting into position, so that it was 10 o'clock before the line of battle was complete and the general advance commenced. From that time until noon the battle around Shiloh church was equally as furious as any part of Sunday's engagement. McCook had driven back the forces on the Corinth road, where Beauregard in person was in command, and after effecting a junction with McClelland the whole Union army formed a curved line, concentrating their fire upon the force composed of Cheatham's, Ruggles' and part of Clark's divisions, Wood's and Trabue's brigades and several batteries, and for two hours hammered the Confederates back. As one brigade would exhaust its ammunition and fall back for a new supply another would take its place in the line and the fight went on without cessation.

Shortly afternoon Beauregard saw that his men were beginning to

flag. The work of the previous day and a sleepless night were beginning to tell upon their constitutions, and the knowledge that they were confronted by about 25,000 fresh troops added to the strain. Whole regiments dropped out of line, completely worn out, and all efforts to rally them met with failure. Under these circumstances Beauregard gave the order to retreat and sent word to his right to retire the troops in alternate lines, while the left continued the fight to secure the withdrawal of the army. About 500 yards east of the church was a grove of water-oaks, filled with a dense undergrowth, in and behind which the enemy made his last stand. One battery near the church and another on the Hamburg road were so placed as to pour a deadly fire on any column that might try to advance against that piece of timber. Nevertheless Willich's regiment moved forward and succeeded in entering the timber, but after a sharp fight of about 20 minutes was compelled to retire. Two 24-pounders belonging to McAllister's battery and 3 guns of Wood's battery were brought up and after a heavy cannonade silenced the enemy's guns. Rousseau's brigade then advanced, deployed, and entered the woods. Sherman sent forward T. K. Smith's and Buckland's brigades to Rousseau's support. Rousseau swept everything before him, and by 4 p. m. the Union army had recovered every inch of ground that had been lost the day before. The charge of Rousseau was the last straw. Of the retreat which followed immediately after this charge, Lew Wallace says in his report: "About 4 o'clock the enemy to my front broke into rout and ran through the camps occupied by Gen. Sherman on Sunday morning. Their own camp had been established about 2 miles beyond. There, without halting, they fired tents, stores, &c. Throwing out the wounded, they filled their wagons full of arms (Springfield muskets and Enfield rifles) ingloriously thrown away by some of our troops the day before, and hurried on. After following them until nearly nightfall I brought my division back to Owl creek and bivouacked it."

The Union loss at Shiloh was 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded and 2,885 captured or missing. Most of the captured belong to Prentiss' division. On the Confederate side the loss was reported as being 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded and 959 missing. The effect of the battle is well summed up by Gen. M. F. Force in his "From Fort Henry to Corinth," wherein he says: "The battle sobered both armies. The force at Pittsburg Landing saw rudely dashed aside the expectation of a speedy entry into Corinth. The force at Corinth, that marched out to drive Grant into the river, to scatter Buell's force in detail, and return in triumph to Nashville, was back in the old quarters, foiled, disheartened."

Ship Island, Miss., Jan. 20, 1861. Lieut. F. E. Prime, of the U. S. corps of engineers, reported on the 30th that a body of armed men "took forcible possession of the works and engineer property at Ship island." This was in line with the action of the state governments in seizing United States posts, arsenals, etc., prior to passing an ordinance of secession.

Ship Island, Miss., July 9, 1861. Lieut. Warley, of the Confederate navy, commanding at Ship island, reported that on the morning of the 9th a "two-masted steam propeller, supposed to be the Massachusetts," was discovered lying at anchor off the island. A shot from an 8-inch gun caused her to run up the Stars and Stripes and stand in for the Confederate batteries, opening fire with her bow gun and later delivering a broadside, but without doing any damage. The Confederate batteries fired 17 shots, most of which fell short, and the vessel withdrew.

Ship's Gap, Ga., Oct. 16, 1864. Army of the Tennessee. In an attempt to cut off Hood's retreat by moving directly toward La Fayette, Gen. Howard's corps came up with the Confederates intrenched at

Ship's gap. The advance division (Woods) carried the outposts, making the two companies composing the garrison prisoners. The remainder of the enemy managed to escape to the main body near La Fayette. The casualties were not reported.

Shirley, Va., July 31—Aug. 1, 1862. Army of the Potomac. While Gen. McClellan's army lay encamped at Shirley and Harrison's landing, after the battle of Malvern hill, the Confederates planted a battery at Coggins' point, on the opposite side of the James river, under cover of darkness, and opened fire on the camp, killing 10 and wounding about 15 of the Union soldiers. The next day McClellan sent a detachment across the river, destroyed the Cole house and cut down the timber to prevent a repetition of the maneuver. (See Coggins' Point.)

Shirley's Ford, Mo., Sept. 20, 1862. 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard. The pickets of the home guard camp under Col. John Richie were attacked by the enemy in superior force about 8 a. m., causing a stampede of the women and children into the camp. The Indian infantry rushed to the aid of the pickets, who were closely pursued, and a terrific firing ensued, resulting in the rout of the enemy. Richie was soon afterward informed that he was about to be surrounded and immediately threw out companies to avoid this. He then started for the field of action, after ordering a force to pass around and gain the enemy's rear if possible. The infantry was concealed in a ravine and Richie then took about 100 cavalry near enough to draw out the enemy. In this movement he was ably seconded by Maj. Wright, in charge of the detachment sent to the rear of the enemy, who were thus effectually routed. Their flag-bearer was killed, the colors captured, and about 20 others were killed, including 2 officers. Richie reported his casualties as from 12 to 20 killed. Two negro teamsters and a 6-mule team were captured by the enemy.

Shoal Creek, Ala., Oct. 31, 1864. U. S. Troops, Department of the Cumberland. The day following Gen. John T. Croxton's futile attempt to prevent Gen. S. D. Lee (Confederate) from crossing the Tennessee at Raccoon ford, Lee turned on Croxton and compelled him to cross to the east bank of Shoal creek. No casualties were reported. The affair was part of the campaign in north Alabama and middle Tennessee.

Shoal Creek, Ala., Nov. 5-9, 1864. Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi. The skirmishes along Shoal creek were incidents of Hood's advance into Tennessee. On the 5th a reconnoitering party of Croxton's brigade was driven back by some Confederate infantry of Johnston's division. At 10 a. m. the enemy attacked Croxton at Shoal creek, but failing to drive him away sent two brigades across at a ford lower down and flanked him from his position. The next day a junction was formed with Hatch's (5th) division, the enemy checked and the lines reestablished along the creek. (For the action of the 9th see Bough's Ford.)

Shoal Creek, Ala., Nov. 16-20, 1864. 5th Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. The division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Edward Hatch, was stationed along Shoal creek to watch the movements of the Confederate army under Gen. Hood. On the 14th Hatch received information that the enemy was preparing to move northward and immediately set his command to work felling timber across the roads to impede Hood's march. On the 19th Coon's brigade crossed the creek at Cowpen ford, drove in the enemy's pickets on the Butler creek road, and soon became engaged with Chalmers' and Buford's divisions of Forrest's cavalry. The 2nd Ia. and part of the 9th Ill. held the enemy in check until Maj. Whitsit, with the 6th Ill., conducted the train and artillery to the rear and prepared a crossing place over the creek. The

two regiments then fell back alternately and recrossed the creek. Capt. Mock, who was patrolling the Waynesboro road with a detachment of the 9th Ill., was cut off and 30 of his men were captured. A few prisoners were taken from the enemy and the trains of Buford's and Chalmers' divisions were captured. The Union loss was not reported.

Shoal Creek, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863. Detachment 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry. This regiment, Col. Richard Rowett commanding, started from Pulaski on the morning of the 11th, in the direction of Lamb's ferry, Ala. En route he detached one squadron for special duty and moved onward with the remainder. At Rogersville, Ala., his command was augmented by 100 home guards. On Shoal creek, 3 miles from Wayland springs, Rowett encountered Moreland's battalion and 100 of the 4th Ala. cavalry, 350 in all. Through a mistake of the guide Rowett passed the enemy's camp, and this brought about an attack in his rear. The rear-guard held the enemy in check until the regiment was dismounted and after a fight lasting about 45 minutes the enemy was driven from the field, leaving 8 dead and 22 prisoners. The Federal casualties were confined to the wounding of 1 man and 3 horses killed.

Short Mountain Cross-Roads, Aug. 29, 1862. Detachment of 18th Ohio and 9th Michigan Infantry. While this detachment was eating dinner in a grove 100 yards distant from a newly erected stockade it was attacked by the enemy, estimated by the Federal commander, Capt. Henry R. Miller, as being 1,500 strong. A rush was made for the stockade, the Federals succeeding in gaining it first. The Confederates then approached on three sides, but the rapid and well directed fire of the garrison finally caused their withdrawal with a loss of 12 killed and 41 wounded, all left on the field. The Union loss was 9 wounded.

Shut in Gap, Mo., Sept. 26-27, 1864. (See Fort Davidson.)

Sibley, Mo., Oct. 6, 1862. 5th Missouri Militia Cavalry. Capt. D. H. David, with four companies of the regiment, while scouring the country in search of bushwhackers, reached Sibley on the 6th and learned that some of Quantrill's and Childs' guerrillas were in the vicinity. David started to take position on an eminence known as Big hill, about a mile and a half from town, and await reinforcements. Before reaching the hill his command was fired upon by the guerrillas, who immediately fled to the brush, according to their custom. David dismounted his men and pursued and a fight of 40 minutes at close quarters ensued, in which the enemy was driven from the field. The Union loss was 1 killed, 1 mortally and 1 slightly wounded, and 12 horses disabled or captured. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was not learned definitely, though it was afterward reported by citizens that Quantrill pressed several vehicles into service to remove his dead and disabled. A number of the guerrillas were captured, among them Col. Childs, who was severely wounded.

Sibley, Mo., June 23, 1863. Detachment of 4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. On entering Sibley the advance of this detachment was fired upon by a number of bushwhackers. The fire was vigorously returned and when the main body came up the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving 2 dead and 4 wounded. The town was burned by the Federals before they withdrew.

Sibley's Landing, Mo., March 28, 1863. Detachment of the Missouri Militia. The steamer Sam Gaty was attacked by guerrillas near Sibley's landing and 2 soldiers and 20 negroes were killed.

Sidney, Mo., Sept. 16, 1862. Missouri State Militia. Detachments from several companies of militia stationed at Hannibal, under command of Col. J. T. K. Hayward, started on a scout through Ralls county, Mo. Near Sidney Hayward was captured by the enemy and the

command of the expedition devolved upon Capt. George H. Nettleton, who at once put the column in motion, with a view of pursuing the Confederates, about 80 men, that had captured Hayward. Two miles east of Sidney Nettleton was joined by two companies of London militia under Capt. Johnson, who assumed command. About an hour before the meeting of the two commands Johnson had been attacked by the same troops that captured Hayward and the enemy had 1 man killed and 2 wounded. One of Johnson's men was wounded. The Confederates fled to the brush and made their escape.

Sierra Bonito, N. Mex., April 7, 1864. Detachments of 1st California Infantry and 1st California Cavalry. This command under Capt. James H. Whitlock overtook a band of Indians at the foot of the Sierra Bonito and immediately attacked. The affair resulted in the killing of 21 Apaches and the capture of 45 head of stock, with no casualties among the troops.

Signal, U. S. S., May 5, 1864. (See Alexandria, La.)

Sikeston, Mo., March 1, 1862. (See New Madrid, same date.)

Sikeston, Mo., June 7, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Lieut. J. A. Rice with a small detail of men encountered a band of guerrillas at Sikeston. In the skirmish 3 of the outlaws were killed and 2 were taken prisoners, 1 of whom was later killed while trying to escape.

Sikeston, Mo., Sept. 22, 1864. Detachment of the 2nd Missouri Militia Cavalry. While Gen. Price was on his Missouri expedition some of his forces several times attacked a detachment of the 2nd Mo., commanded by Capt. Sells, in the vicinity of Sikeston. In the last attack Sells formed his men in line and opened fire with his howitzers. This checked the enemy, but the Confederate commander sent back for reinforcements and Sells retired toward Benton, being compelled to burn his train in order to save it from capture. His loss was 3 killed, 7 wounded and 10 missing. The enemy's loss was estimated at 20 killed and a number wounded.

Sikeston, Mo., Nov. 6, 1864. Detachment of the 2nd Missouri State Militia Cavalry. After the attack on Charlestown by guerrillas the preceding day, Lieut. Rathbun, with 30 men started in pursuit. Near Sikeston he came up with the bushwhackers, killed 15 and captured 5. No casualties reported on the Federal side.

Silver Run, N. C., March 14, 1865. 20th Connecticut Infantry. In a reconnaissance on the Raleigh road the regiment met the Confederate pickets about 3 miles from Silver run. Col. Buckingham deployed five companies as skirmishers, supporting his skirmish line with the rest of the regiment, and the Confederates were gradually forced back to the creek, where an intrenched position was encountered, manned by at least a brigade, with artillery. Deeming this force too strong for assault, and having accomplished the object for which he was sent out, Buckingham withdrew his command and returned to camp.

Simmons' Bluff, S. C., June 21, 1862. Confederate reports mention a bombardment of their batteries at Simmons' bluff by some of the Union gunboats, but the reports are so meager that it is impossible to tell what vessels were engaged or give the results of the action.

Simmons' Ranch, Cal., Oct. 21, 1862. (See Hydesville.)

Simpson's Creek, W. Va., April 30, 1863. 3d West Virginia Cavalry. Part of the regiment was moving toward Shinnston, when the advance discovered some 300 Confederate cavalry near the ford at the mouth of Simpson's creek. The charge was immediately sounded and a volley poured in at short range, which threw the enemy into confusion, driving about 100 of them across the creek and cutting off their rear-guard.

The rest of the Federal command came up about this time and the rear-guard was hotly pursued for some 3 miles. The Union loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded. Several of the enemy were killed or wounded in the first charge, and 9 were captured during the chase.

Simpsonville, Ky., Jan. 25, 1865. Detachment of Negro Soldiers, 2nd Division, District of Kentucky. The cattle guard at Simpsonville, composed of negro soldiers, was attacked and overwhelmed by a superior force of Confederates. Several were killed and 17 wounded.

Sims' Cove, Mo., Oct. 5, 1862. Detachment of the 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Col. Odon Guitar, with 60 men, left Columbia at midnight of the 4th to break up a guerrilla camp at Sims' cove. About a mile from the camp the men were dismounted and attacked on foot at daylight. Only 7 men were found in the camp and of these 2 were severely wounded. All the horses, equipments, arms, blankets, etc., belonging to the entire party were captured and later in the morning 2 of those who had escaped came in and surrendered. Union loss, nothing.

Sims' Farm, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863. (See Shelbyville, same date.)

Sims' Plantation, Tenn., June 16, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Iowa Cavalry. On the night of June 16 a patrol of this regiment came upon a company of the enemy, by whose fire 2 men in the patrol were wounded.

Simsport, La., June 8, 1864. Confederate reports tell of a cannonade between their shore batteries at Simsport and three Federal gunboats. A detachment from one of the boats landed and captured a 30-pounder Parrott gun and a number of muskets. The Confederate loss was 1 killed, 1 wounded and 1 missing.

Sinking Creek, W. Va., Nov. 26, 1862. (See Cold Knob Mountain.)

Sipsey Creek, Ala., April 6, 1865. (See Lanier's Mills.)

Sister's Ferry, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864. (See Ebenezer Creek.)

Six Mile Creek, Ala., March 31, 1865. (See Montevallo, same date.)

Skull Creek, S. C., Sept. 24, 1862. Detachments of the 48th New York Infantry and 3d Rhode Island Artillery. Col. W. B. Barton, commanding the detachment, embarked on the steamer Planter and proceeded through Calibogue sound to Skull creek, for the purpose of dislodging a body of Confederate cavalry at that point. As the steamer approached the guns on board commenced shelling the enemy, who speedily decamped. The shelling was kept up until the enemy was out of range, when Lieut. Miller landed with a few men and took possession of the camp, capturing a number of saddles, a large quantity of clothing, ammunition, rations, etc., and brought the property on board the steamer. No casualties reported on either side.

Slash Church, Va., May 27, 1862. (See Hanover Court House, same date.)

Slate Creek, Ky., March 3, 1863. Runkle's Brigade. Upon approaching Mt. Sterling, Col. Runkle sent forward Maj. Norton, with a detachment of the 7th Ohio cavalry, who drove the Confederates out of the town and supported by Maj. Brown, with part of the 10th Ky. cavalry, pursued them for 6 miles, when they made a stand on Slate creek. Runkle came up with the infantry and artillery and directed Capt. Marsh to shell the enemy's position. A few shells sufficed to send them flying in all direction, and as Runkle's men were badly in need of rest he returned to Mt. Sterling. No casualties reported.

Slatersville, Va., May 9, 1862. Reports of this affair are very meager. Capt. James M. Robertson, commanding Batteries B and L, 2nd U. S. artillery, reported that while his command was doing duty with Gen. Stoneman's advance brigade of the Army of the Potomac the enemy opened fire about 1 p. m. from a concealed battery. When the Federal guns were brought to bear they soon silenced those of the Confederates. This affair is also known as that of New Kent Court House.

Slatersville, Va., Aug. 28, 1863. Detachment of 1st New York Mounted Rifles and 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The rear-guard of an expedition to Bottom's bridge from Williamsburg was attacked while resting at Slatersville or New Kent Court House. A charge by one battalion routed the enemy. The Federals lost 1 killed and 2 wounded; the Confederates 3 killed and 8 wounded.

Slaughter's House, Va., Aug. 8, 1862. Cavalry Brigade, 3d Army Corps. For several days just prior to the battle of Cedar mountain there was almost constant skirmishing in the vicinity. On the 8th Brig.-Gen. George B. Bayard, commanding the cavalry of the 3d corps, sent Lieut.-Col. Karge with part of the 1st N. J. to gain the rear of a Confederate detachment near the Slaughter house and cut off their retreat, while the main body of the brigade was to advance and attack in front. Before the movement could be executed Bayard learned that Ewell's entire division of Confederate infantry had crossed the Rapidan and was advancing upon him. Orders were therefore sent to Karge to rejoin the command, which then fell back slowly across Robertson's river. During the operations Karge captured about 25 prisoners and had 2 men wounded, which were the only casualties reported.

Slaughter's Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862. (See Cedar Mountain.)

Slaughterville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1862. Lieut.-Col. Foster's Cavalry.

Smithfield, Ky., Jan. 5, 1865. 6th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Smithfield, N. C., April 11, 1865. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 20th Army Corps. At 5:30 a. m. the corps broke camp on Moccasin creek and began the advance on Raleigh, with Col. P. H. Jones' brigade of Geary's division in advance. Small parties of the enemy's cavalry appeared at various places along the road, sometimes behind rail barricades, and the skirmishing was kept up until Smithfield was reached about 3 p. m. Here a junction was effected with the 14th corps and the two commands went into camp. No losses were incurred by the Union troops during the day.

Smithfield, Va., Aug. 23, 1862. Cole's Battalion, Maryland Cavalry. Lieut. Milling, with 20 men, was sent to Smithfield on the 4th, with orders to picket the roads and arrest all Confederate soldiers found about their homes. On the evening of the 23d the detachment was surprised by some of Baylor's Confederate cavalry and 17 of the 20 men were captured.

Smithfield, Va., Jan. 29—Feb. 1, 1864. For the actions at Smithfield on these dates, as well as April 13-15, 1864. see Isle of Wight county, expeditions of Gen. C. K. Graham.

Smithfield, Va., April 14, 1864. (See Isle of Wight County.)

Smithfield, W. Va., Oct. 16-17, 1862. (See Shepherdstown, same date.)

Smithfield, W. Va., Feb. 12, 1863. (See Charlestown.)

Smithfield, W. Va., Sept. 15, 1863. Detachment of 1st New York Cavalry. The "Record of Events" of the U. S. forces at Martinsburg contains the following: "Sept. 15, Capt. Jones, of the 1st N. Y. cavalry, with 100 men, attacked a party of rebels, 70 strong, at Smithfield, and captured 11 prisoners, with horses and full equipments. Capt. Jones was slightly wounded in the hand. No other injury was sustained on our part."

Smithfield, W. Va., Aug. 25, 1864. (See Kearneysville.)

Smithfield, W. Va., Aug. 29, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia, and 3d Division, 6th Army Corps. On the 28th the cavalry division, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, drove the

enemy across the Opequan creek and back to Bunker Hill, after which it returned to Smithfield and encamped for the night. The next morning Merritt started on a reconnaissance toward Bunker Hill, but had not proceeded far until he met two divisions of infantry and fell back to the right bank of the Opequan. A section of Williston's battery was planted on each side of the road, supported by a part of the 6th Pa., dismounted and stationed behind a barricade of rails. The rest of that regiment, the 1st and 2nd U. S. and the 1st N. Y. dragoons were also dismounted and took a position in the woods along the ridge bordering the stream. About 11:30 a. m. the Confederates opened fire with artillery and an hour later a strong infantry force crossed the creek above and another below the bridge with a view to attacking Merritt on both flanks simultaneously. The Union cavalry then fell back slowly, contesting every inch of the ground, until within about 3 miles of Charlestown, when Ricketts' division of the 6th corps came to Merritt's assistance and the enemy was driven back across the Opequan with heavy losses. The casualties were not reported.

Smithsburg, Md., July 5, 1863. (See Monterey Gap, same date.)

Smith's Creek, N. C., Feb. 22, 1865. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps. In the occupation of Wilmington on this date the brigade, commanded by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. C. Abbott, was in the advance. Abbott marched through the town in pursuit of the retreating Confederates and came up with the rear-guard engaged in the destruction of the bridge over Smith's creek, on the road to Northeast ferry. After a sharp skirmish the enemy was driven off and the pursuit continued to a small creek about a mile and a half from Northeast ferry, where a skirmish commenced at the bridge and was kept up to the ferry. Here Abbott abandoned the pursuit and fortified a position which was held until the 2nd of March.

Smith's Cross Roads, Ga., May 13, 1864. (See Resaca.)

Smith's Ford, Tenn., April 3, 1863. (See Snow Hill.)

Smith's Mills, Ky., Aug. 19, 1864. Hovey's Expedition. Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, in reporting an expedition from Mt. Vernon, Ind., into Union and Henderson counties, Ky., says: "I started on the 19th for Henderson, by way of Smith's mills, at which point the advance met a small body of the enemy, whom they charged, taking a few prisoners, including 1 commissioned officer, Capt. Bates, assistant adjutant-general to Col. Sybert. Here I lost 1 man severely wounded."

Smith's Plantation, La., May 16, 1864. (See Mansura.)

Smith's Shoals, Ky., Aug. 1, 1863. U. S. Mounted Forces under Col. W. F. Sanders. During his pursuit of Scott in the latter's raid in eastern Kentucky Sanders came up with the enemy while he was crossing the Cumberland at Smith's shoals. The Confederates succeeded in getting all their artillery across and in position on the opposite bank, but were compelled to abandon a portion of their train to Sanders. This was the last affair of the raid, as the pursuit stopped at this point. No casualties were reported.

Smith's Station, Neb., May 12, 1864. Battalion, 1st Nebraska Cavalry.

Smith's Store, Va., June 15, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. At daybreak the brigade broke camp at St. Mary's Church and took up the march toward the James river. The Confederates were encountered at Nancy's mill and forced back to the forks of the road at Smith's store, where they made a stand. The 18th Pa., which was in advance, soon became hotly engaged and commenced to fall back, when the 2nd Ohio was hurried forward to its support. The Ohio regiment was dismounted, two battalions forming on the right of the road and two on the left, in which position the regiment fought for

some time, when Col. Purington was ordered to fall back. Maj. Nettleton mounted his battalion and held the enemy in check until the remainder of the regiment could be withdrawn. Later in the day the pickets under Capt. Ulrey of the 2nd Ohio were attacked and driven back upon the main body of the brigade, then stationed at St. Mary's Church. No detailed report of losses.

Smithville, Ark., June 17, 1862. Detachment of 5th Illinois Cavalry. A force of 15 men under Lieut. Wilson, sent out from Smithville for beef cattle, was attacked near the residence of one McKinney. The fight continued until reinforcements from the town charged the Confederates, capturing the leader and 11 others, besides killing 1 and wounding 2. The Federals had 1 man killed, 2 mortally and 5 slightly wounded.

Smithville, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865. (See Fort Anderson.)

Smithville, Tenn., June 5, 1863. Part of 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. The "Record of Events" for the month of June contains the following statement for this date. "Col. Paramore moved with his brigade and two regiments of mounted infantry toward Smithville, 12 miles from Liberty. Just below Liberty, encountered rebel skirmishers. Met no heavy resistance until reaching Smithville, where Harrison's brigade of rebel cavalry was encountered and fought for some hours. Drove them back a mile, when they again formed in the woods and resisted stoutly, but were again defeated and fell back in confusion. Col. Paramore lost 2 men of the 3d Ohio, wounded. Rebel loss unknown, they carrying off their wounded."

Smoky Hill Crossing, Kan., Aug. 16, 1864. Detail of 7th Iowa Cavalry. Six men of Co. H left Salina for Smoky Hill crossing and about 4 p. m., when near Elm creek, a few miles from their destination, they were attacked by from 100 to 300 Indians. Four of the men were killed. The other two managed to escape and returned to Salina.

Smyrna, Fla., March 23, 1862. U. S. Gunboats Penguin and Henry Andrew. Col. W. S. Dilworth, commanding the Confederate forces in Florida, reported that the Federals attempted to land troops from the gunboats. The Confederates opened fire on the launches, causing the Union command to retreat hastily, abandoning the five launches. Seven of the landing party were killed, 30 wounded and 3 captured. There is no official Federal report of the affair.

Smyrna, Ga., July 4, 1864. (See Ruff's Station.)

Snake Creek, Ark., April 23, 1865. Scouting party of the 3d Division, 7th Army Corps. A small Confederate detachment attempting to push through to Benton county, Ark., was met by a scouting party from Fort Gibson and after a sharp fight was driven back in the direction from which it came. The enemy left 3 dead on the field, and had several others wounded. No Federal casualties were reported.

Snake Creek Gap, Ga., May 8 and 13, 1864. (See Resaca.)

Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Oct. 15, 1864. Army of the Tennessee and 4th Army Corps. While Sherman was following Hood in the latter's northward movement from Atlanta, the 15th found the Confederates occupying the old line of Federal rifle-pits at Snake Creek gap. The Army of the Tennessee skirmished heavily while Gen. David S. Stanley, with the 4th corps, made an attempt to get in the enemy's rear. A movement in flank was sufficient, however, to make the Confederates withdraw hastily. The casualties were not reported.

Sneedville, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1864. (See Clinch Valley.)

Sni Hills, Mo., April 29 and May 21, 1864. 2nd Colorado Cavalry.

Snicker's Ferry, Va., July 18, 1864. 1st Division and 3d Brigade, 2nd Division, Department of West Virginia. In the operations in the Shenandoah valley Col. Joseph Thoburn with his own division and a brigade

of the 2nd division was ordered to proceed 2 miles down the river from Snicker's ferry and dislodge a force of the enemy holding a ford. As Thoburn was crossing the ford a sharp musketry fire was opened by the Confederates. Two companies deployed as skirmishers, while the remainder of the command was moved down the stream and crossed at a shallow place. The 1st brigade under Col. George D. Wells was the first across and easily drove the enemy from his position, capturing some prisoners from whom it was learned that Early's whole force was opposing the Federal crossing at Snicker's ferry. Thoburn, in pursuance of orders, did not move back to the ferry, but posted his men in position near the river bank and awaited the arrival of a portion of the 6th corps which had been ordered to assist him. The Federals were in two lines of battle, the first behind and under cover of a bluff parallel to and 75 yards distant from the river and the second line was in an old road along the river bank behind a low stone fence. After about an hour the enemy advanced a heavy skirmish line, at the same time moving a strong force forward upon the right flank at nearly right angles to the Federal line. It was necessary to change front to the right to meet this attack and in making the move the 2nd brigade gave way, the whole first line going back with it to the second line of battle. The right of the latter, principally composed of dismounted cavalry, became panic-stricken and in spite of the efforts of its commanding officer broke and fled across the river. When the 2nd brigade started to give way the 3d, under Col. Frost was ordered to oblique its line to the right and face the advancing Confederates, but Frost fell mortally wounded and his command fell back in confusion, carrying with it a portion of the 5th N. Y. heavy artillery on the right of the first line. When the enemy came within range of the second line he was effectually checked and driven back beyond the bluffs out of sight. Two more assaults were made on the Federal right, but both were repulsed. Thoburn was then ordered to recross the river, but the enemy opened fire on the ford from a battery on an adjacent hill, which caused many of the wounded to be left on the field. The Union losses were 65 killed, 301 wounded and 56 missing or captured. The Confederate casualties were not definitely ascertained, but were estimated by the Union participants to be 600 in killed and wounded. The engagement is sometimes called Parker's ford.

Snicker's Gap, Va., Nov. 3, 1862. Detachment of 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, 6th, 7th and 14th U. S. Infantry. The detachment, under Lieut.-Col. H. B. Sargent, was sent out from Snickersville to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Snicker's gap. About a mile out of town about 100 of the enemy's cavalry were encountered and driven back across the Shenandoah river. When Sargent's advance reached the river bank a heavy musketry fire was opened from the windows of the houses across the stream, causing Sargent to withdraw his cavalry and advance his infantry. Through some misunderstanding the 14th U. S. charged to the river, suffering heavily, but the movement developed the strength of the Confederates, which was the object of the reconnaissance, and Sargent withdrew. The losses were not definitely ascertained, but were rather heavy on the Federal side.

Snicker's Gap, Va., July 17, 1863. 5th Michigan Cavalry. The itinerary of the regiment for this date, says: "After sharp skirmishing with the enemy, drove them from Snicker's gap, and occupied the same, capturing several prisoners."

Snicker's Gap, Va., Aug. 13, 1864. 144th and 149th Ohio Infantry; guarding a supply train.

Snicker's Gap, Va., Sept. 16-17, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. Brig.-Gen. George H. Chapman,

commanding the brigade, with about 400 men, started for a reconnaissance in the direction of Ashby's and Snicker's gaps. After crossing the Shenandoah he sent 55 men under Capt. Compson up the east side of the ridge into Ashby's gap, while the main body moved to Snicker's gap. Near Paris Chapman's rear-guard was charged by a detachment of Confederate cavalry but the attack was easily repulsed. Compson crossed the ridge and reached Snicker's gap before Chapman. While his men were dismounted and some of them asleep they were suddenly charged upon by a force of the enemy that had crossed the mountain by a route unknown to the Federals. The attack was a complete surprise and before the men could be rallied several were killed, wounded or captured.

Snicker's Gap, Va., Oct. 28-29, 1864. Detachment of the 8th Illinois Cavalry. Gen. Augur sent out a party of the 8th Ill. cavalry from Rectortown to arrest one of Mosby's boarding house keepers near Snicker's gap. This man and several others were taken prisoners and the detachment started on its return. The next day they fell in with some of Mosby's command near Upperville, killed 7 or 8 and captured 9 men, 17 horses with their equipments, and a number of revolvers. No casualties reported on the Federal side.

Snicker's Gap Pike, Va., Aug. 19, 1864. Detachment of the 5th Michigan Cavalry; prisoners and wounded put to death by Mosby's guerrillas.

Snickersville, Va., Nov. 8, 1862. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fillebrown, commanding the 10th Me. infantry reported as follows on the 9th: "Lieut. C. R. Denning, commanding one section each of Thompson's and Matthews' batteries, attached to Gen. Hooker's command, also 1 wagon of Gen. Ricketts' headquarters, 3 wagons connected with the batteries, 1 ambulance, about 60 horses, and 40 men, was yesterday attacked by the enemy near Snickersville, and, being without cannoners, was obliged to retire, firing only one gun, and is now on this side of the river."

Snickersville, Va., March 6, 1864. Detachment of the 1st New York Cavalry. Orderly Sergt. A. H. Cain, with 21 men, was sent out under instructions to go to Purcellville and picket the town. By mistake the party took the wrong road and went to Snickersville, where a considerable force of the enemy was encountered and a skirmish ensued, in which 4 of Cain's men were killed, 2 wounded and 10 captured. The Confederate casualties were not reported.

Snow Hill, Tenn., April 3, 1863. Cavalry Detachment, Department of the Cumberland. During a reconnaissance to Auburn, Tenn., the 2nd brigade effectually turned the enemy's flank at Smith's ford and the rest of the detachment following closely caused them to retreat to the base of Snow hill, where the 7th Pa. was just getting into position to charge the enemy's line when they fired one volley and turned and fled to their stronghold on the hill. Infantry was then ordered up and a little before dark the Confederates were driven from the hill. Casualties were not reported.

Snow Hill, Tenn., June 4, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, and Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry. The Record of Events of the 2nd brigade, 2nd cavalry division, Army of the Cumberland, contains the following: "June 4, Col. Paramore, with 3d, 4th, and 10th Ohio regiments, went on a scout, accompanying Col. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry. Skirmished with rebel cavalry at Snow hill, 25 miles from Murfreesboro. Drove them from their position and encamped near Liberty."

Snow's Pond, Ky., Sept. 25, 1862. U. S. Forces under Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. About 11 a. m. some 500 Confederate cavalry, with a field

piece, made an attack on Gillmore's lines at Snow's pond. They made a sudden dash on the pickets and captured several small outposts, as Gillmore reported 50 men missing.

Snyder's Bluff, Miss., March 30, 1864. The only official mention of this affair is in the report of Brig.-Gen. Ross, of the Confederate army, who states that he sent Col. Jones, with two regiments to attack the outpost at Snyder's bluff. The result was the capture of 100 mules, a few negro soldiers, and the destruction of the Federal quarters. Jones reported 30 Union men killed, but did not give his own losses.

Snyder's Ford, Va., Dec. 19, 1862. (See Occoquan, same date.)

Snyder's Mill, Miss., April 30-May 1, 1863. Detachment of 15th Army Corps and Gunboats. Gen. Sherman with some of the gunboats proceeded up the river on the 30th and while the vessels engaged the batteries on Haynes' and Drumgould's bluffs, near Snyder's mill, the infantry was landed from the transports and made disposition as for attack, which drew a heavy fire from the Confederates. On the 1st another cannonade was opened by the gunboats while the infantry felt the roads back from the river. No casualties were sustained by the Federals, and the Confederates had but 3 men wounded.

Solomon's Gap, Md., July 5-7, 1864. 8th Illinois Cavalry, 3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, and Alexander's Baltimore Battery.

Somerset, Ky., March 30, 1863. (See Dutton's Hill.)

Somerton Road, Va., April 12-13, 1863. This is one of the roads over which the Confederates under Gen. Longstreet advanced to the siege of Suffolk. (q. v.)

Somerville, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1862. Detachment of the 7th Illinois Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Prince, with 300 men, while on a reconnaissance, encountered the Confederate pickets at Cannon's mill and drove them rapidly for over 2 miles, when a larger force, dismounted, was found drawn up in front. Co. A. was detached to protect the rear; Co. H. was thrown well to the right; and the rest of the detachment formed under a heavy fire, dismounted and charged the enemy in front. At the same time Co. H. attacked their left flank, when the Confederates fled in disorder, throwing away arms, blankets, etc. Prince reported 4 men of his command wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not definitely ascertained, but 37 prisoners were taken, including 2 captains and a lieutenant.

Somerville, Tenn., March 28, 1863. Detachment of 6th Illinois Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Reuben Loomis, reporting an expedition from La Grange, says: "I proceeded at once to Somerville, there killing 1 and capturing 15 suspicious characters and soldiers."

Somerville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1863. 7th Illinois Cavalry. During the operations of Brig.-Gen. Grierson in north Mississippi and west Tennessee, he sent Col. Edward Prince, with the 7th Ill., to cover the crossings of the Hatchie river. Learning that Gen. Forrest had succeeded in crossing the river with his whole force, Prince fell back to Somerville on the 25th, to prevent being flanked. The next day he started to New Castle and met the enemy a short distance from Somerville. He engaged the force in his front, but another detachment gained his rear and by a vigorous attack threw his men into confusion. He then gave the order to retire to Lagrange, where he arrived in the afternoon and was reinforced by Maj. Burgh with the 9th Ill. cavalry. Forrest, in his report, says that at Somerville he "killed and wounded 8 or 10 and captured about 35 prisoners." This is the only report of casualties on either side.

Somerville, Va., Feb. 9, 1863. Detachment of the 4th and 9th New York Cavalry. The detachment, under command of Capt. Dickson, was

sent out at daybreak to reconnoiter in the direction of Morrisville and return by way of Somerville. When near the latter place the advance was fired upon by a party of Confederates concealed in a thick wood. Dickson ordered a charge, and the enemy gave way, the New Yorkers following and scattering them in all directions. The Union loss was 2 men wounded; that of the enemy was much greater.

Somerville Ford, Va., Sept. 14, 1863. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. In the advance of the Union forces from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan river, the division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, was moved to Somerville ford, where the enemy's infantry was found in force, occupying a line of rifle-pits on the farther side. Fuller's battery was placed in position and commenced shelling the enemy, while the 6th Mich. was dismounted and thrown forward to protect the ford, the remainder of Davies' brigade supporting the dismounted regiment and the battery. The artillery was finally forced to retire, but the 6th Mich. held its position until the evening of the 15th. Loss reported, 2 killed and 5 wounded.

Somerville Heights, Va., May 7, 1862. Detachments of 1st Vermont cavalry and 13th Indiana Infantry. After the enemy had driven in the Federal pickets at Columbia bridge Col. R. S. Foster took six companies of the 13th Ind., with four in reserve, and found the enemy's advance posted two and a half miles beyond Honeyville. The Confederates—two companies of infantry and two of cavalry, with a piece of artillery—were driven from their position through Somerville and Dogtown. Two and a half miles from Dogtown a company of Vt. cavalry reported to Foster and when he started to withdraw he ordered this company to cover the rear. Instead of doing so it proceeded up the river and became surrounded. Foster started to its aid and after a severe fight was compelled to retire, the cavalry meantime escaping by crossing the Shenandoah river. The Federal loss was 3 killed, 5 wounded and 21 captured or missing.

Somerville Road, Ala., Aug. 6, 1864. Detachment of Mounted Men, Post of Decatur. The report of the operations about the post of Decatur contains the following: "Aug. 6, a scouting party of 50 mounted men, commanded by Lieut. Lebow, of the 3d Tenn. cavalry, was attacked by a party of rebels, under Capt. Patterson, 9 miles from this post, on the Somerville road. The enemy were routed, Capt. Patterson wounded, 1 lieutenant mortally wounded, 1 man killed, and 1 taken prisoner; no loss on our side."

South Anna River, Va., Expedition to, June 23-28, 1863. Detachment 7th Army Corps. In obedience to special orders from headquarters of the corps, dated June 23, 1863, Col. Spear of the 11th Penn. cavalry with 1,050 men made a reconnaissance to South Anna bridge. He proceeded from White House to Tunstall's station, where he found 12 Confederate cavalry on picket duty, one of whom he captured, cut telegraph wires, burned a sutler's store and other Confederate buildings. At Hanover Court House he found an extensive Confederate quartermaster department, 35 wagons with 6-mule teams and equipments, 300 sets of harness, stables, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, an office, books, papers, etc. A large safe supposed to contain papers of importance to the Confederacy, baffled his attempt to open it. He next proceeded to the South Anna crossing of the Virginia Central railroad, where he forded the river and attacked a detachment of the 44th N. C. under Lieut.-Col. Hargrove. The enemy held the bridge for more than an hour and at times the fighting was hand-to-hand. The Confederates lost 9 killed and many were so badly wounded that Spear paroled them on the spot. The Federals fired the bridge and watched it burn until

it fell into the river. Avoiding the bridge of the Richmond & Fredericksburg railroad, which was guarded by reinforcements sent to Hargrove from Hanover Junction, Spear countermarched, evading interception by Gen. Wise by crossing the river and removing the planks of the bridge after his troops. Among his prisoners were several officers of conspicuous rank, including Brig.-Gen. W. H. F. Lee, Lieut.-Col. Hargrove and Acting Master Lewis Hudgins of the Confederate Navy. On his way back to White House, Spear captured an agent of the Richmond government, taking from him \$15,000 in Confederate bonds, with which he had been instructed to pay for purchased stores.

South Anna River, Va., July 4, 1863. Expeditionary Forces. In an expedition from White House to the South Anna, commanded by Maj.-Gen. George W. Getty, Brig.-Gen. R. S. Foster, with his own and Col. Wardrop's brigades of infantry, and the 11th Pa. cavalry, was ordered to proceed to the Richmond & Fredericksburg railroad bridge over the South Anna and destroy it. The cavalry, under Col. S. P. Spear, took the advance and skirmished with the enemy's pickets for several miles, driving them back upon the main body at the bridge, where Foster arrived about 7:30 p. m. Wardrop detached two regiments and sent them to feel the enemy at the bridge. They were met by a sharp artillery fire and the skirmishing continued until 11 p. m., when reinforcements were sent forward. The enemy was soon developed in strong force and at 3 a. m. of the 5th Foster gave the order to retire. The Union loss was 2 killed, 10 wounded and 4 missing. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not learned, but 12 were captured.

South Anna River, Va., March 14, 1865. (See Petersburg, Sheridan's Expedition.)

South Branch Bridge, W. Va., Oct. 26, 1861. 2nd Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade. The regiment was sent to create a diversion in favor of Gen. Kelley's attack on Romney. At the bridge over the south branch of the Potomac a regiment of Confederate infantry was found strongly posted on the opposite bank and part of the flooring of the bridge removed. Col. Johns tried to cross the bridge, but his men received such a galling fire that they were forced back. They then stationed themselves behind the parapets of the bridge and kept up the fight until satisfied the object of the movement had been gained, when the regiment was withdrawn. The Union loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded.

South Branch Bridge, Va., July 4, 1864. Detachment of the 153d Ohio National Guard, and 6th West Virginia Infantry. The itinerary of the reserve division, Department of West Virginia, contains the following statement regarding this engagement: "About 800 of the enemy, with three pieces of artillery, attacked the garrison at South Branch bridge, consisting of one company of the 153d Ohio National Guard, in the blockhouse, and a detachment of the 6th W. Va. infantry, in iron-clad cars. After six hours' fighting they were repulsed with loss of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 6 men killed, and 1 lieutenant and 14 men wounded. The loss sustained by the garrison consisted of 2 men wounded slightly and 2 captured."

South Mills, N. C., April 19, 1862. U. S. Troops under Brig.-Gen. Jesse L. Reno. Pursuant to orders from Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, commanding the Department of North Carolina, Gen. Reno proceeded to Elizabeth City with the 6th N. H., 21st Mass., 9th and 89th N. Y. and 51st Pa. infantry and a detachment of the 1st N. Y. marine artillery, for the purpose of making a demonstration upon Norfolk. Hawkins' brigade in advance lost its way and when the 2nd brigade came up Hawkins took the rear. When Reno was within a mile and a half of South Mills

the enemy opened fire with artillery upon the head of the column. Upon reconnoitering Reno deployed his forces and ordered the 51st Pa. and 21st Mass. to turn the enemy's left. As soon as this had been done the 9th N. Y., too eager to get into the fight, charged the battery, but the charge was premature and the regiment was forced back upon the 89th. The charge had the effect, however, of causing the Confederates to withdraw, and the 6th N. H., which had steadily advanced in line on the left of the road, poured in a volley which hastened the movement. The Union loss in this affair was 13 killed, 101 wounded and 13 captured or missing, and the enemy's, according to their own reports, was 6 killed, 19 wounded and 3 captured.

South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. 1st, 6th and 9th Army Corps. The battle of South Mountain was a preliminary engagement to the greater battle of Antietam. About noon on the 13th the Union army reached Frederick City. The 12th corps stacked arms on the same ground occupied by Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill the preceding evening. Soon after halting, some of the soldiers found a paper which proved to be an order from Gen. Lee to Hill, directing the movements of his division. The lost despatch—"Special Orders, No. 191"—was taken to Gen. McClellan, who learned from it the intentions of the Confederate commander and the position of his forces. At that time Lee's army was west of South Mountain and was stretched out over a distance of 25 miles. The greater part of Jackson's corps was in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry; McLaws was at Maryland heights; Walker was on the Virginia side of the Potomac; D. H. Hill's division was at Boonsboro, and the remainder of Longstreet's command was at Hagerstown. The order directed Longstreet to proceed to Boonsboro, where he and Hill were to be joined by Jackson, as soon as the capture of Harper's Ferry was effected. Soon after the lost despatch fell into McClellan's hands orders were issued for a movement having for its object the piercing of the Confederate center, before Lee's orders could be carried out, and the destruction of the army in detail.

South Mountain lies along the western side of the Catoctin valley, and from Middletown, in the valley, it is easily crossed at four different places. Crampton's gap, the southernmost pass, is on the road leading from Jefferson to Keedysville; six miles north is Turner's gap, on the Middletown and Boonsboro road; a little way south of Turner's is Fox's gap, on the road that runs to Sharpsburg, while north of Turner's gap is the Braddock pass, on the road leading to Hagerstown. The 6th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin, was directed to seize and hold Crampton's gap, while the remainder of the army was to direct its attention to Turner's and Fox's gaps, but especially the former. Franklin moved at an early hour on the 14th and upon arriving at the pass found the enemy strongly posted on each side of the road, at a point where it ran through a narrow defile, giving them superior advantages in position. The advance was near the base of the mountain, drawn up behind a stone wall, with open fields in front, and 8 guns were stationed on an elevation to the left of the road. Slocum's division was pushed forward through the little village of Burkittsville to attack the right of the enemy; the 1st Md. battery was placed in position in the rear and to the left of the village; Smith's division was drawn up in reserve east of the village, from where he could support Slocum or protect the batteries as the occasion might require. Slocum advanced steadily with Bartlett's brigade in front, closely supported by Newton's and Torbert's. As soon as the enemy's position was determined the skirmishers were withdrawn and Bartlett's whole line became engaged. Two regiments of Newton's command were then thrown to Bartlett's right and the rest of

the supporting force to his left, and a charge was ordered. Meantime Ayres' battery had been planted to the left of the reserves, and the two batteries kept up an uninterrupted fire until the enemy was driven from his position. As soon as Slocum ordered the charge Franklin directed Brooks' brigade of Smith's division to advance upon the left of the road, and dislodge the Confederates in the woods on Slocum's flank. The movement was admirably executed, after which Brooks moved forward in line with Slocum to the very crest of the mountain. Crampton's gap was in possession of the Union forces. The enemy was completely routed, abandoning 1 piece of artillery and throwing away haversacks, blankets and arms in the flight. Prisoners to the number of 400 were taken and 3 stands of colors were captured.

At Turner's gap the fighting was more severe. On the afternoon of the 13th Lee learned that the Federals were moving by that route and D. H. Hill was instructed to hold the gap. In obedience to this order Hill first sent the brigades of Garland and Colquitt to guard the pass, but after an examination of the ground he concluded that a larger force would be necessary and ordered up the rest of his division from Boonsboro. At the same time Longstreet was directed to march from Hagerstown to Hill's support. The action on the morning of the 14th was commenced by a reconnaissance of Pleasonton's cavalry, supported by Cox's and Willcox's divisions of the 9th corps and Benjamin's and Gibson's batteries. Turner's gap is so narrow that a small force with artillery could hold it against an army. Fortunately for the Union forces a road ran along the crest on either side of the pass, and it was to these roads the Federal commanders turned their attention as a means of gaining the enemy's flanks. Cox's division took the old Sharpsburg road to the left, with Scammon's brigade in advance, the 2nd brigade keeping in close supporting distance. About half a mile from the summit, at Fox's gap, the enemy opened on Scammon with artillery, forcing him to leave the road and turn further to the left. The 23d Ohio, commanded by Col. R. B. Hayes, was sent through the woods to the left of the road to gain the crest and attack the enemy on the flank. The movement was successful and Hayes gained a strong position, to drive him from which all efforts of the Confederates were futile. At the same time the 30th Ohio, Col. Hugh Ewing, moved up to a position on the right of Hayes in the face of a galling fire from a Confederate battery. The 12th Ohio, Col. C. D. White's regiment, drove in the enemy's skirmishers and charged up the slope in the center, driving the enemy from behind a stone fence at the point of the bayonet. Willcox's division was first ordered by Gen. Pleasonton to move to the right of the main pike, with a view of turning the Confederate left, but before the movement could be executed the order was recalled by Gen. Burnside, and Willcox took up a position near Cox. Toward noon there was a lull in the fighting, and during this temporary cessation of hostilities, which lasted about two hours, Meade's division of the 1st corps was steadily working its way up the road to the right of the gap, where a solitary peak completely commanded the Confederate position. Hill discovered this movement and brought all his available artillery to bear on Meade, but with little effect. Meade brought forward Cooper's battery and placed it on a ridge where it could reply to the Confederate guns, while the main body of the division pressed on toward the summit, Seymour's brigade leading the advance. Seeing that his efforts to check Meade with artillery were vain, Hill sent three brigades of infantry to seize and hold the peak. The lines met near the crest and a fierce combat ensued, each side taking all possible advantage of such natural defenses as the slope of the mountain afforded. Seymour finally drove in the

Confederate left and gained the crest, while the other two brigades of the division, under Magilton and Gallagher, made a courageous advance and the enemy was driven from the mountain. When darkness fell the Union troops held the gap and every position commanding it. Longstreet arrived upon the field about 4 p. m., but too late to turn the tide of battle. Nothing was left for the Confederates but to retreat, which was done during the night.

At Crampton's pass the Federal loss was 113 killed, 418 wounded and 2 missing. The Confederate loss was reported as being 62 killed, 208 wounded and 479 missing, but Gen. Franklin, who was in command of the Union forces, reported that his men buried 150 of the enemy's dead and took charge of over 300 wounded who had been left on the field. The Union loss at Turner's gap was 325 killed, 1,403 wounded and 85 missing. The estimated loss of the enemy was about 2,000 killed and wounded and 1,500 prisoners. Many of the prisoners, however, were among the wounded. Gen. Jesse L. Reno was killed and Col. Thomas F. Gallagher, who commanded a brigade in Meade's attack on the right, was severely wounded. The Confederates lost Gen. Samuel Garland.

South Quay, Va., Jan. 2, 1865. Detachment of the 3d New York Cavalry. Capt. George F. Dern, with about 100 men and a section of artillery, made a reconnaissance from Benvard's mills to South Quay and made an attempt to seize the ferryboat, but failed. He then shelled the opposite shore with such vigor as to cause the enemy to develop his strength, and finding the force too large to attack returned to Benvard's, having captured a few bales of cotton and 3 horses without loss.

South Quay, Va., March 10, 1865. Expedition from Suffolk to Murfree's Depot. The expedition, under the command of Col. G. W. Lewis, consisted of 225 men from the 3d N. Y. cavalry, 225 from the 13th N. Y. heavy artillery, and a section of the 8th N. Y. battery. Lewis sent three companies of cavalry to capture the ferryboat at South Quay, but upon arriving at the river they found the boat on the opposite side, where a small force of the enemy was securely intrenched. About 3 p. m. the main column came up and Lewis immediately commenced crossing his commands in small boats some distance from the ferry. This slow process was continued until after dark, when a small party was sent over directly in front of the ferry to capture the boat. This was accomplished in the face of a severe fire, and the Confederates, seeing that the boat was in possession of the Federals, beat a hasty retreat. Lewis lost 1 killed, 1 wounded and 1 missing.

South Quay Bridge, Va., May 1, 1863. 99th New York Infantry. This was an incident of the siege of Suffolk. Gen. Terry ordered the regiment, commanded by Col. D. W. Wardrop, to reconnoiter the enemy's rifle-pits and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Union loss was 4 killed and 42 wounded. Of the wounded 9 afterward died. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.

South Quay Road, Va., April 11, 1864. Detachment of troops of Department of Virginia. This skirmish was at the beginning of the siege of Suffolk. Hood's division, moving on the town from the Blackwater river, drove in the Federal pickets and captured an outpost or two. (See Suffolk.)

South River, N. C., March 15, 1865. 4th Division, 15th Army Corps. In the advance on Goldsboro this division, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John M. Corse, reached South river on the afternoon of the 15th to find the flooring of the bridge removed and some Confederate cavalry, with a few pieces of artillery, in a strong position on the opposite bank. Corse threw forward a heavy skirmish line to hold the enemy in his works, and then moved a portion of his command some distance to the left, where

the men waded about 200 yards through a swamp and crossed the river on a line of boats floated down from above and made fast for that purpose. Before a sufficient number of men could be crossed to assault the enemy's position, darkness came on and put a stop to further operations. During the night the Confederates abandoned their trenches. No casualties reported.

South Tunnel, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1864. Detachment of 40th U. S. Colored Infantry. A squad of negro soldiers guarding the south tunnel, near Gallatin, was attacked by a band of outlaws under command of one Harper and all but 2 were killed. The 2 survivors brought word to Gallatin and a cavalry force sent out in pursuit drove the enemy from the tunnel.

South Union, Ky., May 13, 1863. (See Woodburn, same date.)

Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862. (See Foster's Expedition to Goldsboro.)

Southwest Creek, N. C., June 21-22, 1864. Part of the 132nd New York Infantry. In an expedition from Batchelder's creek toward Kinston, Capt. T. B. Green, with three companies of the 132nd N. Y., was sent to flank the enemy's position on Southwest creek; Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock, with part of the 132nd N. Y., and part of the 15th Conn., moved up the Neuse road to Mosely creek; and the balance of the expedition advanced up the Dover road to Dover Depot. All were to advance on the Confederate works at 10 p. m. of the 21st. When the advance guard of the main body reached the mill dam on Southwest creek it was found that Green had captured the intrenchments and 45 prisoners, among them 5 commissioned officers, including Col. Folk, the commanding officer at Kinston. Some 20 or 25 of the enemy were killed or wounded, Green's loss being 1 killed and 1 wounded. The next morning the entire command advanced toward Kinston, but the roads were all found to be strongly guarded and covered by artillery. Col. Claassen, commanding the expedition, therefore gave the order to return to Batchelder's creek.

Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7, 1865. 1st Division, District of Beaufort. Pursuant to orders from Maj.-Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding the District of Beaufort, the brigades of Harland and Boughton left camp at 9 a. m. to establish a line on which to operate against the enemy along Southwest creek. Harland encountered the Confederate pickets near the British road, but a strong skirmish line was thrown forward and a little while after noon the enemy was driven across the creek. About 2 p. m. Col. Claassen, commanding the 2nd brigade, was ordered to make a reconnaissance toward the creek to develop the enemy's position. Claassen pushed forward detachments of the 12th N. Y. cavalry, the 132nd N. Y. infantry, and a section of a battery, all under command of Maj. Clarkson. Near the intersection of the British and Dover roads the reconnaissance was checked by the fire of a Confederate battery and on the other side of the creek, but the skirmishing continued until it was seen that the enemy was in force and that all the bridges had been destroyed. Cox then ordered Carter to advance his whole division to Wise's Forks, and directed Palmer to send a regiment to the support of the cavalry on the Neuse road. By sunset the skirmish lines were advanced close to the creek and parties were sent out to find crossing places. The action was continued the next day as the Union forces advanced on Kinston.

Spangler's Mill, Ala., July 26, 1862. Detachment of the 3d Michigan Cavalry. Maj. Gilbert Moyers, with 89 men, was sent out to attack the Confederate cavalry that burned the bridge near Courtland. Learning that a Confederate picket was at Spangler's mill, Moyers sent a part of his command under Lieut. McEntee to capture the outpost, halting the remainder near a school-house. Here he was attacked by some 200 or 300 cavalry and a hot fight of 10 minutes followed. Moyers then with-

drew his men to the farther side of a ravine and about the same time McEntee's party returned from the mill and attacked the Confederates on the road. McEntee was flanked and pursued for about 4 miles, and Moyers withdrew his part of the force by a by-road. The Union loss was 11 men missing and 20 horses. That of the enemy was somewhat greater.

Spanish Fork Cañon, Utah Ter., April 4-15, 1863. 2nd California Cavalry. The affair on the 4th was between a detachment of the 2nd Cal. and 40 or 50 Indians, in which the latter were driven up the cañon until darkness intervened. As the troops were returning from the pursuit the red men followed, annoying the rear-guard considerably, but no casualties were sustained. The engagement on the 15th was between a larger force on each side. The Indians had taken refuge in the cañon and Col. George S. Evans with a detachment moved after them. When about a mile within the cañon the Indians opened fire from well-chosen positions on both flanks and in front. A howitzer was run up on a mountain spur and dropped shells into the place where the enemy's fire was the heaviest, while the troops in front moved up to the brink of the ravine where the Indians were stationed and opened a revolver fire which drove them out. Pursuit continued for 14 miles. The casualties were not definitely ascertained.

Spanish Fort, Ala., Siege of, March 27-April 9, 1865. Army of West Mississippi. On March 27, during the Mobile campaign, Garrard's division of the 16th corps was established in an intrenched camp to cover the right and rear of Canby's army as it moved to invest Spanish fort. The dispositions made during the day were as follows: the 3d division of the 16th corps, under Brig.-Gen. Eugene A. Carr, occupied the extreme right, with its right resting on Bay Minette; then came McArthur's division of the 16th, then Benton's and Veatch's divisions and Bertram's brigade of the 13th corps, the latter with its left resting on the impassable swamp bordering on D'Olive creek. Five miles below Spanish fort a Federal supply depot was established. On the 28th and 29th batteries were planted on the bluff of Bay Minette to counteract the effect of the firing of the Confederate gunboats and batteries Tracy and Huger. Meanwhile Steele's column had moved from Pensacola to cooperate with Canby and on April 1 had attacked and driven in a Confederate force at Fort Blakely. On the 2nd the Confederates made a desperate attempt to retake the positions which Steele's column held, but were repulsed by the colored troops. Steele then set about investing Fort Blakely and on the 4th, after a bridge had been completed over Bayou Minette, Spanish fort and Fort Blakely were included in the same general line of investment. The same day a bombardment of Spanish fort was commenced, and although it continued from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m. it did not have much effect, as the enfilading batteries were not yet in position. Canby had expected that the navy would complete the investment of Spanish fort, but low water in the Blakely river prevented a near approach of the boats, and consequently the treadway leading from the rear of Spanish fort to Battery Tracy was not destroyed as had been planned. By the afternoon of the 8th there were in position against Spanish fort 53 siege guns and 37 field pieces. At 5:30 p. m. that day a bombardment was ordered and under cover of it two companies of the 8th Ia., supported by the remainder of the regiment and other regiments of Geddes' brigade, effected the capture of a position on the Confederate works from which a musketry fire could sweep 200 yards of the intrenchments. This position was soon taken and with it some 200 prisoners. Although it was now dark the work of pushing forward the engagement both within and without the works was carried on by Maj.-Gen.

A. J. Smith's corps within and Granger's division from the outside. By midnight the whole fort was in possession of the Federals with all its armament, supplies, etc., and 600 prisoners. The larger part of the garrison, however, had escaped over the treadway to Battery Tracy, and thence to Mobile. From the 6th to the 9th the Union works in front of Fort Blakely had been pushed forward in earnest, and immediately after Spanish fort had fallen portions of Canby's command were sent to aid Steele. By 5:30 p. m. of the 9th his line, then 4 miles in length, moved forward simultaneously and after a gallant advance under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery had by 5:50 p. m. carried the works in every part. The net result of this capture was 3,700 men, besides all the armament, supplies, etc. The Union casualties in the 2 actions were 61 killed, 639 wounded and 32 captured or missing. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were never reported.

Sparta, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1862. Detachments of the 4th Kentucky and 7th Indiana Cavalry.

Sparta, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. Col. Robert H. G. Minty with his brigade started in pursuit of some Confederates said to be in the vicinity of Sparta. At daybreak on the 9th the enemy's pickets were encountered 4 miles south of the town and were easily driven through the place. It was learned that the enemy under Dibrell was encamped 4 miles north of Sparta on the banks of the Calfkiller creek and Minty immediately proceeded to that point. The 4th Mich., in advance, dislodged the enemy before the main column got up and Dibrell fell back across the creek, where he took a strong position on a hill commanding the bridge. Minty made preparations to gain his flank and rear, but before the move could be executed the Confederates had retreated in haste. Fourteen Confederates were killed and 10 captured, the Union reports state, although Dibrell says he had but 4 wounded and 8 captured. The loss in the 1st brigade was 5 wounded.

Sparta, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1863. (See Calfkiller Creek.)

Sparta, Tenn., Nov. 24-26, 1863. 1st Tennessee Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. James P. Brownlow of the 1st Tenn. reports from Sparta under date of Nov. 25: "I entered this place yesterday on three different roads, and had a skirmish on each road. I whipped Col. Murray's force, killing 1, wounding 2, and capturing 10 men." Again on the 27th he reported: "My scouts had a skirmish with the rebels yesterday within 2 miles of their camp, capturing 4 and killing 2. I have had 2 men slightly wounded."

Spavinaw, Ark., May 13, 1864. Detachment of 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. Milton Burch with a detail of men attacked the camp of 30 Confederates at 11 p. m. Two of the enemy were killed and several more were wounded. The capture of the camp included the taking of 22 head of horses, 10 stands of arms, a quantity of saddles, clothing, etc. No Union casualties reported.

Spencer Court House, W. Va., Sept. 2, 1862. 11th Virginia Infantry. In Jenkins' expedition into West Virginia and Ohio the Confederates approached Spencer Court House, where Col. J. C. Rathbone was stationed with 300 men. Jenkins sent in a summons to surrender, and after due deliberation Rathbone turned over his command. Two-thirds of the men, however, on learning that they were to be surrendered, left the place by the rear and escaped. The president afterward dismissed Rathbone and Maj. G. C. Trimble from the service of the United States.

Spencer's Ranch, N. M., April 15, 1864. Detachment of 1st California Cavalry. Capt. Albert H. French with 25 men of Co. A, 1st Cal. cavalry, surprised a Texas spy and scouting party at Spencer's ranch opposite Presidio del Norte, and after a sharp engagement routed the

enemy, killing 3 (the spy among them), wounding 2 and capturing 4. French suffered no casualties.

Sperryville, Va., July 5, 1862. 1st Maine Cavalry.

Sperryville, Va., Jan. 10, 1864. Detachment of Merritt's Cavalry. A party was sent out by Gen. Merritt to locate and break up a camp of guerrillas. The detachment went as far as Sperryville and succeeded in capturing 6 of the enemy, including a lieutenant. The scouting party sustained no casualties.

Sperryville, Va., March 17-18, 1864. Detachment of the 6th and 9th New York Cavalry. Col. Thomas C. Devin, commanding the 2nd brigade, 1st cavalry division, was ordered to reconnoiter the front, and sent out 25 men under command of Capt. M. P. Goodrich, who was instructed to go as far as Woodville. The party left camp at 10 p. m. on the 17th and reached Woodville at 3 a. m. Learning that a Maj. Swindler, of the 7th Va. infantry (Confederate) was in the neighborhood of Sperryville, Goodrich pushed on, reached the place about daylight, surrounded the house and captured the major and 2 men. On the return the party was continually harassed by Confederate cavalry and some skirmishing occurred, but without any damage to either side.

Spirit Lake, Minn., May 16, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Sibley, commanding the District of Minnesota, reports that on the 16th a party of Indians attacked 2 men belonging to Gen. Sully's post at Spirit lake and were beaten off with a loss of 3 men killed.

Sporting Hill, Pa., June 30, 1863. 22nd and 37th New York Militia and Landis' Battery. After the cavalry with the 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna, had found the Confederates occupying Sporting hill, the N. Y. militia under Brig.-Gen. John Ewen was sent with Landis' battery to drive them from their position. The affair opened at 4 p. m. and by a little after 5 the enemy's fire had been silenced. No casualties were reported.

Spottsylvania Court House, Va., April 30, 1863. 6th New York Cavalry. Just prior to the battle of Chancellorsville, while the two armies were maneuvering for position, the 6th N. Y. cavalry was sent down the road to feel the enemy in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House. Owing to the nature of the ground the regiment went too far and the Confederates got in its rear. Lieut.-Col. McVicar changed front and ordered a charge, which scattered the Confederates in every direction. Pursuit was made until another force, posted at the forks of the road, poured a heavy volley into the Federal column and effectually checked it. The head of the column made another charge and succeeded in crossing the ford over Louisa run, but the rear-guard, stopping to take care of the wounded officers and the dead body of McVicar, was again attacked and forced to abandon the killed and wounded, reaching the rest of the command by a circuitous route. The casualties were not definitely reported, but were heavy on both sides.

Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 8-18, 1864. Army of the Potomac. At 3 p. m. on May 7, while the Army of the Potomac was still on the battle-field of the Wilderness, a messenger arrived at Grant's headquarters with the information that Gen. Butler, with the Army of the James, had landed at City Point, completely surprising the Confederates there, and was ready to advance on Richmond. Lee had retired behind his works, leaving open the road to Richmond round his right flank, and as soon as the intelligence of Butler's successful beginning was received Grant issued orders for a night march of the whole army toward Spottsylvania Court House. (For the organization of the Army of the Potomac at this time see Wilderness.) From the Wilderness a road ran east to Chancellorsville, where it was intersected by

another that ran southeast to Piney Branch Church. The Brock road ran in a southeasterly direction to Spottsylvania and about 3 miles south of it, and nearly parallel to it, ran the Shady Grove road. The former was in possession of the Federals as far as Todd's tavern and the latter was in the hands of the enemy. Beyond Todd's tavern the Brock road was held by the Confederate cavalry under Stuart. From the tavern the Catharpin road ran southwest and intersected the southern road at Shady Grove Church. Gen. Warren, commanding the 5th corps was to move by the Brock road and was to be followed by Gen. Hancock with the 2nd corps, while the 6th and 9th corps, respectively commanded by Gen. Sedgwick and Gen. Burnside, were directed to move by way of Chancellorsville and Piney Branch Church. Gen. Sheridan, commanding the cavalry, was ordered to "have a sufficient force on the approaches from the right to keep the corps commanders advised in time of the approach of the enemy." The trains and reserve artillery were moved to Chancellorsville in the afternoon, from which point they were to follow the army. Nearly parallel to the course of the army ran the Po river on the south. The Catharpin road crossed this river at Corbin's bridge; the Shady Grove road at what was known as the Block House bridge, and the road running from Spottsylvania to Richmond crossed it at Snell's bridge about 2 miles south of the Court House. Some controversy and criticism have been indulged in as to why these bridges were not taken possession of by the Federal forces. Badeau, in his *Military History of Grant*, says: "These bridges were of first importance, for they commanded Lee's only approaches to Spottsylvania, and Sheridan, who had been ordered to keep a good look-out toward the enemy, disposed his force so as to secure all three positions. * * * Had these orders (Sheridan's) been carried out, every avenue to Spottsylvania would have been closed to the rebel army." Sheridan's corps consisted of the three divisions commanded by Gregg, Merritt and Wilson. His instructions to Gregg, issued at 1 a. m. on the 8th, show the disposition of his forces with regard to the bridges. They were as follows: "Move with your command at 5 a. m., on the Catharpin road, crossing at Corbin's bridge, and taking position at Shady Grove Church. Gen. Merritt will follow you, and at Shady Grove Church will take the left hand, or Block House road, moving forward and taking up position at that point (viz., Block House). Immediately after he has passed, you will move forward with your division, on the same road, to the crossing of the Po river, where you will take up position supporting Gen. Merritt. Gen. Wilson with his division will march from Alsop's by way of Spottsylvania Court House and the Gate to Snell's bridge, where he will take up position."

Before the hour fixed for the cavalry to move, Corbin's bridge and the Block House bridge were both in the hands of the enemy. Snell's bridge was not used by the Confederates, nor was any attempt made to use it, because it was too far out of the way. When Lee learned, on the afternoon of the 7th, of the movement of the Federal trains, his first impression was that Grant was falling back to Fredericksburg and determined to interpose a force between him and Richmond. He therefore ordered Longstreet's corps, now commanded by Gen. R. H. Anderson, Longstreet having been wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, to move to Spottsylvania that night, to be followed by Ewell's corps at daylight the next morning. Anderson moved at 11 p. m. and at daylight his advance had reached the Block House bridge. Had Gregg and Merritt undertaken to carry out Sheridan's order, they would have encountered this entire corps as it was marching along the Shady Grove road. In fact they would have met the enemy before reaching that

road, as Hampton was on the Catharpin road between Corbin's bridge and Todd's tavern. Wilson did move forward to Spottsylvania, where he found Wickham's brigade of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, which he drove from the town and held the place for two hours, when he was recalled by Sheridan just as Wofford's and Bryan's brigades of Anderson's command were moving to attack him. It was not the failure to carry out Sheridan's order regarding the bridges, but the presence of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry on the Brock road, that prevented the Federals from gaining possession of Spottsylvania Court House. Warren moved at 8:30 p. m. and was expected to reach the Court House by daylight on the 8th. At Todd's tavern he was delayed for more than an hour by the headquarters escort and 2 miles farther on he encountered the enemy's cavalry. Merritt was directed to move forward and clear the road for the infantry. The Confederates were forced back slowly, leaving the road obstructed by fallen trees, so that Warren's progress was necessarily slow. At 6 o'clock in the morning Merritt was relieved by Robinson's division, which succeeded after a sharp contest in driving the enemy from the road, but at this hour Warren's advance was still several miles from the Court House.

At 8:30 a. m. Robinson came out of the woods into the open fields of the Alsop farm, about half way between Todd's tavern and Spottsylvania. Here the Brock road forked, the two branches coming together again about a mile farther on. Robinson took the left hand road, Denison's brigade on the right, Lyle's on the left and Coulter's (formerly Baxter's) on the left rear. Griffin's division moved on the right fork with Bartlett's brigade in line of battle in advance, the brigades of Ayres and Sweitzer following the road. Robinson reached the junction of the roads before Griffin, formed his command in column of regiments and threw out a strong skirmish line in front. Near the intersection of the Brock road and the old Court House road the former entered a piece of timber. When Robinson's advance was about 300 yards from this timber the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the front and right from a line of intrenchments just inside the wood. Robinson was seriously wounded at the first fire and the national troops were forced back, closely pressed by the enemy, who tried to turn Lyle's left, but was prevented from doing so by the prompt action of Denison, who placed his brigade in the edge of the wood where he checked the further advance of the Confederates and finally compelled them to retire to their works. Soon after Robinson's division became engaged, Bartlett's line of battle came under the enemy's fire when about half-way across the open fields of the Alsop farm. At first Bartlett's men gave way, but fortunately just at that time Ayres' brigade occupied a sunken part of the road and under cover of this position the line was reformed. Griffin then advanced his whole division, Crawford came up with his division and drove the enemy from the woods on Griffin's left. The Confederate force with which Robinson and Griffin had been engaged up to this time was Henagan's and Humphreys' brigades of Kershaw's division, which had formed Anderson's advance on the Shady Grove road. When Kershaw reached the Block House bridge about daylight he heard the sound of the firing over on the Brock road where Fitzhugh Lee was engaged with Merritt and Robinson. Turning sharply to the left with the two brigades he reached the woods just as Lee was falling back, threw up temporary breastworks and awaited the Federal advance. He was followed a little later by Field's division, which came up on Griffin's right about the time that Crawford was driving the enemy from the woods. Cutler's division, the last of Warren's corps to arrive, came up in time to pre-

vent Field from turning Griffin's flank and drove him from the woods, after which the entire corps was pushed forward as far as possible and intrenched, the 6th corps coming up and intrenching on Warren's left.

Hancock, who was expected to move with the 2nd corps at 10 p. m. on the 7th, was so delayed by other troops blocking the road that he did not begin his march until daylight the next morning. At 9 a. m. the head of his column arrived at Todd's tavern, where Gregg's cavalry was found skirmishing with that of the enemy. Hancock threw forward a skirmish line to relieve Gregg and then posted his division with Mott covering the Brock road to the right, Barlow on Mott's left, Gibbon covering the Catharpin road and Birney in reserve. About 11 a. m. Miles' brigade of Barlow's division, one brigade of Gregg's and a battery was sent on a reconnaissance toward Corbin's bridge. When about half a mile from the bridge this force was opened upon by the Confederate batteries on the hills south of the river. Miles ordered his artillery to reply and formed his infantry in line of battle along a ridge in the wood, which position he held until about 5 p. m., when he was ordered to return to the tavern. On the way back he was attacked by Mahone's brigade of Hill's corps, which was then on the way to Spottsylvania. Miles repulsed two spirited attacks, holding his ground until after dark, when he rejoined the division. Gibbon's division was sent to the support of Warren and Sedgwick in the afternoon, but the remainder of the 2nd corps did not move toward Spottsylvania until about noon on the 9th. Then Birney and Barlow moved down the road about a mile, where they took a road leading to the right and joined Gibbon's division on the high ground overlooking the Po, the three divisions going into line of battle facing the river. Mott's division was moved from Todd's tavern to the left of the 6th corps at Alsop's. During the day Burnside moved with the 9th corps from his position near Chancellorsville down the Fredericksburg pike toward Spottsylvania. On the march Willcox's division encountered and repulsed a small force at the bridge over the Ny river, after which the command, Christ's brigade in advance, pushed on and went into position about a mile east of the Court House, where several assaults were repulsed during the afternoon, and where the division finally intrenched. The presence of the enemy on the Fredericksburg road led Burnside to report to Grant that Lee was moving toward Fredericksburg and Hancock was directed to force a passage of the Po for the purpose of making a reconnaissance on Lee's left. Although the stream was difficult to ford and the opposite bank was held by the enemy, each of his three divisions succeeded in crossing and occupied the Shady Grove road from Waite's shop, at the cross-roads between the Po and Glady run, toward the Block House bridge, which Hancock endeavored to seize, but darkness came on before the movement could be executed. That night Hancock threw over three pontoon bridges for the passage of his artillery early the next morning.

Lee became alarmed by Hancock's presence on his left and on the evening of the 9th sent Mahone's division to hold the Shady Grove road. Later Mahone was reinforced by Heth's division. As soon as it was light enough to see on the morning of the 10th, Hancock made a reconnaissance toward the Block House bridge with the intention of forcing a passage across it, but found the enemy strongly intrenched on the east bank. Concerning his movements in trying to gain possession of the bridge he says in his report: "After a careful survey had been made, I concluded not to attempt to carry the bridge, but sent Brooke's brigade, of Barlow's division down the river to ascertain what could be effected there. Gen. Birney was directed to send three or four regiments out on the Andrews' tavern road to cover Brooke's

movement. Col. Brooke succeeded in crossing the river about half way between the bridge and the mouth of Glady run. * * * About this time I was informed by the major-general commanding, that an assault was to be made on the enemy's works on Laurel Hill, in front of Gen. Warren's position near Alsop's house. I was directed to move two of my divisions to the left to participate in it, and to assume command of the forces to be engaged in the attack." Pursuant to this order Gibbon was at once sent to the north bank of the Po and formed his command on Warren's right. Birney followed, leaving Barlow to hold the ground on the south side of the river. As soon as the enemy discovered that the Federals were recrossing the Po, he advanced in force against Barlow, who was instructed to fall back across the pontoons. The brigades of Brooke and Brown took up a position along a wooded crest about 100 yards in the rear of the works Barlow had constructed, while Miles and Smyth were ordered to fall back with their brigades to the bank of the river. Mistaking the movement of Miles and Smyth for a forced retreat, the Confederates advanced in line of battle supported by heavy columns and attacked Brooke and Brown, but the assault was repulsed. A second attack was made soon after and the combat became close and bloody, but again the enemy was forced back. In the meantime the woods on the right and rear of the Union line had caught fire and the flames now came so near that it was impossible for Brooke and Brown longer to maintain their position. Taking advantage of the lull that followed the second repulse of the enemy the two brigades were withdrawn. This affair is known as the battle of Waite's Shop. Miles' brigade was the last to cross and as he was near the river Heth attempted to cross the open ground toward the pontoons, but was driven back by the fire of Miles' men and the batteries on the north bank.

All through the forenoon of the 10th there were sharp skirmishing and artillery firing preparatory to the general attack which had been ordered for the afternoon. Gen. Sedgwick had been killed on the 9th and the 6th corps was now under command of Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright. At 3:45 p. m. he was ordered to attack the works in his front with his whole command and Mott's division of the 2nd corps. Warren was also ordered to assault the works near the Alsop house with the divisions of Crawford and Cutler and the brigades of Webb and Carroll of Gibbon's division. Carroll charged through a belt of burning woods, the right of his line gaining the enemy's works and the whole brigade pressing up to the abatis, only to be forced back by "such a concentrated and murderous fire from two lines as to make the position untenable." Warren was also repulsed with heavy loss, Gen. Rice, commanding one of Cutler's brigades being among the killed. Col. Emory Upton, with twelve regiments of the 6th corps, gained the parapet and engaged in some desperate hand-to-hand fighting, capturing several pieces of artillery and about 1,000 prisoners. His assault was to have been supported by Mott's division, but when Mott reached the open field he was met by an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries, which threw his line into confusion and forced him to retire. The advantage gained by Upton was therefore of little moment, for the Confederates fairly swarmed against him, compelling him to abandon the captured cannon and fall back, though he succeeded in bringing in the most of his prisoners. Altogether the attack was a failure.

Lee's line extended from the Block House bridge northeast across the Brock road to the watershed between the Po and Ny rivers, nearly north of the Court House, where it turned sharply to the south, the right being near Snell's bridge. From his right center the works were thrown

forward in a horseshoe salient around the crest of a spur between two small tributaries of the Ny river. Ewell's corps occupied the salient, Anderson's extended the line to the right and Hill's to the left. Directly north of the salient, and about three-fourths of a mile distant, was the Brown house, while inside the enemy's works on the spur within the angle stood the McCool house. Very little fighting was done on the 11th, the day being spent in preparations for an assault on the salient at daylight the next morning. Mott made an attempt to drive in the enemy's skirmishers in order to develop the weak place in the Confederate works, but the effort was only partially successful. Wright was instructed to extend his left and concentrate on that wing. Hancock moved his entire corps after dark to the vicinity of the Brown house, and was to lead the assault. Warren was to hold the position vacated by the 2nd corps, and when Hancock began his attack Warren on the right and Burnside on the left were to engage the enemy in their fronts to prevent reinforcements from being sent to the salient. Hancock was to advance on a line drawn from the Brown House to the McCool house. The night of the 11th was dark and stormy, but the troops of the 2nd corps took their positions quietly and promptly, fully aware of the desperate character of the work awaiting them. Barlow's division in two massed lines was placed on the cleared ground which extended up to the enemy's line; Birney's was formed in two deployed lines on Barlow's right; Mott's division was in the rear of Birney, and Gibbon's was in reserve. The assault was to have been made at 4 o'clock, but owing to a dense fog it was 35 minutes later before Hancock gave the order to advance. With even pace the troops moved forward in column and when about half way up the slope broke into a cheer, dashed forward on the double-quick through the abatis and over the works. Hancock describes the action here as follows: "Barlow's and Birney's divisions entered almost at the same moment, striking the enemy's line at a sharp salient immediately in front of the Landrum house. A fierce and bloody fight ensued in the works with bayonets and clubbed muskets. It was short, however, and resulted in the capture of nearly 4,000 prisoners of Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, 20 pieces of artillery, with horses, caissons and material complete, several thousand stand of small arms, and upward of 30 colors. Among the prisoners were Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson and Brig.-Gen. George H. Steuart, of the Confederate service. The enemy fled in great disorder."

So far the assault had been a success. Elated by their victory, the Union troops pursued the flying Confederates toward Spottsylvania until they encountered a second line, the presence of which was unknown to Hancock or any of his officers. This line was held by Gordon, who checked the rush of the Federals and gave Lee an opportunity to push reinforcements into the angle. Lee was further aided at this critical moment by the necessity of reforming the Union lines, as in the impetuous charge and pursuit practically all semblance of a regular formation had been lost. The divisions of Mahone and Wilcox came up from the right and advanced against the 2nd corps before the disorder of its success could be overcome, driving Hancock's men back to the first line of works, where they were reinforced by Wright, with Russell's and Wheaton's divisions of the 6th corps (which came up on the right and vigorously assaulted the west angle of the salient. Again there was some stubborn hand-to-hand fighting in which Wright was wounded, though he remained with his men, cheering them on, and through the heroic efforts of Upton's brigade the line was held against the repeated and determined attempts of the Confederates to regain it. Hancock

ordered his artillery to the high ground near the Landrum house and throughout the day charges of canister were fired over the heads of the Union troops into the enemy's line of battle. On Hancock's left Burnside assaulted the Confederate works at 4:30 a. m. and in half an hour had carried two lines of rifle-pits. Stevenson's and Potter's divisions then moved against the main line of works, a portion of which was carried by Potter, who captured a number of prisoners and a battery of 2 guns, but was unable to hold his advantage and was finally forced to retire with heavy loss. Several subsequent attacks were made by the two divisions, and also by Willcox's on the extreme left, but none succeeded in driving the enemy from his position. The persistent hammering of Burnside, however, prevented the enemy from withdrawing troops in his front to hurl against Hancock and Wright. About 9 o'clock Warren was directed to attack the enemy on his front, but upon attempting to advance his line was subjected to a heavy enfilading fire and he was forced back. Cutler's division was then sent to Wright and later the whole corps was withdrawn from its position and thrown to the left, where it became engaged against the west angle, but failed to carry the works. The firing was so heavy and constant that several oak trees inside the salient, some of them nearly 2 feet in diameter, were literally gnawed off by the bullets. Late in the day Lee gave up the idea of trying to recapture the outer line of works and retired to Gordon's line, half a mile to the rear, where he strengthened his position during the night. The losses on both sides were so heavy during the action that the salient has passed into history as the "Bloody Angle."

The attack on the 12th was the last of the hard fighting about Spottsylvania. Hancock was ordered to hold his corps in readiness to renew the assault at 4 o'clock the next morning, but owing to a dark and rainy night the other commands were not in position at the appointed hour to support him and the attack was abandoned. Artillery firing was kept up from the 13th to the 18th, chiefly to cover the movement of the army to a position covering the Fredericksburg road on Lee's right, and there was a slight skirmish near Piney Branch Church on the 15th. In his report Grant says: "Deeming it impracticable to make any further attack upon the enemy at Spottsylvania Court House, orders were issued on the 18th with a view to a movement to the North Anna, to commence at 12 o'clock on the night of the 19th." This movement was interfered with by Ewell coming out of his works late on the afternoon of the 19th and attacking the Federal right near the Harris farm on the Fredericksburg road north of the Ny river. The attack was promptly repulsed, but it delayed the movement to the North Anna until the night of the 21st.

The Union loss at Spottsylvania, during the ten days fighting, was 2,725 killed, 13,416 wounded and 2,258 missing. The Confederate losses were not officially reported and various estimates have been made, some of which place the total in killed, wounded and missing as high as 15,000. Maj. Jed Hotchkiss, who was topographer for Lee's army and author of the Virginia volume of the Confederate Military History, places the total loss at 8,000 and significantly adds: "but these were 18 per cent of the army."

Spiggs Ford, Va., Feb. 28, 1864. Detachment of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Lieut. Edward O'Shea while reconnoitering with 50 men came upon 2 men, supposed to be bushwhackers, emerging from what was supposed to be a deserted house. They fired one round from their revolvers and fled, and the Federals pursued but failed to come up with them. One Union man was wounded in the arm, and it was thought one of the outlaws was wounded.

Spring Creek, Ga., Sept. 18, 1863. Detachment of 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Reserve Corps. The report of Brig.-Gen. Walter C. Whitaker of the operations of the 1st brigade in the Chickamauga campaign contains the following: "At 4 p. m. I took up the line of march, and had progressed about 3 miles, when, crossing Spring creek, or Little Chickamauga, the advance was fired upon by the enemy. The skirmishers of the 96th Illinois and one section of Aleshire's (18th Ohio) battery engaged the enemy and drove him before them with some loss, losing 1 killed and 3 wounded. Night terminated the skirmish."

Spring Creek, Tenn., Dec. 18-19, 1862. Brig.-Gen. N. B. Forrest (Confederate) reported that while on his expedition into West Tennessee the rear-guard, under Col. Russell, was attacked on the evening of the 18th by some 3,000 Union infantry, two batteries and several hundred cavalry. Russell skirmished with them for some time that evening and the next morning at daylight charged with his regiment, threw the Federals into a panic and drove them across Spring creek. Union reports do not mention the affair.

Springdale Bridge, Miss., Dec. 3, 1862. (See Water Valley.)

Springfield, Ga., Dec. 10, 1864. 8th Indiana Cavalry. The pickets of the regiment were attacked near Springfield, but Capts. Crowell and Stanley promptly charged with their companies, routing the enemy with a loss of 3 men and 2 horses killed and 5 horses captured.

Springfield, Ky., Oct. 6, 1862. (See Beach Fork, same date.)

Springfield, Ky., Dec. 30, 1862. Detachment of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry. During Morgan's second Kentucky raid Maj. W. H. Fidler was sent out with his battalion to reconnoiter in the direction of Barber's mill, with instructions that, if Morgan had not passed that point, to take the Springfield road and reconnoiter in the rear of the enemy. He entered the town of Springfield and captured one of the Confederate pickets without creating alarm, after which he and his men advanced to within a short distance of a battery planted in the streets, fired a volley into the midst of the Confederates, killing 2 of them, then wheeled and retreated to camp, bringing the captured picket as a prisoner.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. (See Wilson's Creek.)

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 25, 1861. Detachments of Gen. Fremont's Body-Guard and the 23d Illinois Infantry, and White's Prairie Scouts. Maj. Charles Zagonyi, with 150 of the body-guard, Capt. Naughton's Irish dragoons of the 23d Ill., and about 180 of Maj. White's men, charged the camp of some 600 Confederates near Springfield, and although the enemy outnumbered the Union force, he was driven from the camp and back through the town. Zagonyi reported the loss of the body-guard as 15 killed, 27 wounded and 10 missing, but did not give the casualties in the other commands. The total loss in the Prairie Scouts was 33—according to unofficial accounts, and the loss of the Irish dragoons was not ascertained, but it is known that Naughton was severely wounded. The Confederate loss was 106 killed, a number wounded and 27 captured, together with 60 stands of arms and over \$4,000 in gold.

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 12, 1862. Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commanding the Southwestern District of Missouri, reported on the 13th as follows: "The flag of the Union floats over the court-house of Springfield. The enemy attacked us with small parties at 10:30 o'clock 12 miles out, and my front guards had a running fire with them most of the afternoon. At dusk a regiment of the Confederate cavalry attacked the outer picket, but did not move it. A few shots from a howitzer killed 2 and wounded several. The regiment retreated to this place, and the enemy immediately commenced the evacuation of the city. I entered the city at 10 a. m. My cavalry is in full pursuit. They say the

enemy is making a stand at Wilson's creek. Forage, flour, and other stores in large quantities taken."

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 8, 1863. Detachments of 18th Iowa Infantry, Missouri Militia, Convalescents and Citizens. While the Confederate Gen. Marmaduke was conducting his expedition into Missouri he approached Springfield and at 10 a. m. opened fire upon the town and Fort No. 4. The main attack was at first on the Federal left and did not grow strong until about 2 p. m., when the Confederates advanced against Fort No. 4 and the cavalry outside the works. The enemy was repelled at the fort, but succeeded in capturing a piece of artillery in charge of a detachment of the 18th Ia. After being repulsed on the left the Confederates combined their attack on the right, and slowly forced it back some 300 yards, when the men rallied and with the assistance of some of the Iowa troops charged and compelled the enemy to withdraw. The Federal loss was 14 killed, 146 wounded and 5 captured or missing, out of a garrison of 2,100. Marmaduke says he had 20 killed and 80 wounded.

Springfield, W. Va., Feb. 3, 1864. Cavalry commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thompson.

Springfield, W. Va., June 26, 1864. Detachment of the 6th West Virginia Cavalry. A picket of 100 men, commanded by Capt. Law and stationed at Springfield and the wire bridge near there, was surprised by the Confederate force under McNeill and about 60 of the number, with 100 horses and equipments captured. No report of Confederate losses.

Springfield Landing, La., July 2, 1863. Troops of Department of the Gulf. The cavalry of the Confederates, after surprising the picket of the 162nd N. Y. stationed on the old Springfield Landing road, approached to within 30 yards of a squad of armed negroes guarding some quarter-master's stores. On seeing the enemy the negroes fled, and the stores were destroyed. The Confederates then divided into three parties and began ransacking the post, but the 162nd N. Y. was called to arms and drove the enemy away. The Federal loss was 5 wounded, 12 captured and 3 missing. The enemy acknowledged a loss of 4 killed and 10 wounded. The affair was an incident of the siege of Port Hudson.

Springfield Road, La., May 23, 1863. This affair was a skirmish which occurred during the operations of Gen. Banks' army in its investment of Port Hudson. The only official mention of it is contained in a Confederate report, which gives no casualties.

Springfield Station, Va., Oct. 3, 1861. Detachment of Newton's Brigade. Brig.-Gen. W. B. Franklin reported that 800 men, under Col. Pratt, went out with a train for wood, etc., drove in the Confederate pickets at Springfield Station without loss, and brought off 32 car loads of wood and sleepers.

Spring Hill, Ga., April 20, 1865. 2nd Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi. During Wilson's raid the advance of Minty's division struck a Confederate force estimated at 400 at Spring Hill, 20 miles from Macon. A charge by the 17th Ind. drove the enemy from about a dozen well-built rail barricades. Near Montpelier Springs the enemy was again encountered and routed and the brigade pushed forward to Mimms' mills on Tobesofkee creek where still another force of 300 was encountered. The 17th Ind. cavalry charged upon the bridge mounted, but the plank being torn up the men were compelled to dismount and rush across on foot. After a sharp fight of a few minutes the Confederates were driven in confusion and the bridge saved. Shortly afterward a flag of truce came out from the Confederate lines announcing the armistice between Sherman and Johnston, but Minty, think-

ing the Confederates were attempting to delay the column while the bridge over Rocky creek was being destroyed, pushed forward his advance and saved the structure after a skirmish. Minty's advance regiment, the 17th Ind. lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded during the day.

Spring Hill, Mo., Oct. 27, 1861. One Company of 7th Missouri Cavalry.

Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4-5, 1863. (See Thompson's Station.)

Spring Hill, Tenn., March 19, 1863. Detachment of 9th Pennsylvania, 2nd Michigan and 4th and 7th Kentucky Cavalry. This detachment, under Col. Thomas J. Jordan, while operating in the vicinity of Franklin, encountered Confederate skirmishers immediately after passing through the town of Spring Hill and the main body was soon discovered in position on a hill to the right of the road, when a galling fire was opened upon the 9th Pa. The Federals dismounted and advanced carefully until after a sharp conflict the enemy withdrew. Reinforcements arriving, Jordan drove the enemy over Rutherford creek. The Federal loss in this affair was one man killed and another seriously wounded.

Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864. 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps. As Schofield was falling back from Columbia to Franklin he sent his trains to Spring Hill, Wagner's division (2nd) acting as an advance guard and Kimball's (1st) guarding the trains in the rear. As the head of the column approached Spring Hill Wagner learned from citizens leaving the place that the enemy was threatening the town. Opdyke's brigade was hurried forward and upon arriving at the village found a line of the enemy's skirmishers drawn up about a half a mile to the east, supported by the enemy in force. Opdyke's men advanced at the double-quick, threw out a strong line of skirmishers, and in a short time were engaged. Lane's brigade, as soon as it reached the field, was formed on the right of Opdyke's and the skirmish line extended in that direction. The enemy's cavalry charged Lane's skirmishers, but the charge was repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants. Some of the Confederate cavalry now took up a position on a ridge, where they could observe all that was going on in the town, and Wagner ordered Lane to drive them away. Lane advanced his whole brigade, drove the enemy about a mile and then occupied the ridge. Bradley's brigade came up about this time and was stationed in a point of woods to the right of Lane's position, where it could cover the movement of the trains on the pike in his rear. A desperate assault was soon made on Bradley, but it was promptly repulsed. About sunset the enemy again tried to drive Bradley with infantry, when Wagner placed a section of battery on Bradley's right and also threw forward the 36th Ill. to protect his flank. Notwithstanding these precautions the enemy succeeded in extending his line until Bradley's right was enveloped and forced to fall back. His left was turned immediately afterward, and while he was personally directing the movements of his men on this part of the line he was severely wounded and the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Conrad. Lane moved to the support of Conrad which enabled him to withdraw his men without additional loss. By this time it was too dark for further maneuvers, and at 4 a. m. on the 30th the command resumed its march toward Franklin. The losses in Lane's and Opdyke's brigades were comparatively light. Bradley lost about 150 in killed, wounded and missing. A Confederate surgeon who was on the field during the action afterward stated that the enemy's loss was 500.

Spring Hill, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1864. Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi. In the pursuit of the Confederate army from Nashville Wilson's cavalry came up with the rear-guard about 2 miles beyond

Spring Hill. Coon's brigade, which was in advance, immediately attacked and soon drove the enemy across Rutherford creek. No casualties reported.

Spring Place, Ga., April 1-4, 1865. Detachments of 147th Illinois Infantry and 6th Tennessee Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition from Dalton to Spring Place and the Coosawatee river, a detachment of cavalry was sent into the town to reconnoiter on the night of the 1st and was fired upon by the enemy's pickets. After passing through the town next day the advance of the column was attacked, but the Confederates were quickly dispersed. On reaching the Coosawatee river some difficulty was found in crossing, because of the lack of a boat, and the constant firing of the enemy from the opposite bank. Near McLoath's ford the rear-guard was charged several times, but each time the enemy was repulsed. At Tilton ford on the Connesauga river the passage was disputed for a time, but no casualties resulted. The Federal loss for the expedition was 3 men wounded.

Spring River, Ark., Mar. 13, 1862. Detachments of the 6th Missouri and 3d Iowa Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Samuel N. Wood commanded an expedition, composed of 250 men from cavalry regiments noted, which started from Houston, Mo., for Spring River mill, where portions of three Confederate regiments were encamped, with a view to consolidation into one organization. Several Confederate pickets were either killed or wounded en route and the pursuit was kept up from the first deserted camp to the second. After traversing a distance of about 55 miles, partly in Missouri and partly in Arkansas, Wood's advance guard came into conflict with the entire force of the enemy, estimated at from 600 to 1,000 men, located in a strong position in a swamp. Wood's battalion and the 3d Iowa, under Maj. W. C. Drake, came into position facing the enemy and Wood's report gives the following account of the action which followed: "Our sudden appearance seemed to paralyze the enemy for a moment and, knowing that everything depended upon immediate action, I ordered the howitzer into position to shell the swamp. I also ordered the men of my battalion to dismount, every fourth man to take the horses to the rear. I also ordered Maj. Drake to the right of the swamp. This order was obeyed in an instant, and the men advanced upon the enemy." From this the conflict was most spirited, and the enemy finally attempted to retreat, but were driven back into the swamp, with a loss of 20 prisoners and a large number of killed and wounded. Several Federals were wounded, 2 or more mortally. The battle lasted over an hour. Not being able to pursue the enemy into the swamp, Wood withdrew to an open space a short distance from the swamp. His ammunition was inadequate, as were also the arms of a large number of the men, but in a second and brilliant charge the enemy, who had been reinforced by about 250 men from Salem, Ark., were again driven back into the swamp. The total Union loss was 3 killed and 12 wounded, 1 mortally. The enemy's loss was far greater.

Spring River, Ark., April 13, 1864. 11th Missouri Cavalry. A scouting party under command of Maj. Lewis C. Pace encountered 40 Confederates about 8 miles west of Smithville, on Spring river, charged and routed them, with a loss of 5 killed and 7 wounded. No casualties occurred on the Union side.

Spring River, Mo., Feb. 19, 1863. One Company of the 9th Kansas Infantry.

Spring Valley, Mo., April 23, 1865. Detachment of 13th Missouri Cavalry. While in pursuit of a band of guerrillas the detachment, under Capt. F. W. Becker, had a running fight with them in Spring Valley, 30 miles south of Licking. Eight of the outlaws were killed.

Squirrel Creek Crossing, Col., April 11, 1863. Detachment of 3d Colorado Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. George L. Shoup with his company surprised and attacked a guerrilla camp, killing 1 of the desperadoes and capturing 2 others without casualty.

Stanard's Mill, Va., May 21, 1864. The action at Stanard's mill was one of the minor skirmishes that occurred while the Army of the Potomac was operating about Spottsylvania Court House. No detailed report of the affair can be found in the official records of the war.

Stanardsville, Va., March 1, 1864. (See Albemarle County, Custer's Expedition.)

Stanford, Ky., Oct. 14, 1862. 6th Division, Army of the Ohio. The only official mention of this action is in the report of Maj.-Gen. Buell, which says: "Gen. Wood's division marched at 12 o'clock that night, (13th) and engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Stanford at daylight the next morning." The affair was an incident of the pursuit of the Confederates from Perryville.

Stanford, Ky., July 31, 1863. (See Lancaster.)

Star House, Mo., May 4, 1865. Detachment of 43d Missouri Infantry. Capt. William Arnold with an escort of 10 men while proceeding from Warrensburg to Lexington was attacked near the Star house, not far from Lexington, by a band of 20 or 30 bushwhackers, but managed to get through to Lexington, with only 1 man wounded in the skirmish.

Statesboro, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864. Detachment of the 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps. A foraging party sent out from Hazen's division was attacked near Statesboro by a brigade of Confederate cavalry on its way to join Wheeler at Waynesboro. The foragers fell back to where the 70th Ohio infantry was guarding the pioneers constructing roads, and one volley from the Ohio regiment caused the enemy to retreat. The Union loss was 8 men wounded and 27 captured. The known loss of the enemy was 8 killed and 3 wounded, but the number of wounded was probably greater.

Statesburg, S. C., April 15, 1865. 1st Brigade, Provisional Division. The affair at Statesburg on this date was an incident of the expedition sent out from Georgetown under command of Brig.-Gen. E. E. Potter, to destroy the railroad between Camden and Sumterville. On the 15th the 25th Ohio infantry was sent forward to Statesburg, where it was to wait for further orders. Before the town was reached the enemy was encountered behind a breastwork. A charge drove the Confederates from their position, with a loss to the Union regiment of 1 man killed and 7 wounded. A short distance farther on another line of works was discovered, and the regiment halted until the rest of the brigade could come up. When it arrived Col. Brown ordered the 107th Ohio to the left and the 157th N. Y. to the right, to flank the enemy's position, the 25th Ohio was deployed as skirmishers, supported by the remainder of the command, ready to press any advantage gained by the flanking regiments. In a short time the cheers on the left told that the 107th Ohio had broken the enemy's lines. The whole brigade then moved forward and drove the Confederates through Statesburg. The only loss reported was that of 2 men wounded, both belonging to the 107th Ohio.

Station Four, Fla., Feb. 13, 1865. 2nd Florida Cavalry and 2nd U. S. Colored Infantry. Maj. Edmund C. Weeks with 386 men had returned to Station Four after a successful foraging expedition, when at 7 a. m. of the 13th his command was attacked by about 250 or 300 Confederates and driven across the bridge. Most of the Federal force was thrown into confusion and disorder, but 40 men under Capt. Pease charged across the bridge again and drove the Confederates from the

Union camp which they were sacking. The fight lasted from 7 a. m. until noon and Weeks had 5 killed, 18 wounded and 3 captured. Confederate reports state that the enemy's loss was 5 wounded.

Station No. 5, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864. 29th Missouri Mounted Infantry and 1st Alabama Cavalry. In the advance on Savannah the Missouri regiment, commanded by Col. Gage, was attacked and almost surrounded by the enemy at Station No. 5, on the Georgia Central railroad. As Gage was retreating Col. Kirby arrived on the scene with the 1st Ala. and drove the Confederates back, pursuing them to the Ogeechee river, where he found a force estimated at 5,000 men strongly intrenched and gave up the chase. The 1st Ala. lost 1 man mortally wounded, which was the only casualty reported. Several horses and equipments were captured by the Union troops.

Staunton River Bridge, Va., June 25, 1864. (See Wilson's Raid, Petersburg, Va.)

Steele's Bayou, Miss., Oct. 25, 1864. Expeditionary Forces. During the operations of the expedition, commanded by Col. E. D. Osband, in Issaquena and Washington counties, a slight skirmish occurred on Steele's bayou, in which the enemy lost 2 killed and 1 mortally wounded. Osband's loss, none. He reported the capture of about 70 bales of cotton, 100 horses and mules, 300 sheep, 50 head of cattle, 50,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 brick.

Steele's Expedition to Camden, Ark., March 23-May 3, 1864. (See Camden, Expedition to.)

Steelville, Mo., Aug. 31, 1864. Missouri Militia. At daylight the town was robbed by a gang of guerrillas under one Lennox, and a citizen was mortally wounded. As the Confederates retired they met 5 militiamen on the way to join their command and killed all of them.

Steminine's Ford, Ala., April 17, 1863. (See Courtland Expedition.)

Stephenson's Depot, Va., Sept. 5, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia. On this date the brigade, commanded by Col. Henry Capehart, moved from Darkesville toward Stephenson's depot, where it was attacked by Rodes' division of Breckenridge's corps and after a sharp fight, in which the casualties were slight on both sides, fell back to Darkesville.

Stevensburg, Va., April 29, 1863. Cavalry Reserve, Stoneman's Raid. In the raid upon the railroads leading into Richmond the cavalry reserve was commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Buford. While his command was halted at the forks of the road near Stevensburg on the 29th, his pickets upon all the roads were fired upon about the same time, and for a little while it looked as though an attack in force was contemplated by the Confederates. If so their intention was soon changed by the heroic stand of the pickets, who repulsed all the attacks without calling for support or reinforcements. No reports of casualties.

Stevensburg, Va., June 9, 1863. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. In the operations along the Rappahannock river, Col. Alfred N. Duffie, commanding the division, sent a battalion of the 6th Ohio, under Maj. Stanhope, to occupy Stevensburg. At 8:30 a. m. on the 9th Duffie received word from Stanhope that the enemy was approaching the town in force. The division was ordered under arms and proceeded without delay toward Stevensburg, orders being sent to Stanhope to hold the place at all hazards, and, in case he was pushed too hard to retreat slowly. About a mile and a half from the town Duffie met the battalion falling back, the skirmishers being closely engaged with the enemy, who was in hot pursuit. Skirmishers from the 6th Ohio, 1st Mass. and 1st R. I. were thrown forward and soon were engaged with a force of the enemy concealed in the woods. A steady

advance drove him from the timber and into the open fields, where the 1st R. I. charged on the right, the 1st Mass. on the left, and a portion of the 6th Ohio on the road to cut off his retreat. This movement cut into the 4th Va. Confederate cavalry and about one-half of the regiment was captured. No Union casualties were reported. After the repulse of the enemy at Stevensburg, Duffie moved toward Brandy Station to join Gen. Bragg's division. (See Brandy Station, same date.)

Stevensburg, Va., Sept. 13, 1863. 1st Michigan Cavalry. In the advance of the Army of the Potomac to the Rapidan river, the Confederate pickets were driven in by Davies' brigade and the 1st Mich., Lieut.-Col. Peter Stagg commanding, was ordered to advance and occupy Stevensburg, if possible. About a mile from the town Stagg found a brigade of the enemy's cavalry drawn up in line of battle, with a battery of artillery commanding the road. The Union skirmishers advanced to within easy pistol range of the battery before the Confederates opened fire. Then both artillery and musketry commenced and the skirmishers were forced to retire, with a loss of 1 man wounded. The regiment then fell back slowly to a position that could be easily defended, and here Stagg resisted all efforts of the enemy to dislodge him until he was ordered to withdraw and rejoin the brigade at Culpeper. No reports of casualties.

Stevensburg, Va., Oct. 11, 1863. (See Brandy Station, same date.)

Stevensburg, Va., Nov. 8, 1863. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

Stevens' Farm, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864. (See Lovejoy's Station, Kilpatrick's Raid.)

Stevens' Furnace, Pa., July 5, 1863. See Caledonia Iron Works.)

Stevens' Gap, Ga., Sept. 18, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. The itinerary for the brigade for September, 1863, contains the following entry for the 18th: "When about 6 miles from Stevens' gap the wagon train was attacked by six regiments of the enemy's cavalry, with two small howitzers. The 2nd Ind. cavalry, acting as rear-guard, held the enemy in check until re-inforced by the 1st Wis. and 4th Ind., when the enemy fell back across the Chickamauga creek, and the train was brought to Crawfish Springs."

Stevenson, Ala., Aug. 31, 1862. A report of Maj.-Gen. Sam Jones of the Confederate army contains mention of a fight at Stevenson, in which a Federal force of 1,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry and 5 pieces of artillery were driven from the town and the place occupied by the Confederates. No casualties are mentioned.

Stevenson's Gap, Ala., March 15-18, 1865. (See Boyd's Station, same date.)

Stewartsboro, Tenn., April 12, 1863. Detachment of 5th Iowa Cavalry. Capt. D. A. Waters with a company of the 5th Ia., while out seizing horses, had a successful skirmish with a party of Confederates near Stewartsboro. The enemy had a number killed and wounded, and 17 captured, besides 25 horses and several stands of arms. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Stewart's Creek, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862. The actions on Stewart's creek on this date occurred at the bridges on the Jefferson and Murfreesboro pikes, as the Union forces were advancing upon Murfreesboro. (For full accounts see Jefferson and Murfreesboro pikes.)

Stewart's Creek, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863. 10th Ohio Infantry. During the military operations of the Stone's river campaign the 10th Ohio was stationed at Stewart's creek in charge of the headquarters train. On Jan. 1 the post was twice threatened during the day, but Col. Burke put up a bold front and each time the enemy was repulsed. No casualties reported.

Stewart's Plantation, Ark., June 27, 1862. Detachments of the 3d Iowa and 9th Illinois Cavalry. Lieut. Griswold, with 30 men of the 3d Ia., was escorting a forage train to the Union camp. Near Stewart's place they were fired on from ambush, with the result that 4 men were killed and 4 wounded. The Iowans returned the fire with such vigor that the enemy was repulsed and the train brought safely to camp. Griswold was one of the men killed. Col. Brackett, of the 9th Ill., started with the 2nd battalion to reinforce the escort, and upon arriving at Stewart's tried to charge the enemy, but the thick undergrowth prevented the movement from being a success. Seeing that the enemy greatly outnumbered his own force, and being unable to draw him from the woods, Brackett ordered the detachment to retire. He reported his loss as 1 killed, and 31 wounded. The enemy's loss was not learned, but it was known that 5 were left dead on the field.

Stickleyville, Va., Dec. 13, 1863. (See Powell's River, same date.)

Stilesboro, Ga., May 23, 1864. 4th Indiana Cavalry. After crossing the Etowah river, in the Atlanta campaign, Col. Lamson's cavalry came up with the Confederate pickets near Stilesboro. Severe skirmishing was kept up the greater part of the day, artillery being brought into use late in the afternoon. No decided advantage was gained by either side. The Union loss was 1 killed and 4 missing.

Stilesboro, Ga., June 9, 1864. Cavalry Detachment. Col. W. W. Lowe, commanding the 3d cavalry division, reported from Kingston on the 10th: "Yesterday a party of 25 men, under a lieutenant, was ambuscaded near Stilesboro by a large party of rebel cavalry. The lieutenant and 9 men have come in. He reports 5 rebels killed."

Stirling's Plantation, La., Sept. 29, 1863. Detachment of the 2nd Division, 13th Army Corps. In the operations about Morganza and along the Bayou Fardoche, this detachment was stationed at Stirling's plantation, on the road to the Atchafalaya river, some 7 miles in advance of the main body. It consisted of parts of the 19th Ia. and 26th Ind. infantry; 6th Mo., 2nd and 36th Ill. cavalry; a section of Battery E, 1st Mo. light artillery, 794 men in all, and was under command of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Leake of the 20th Ia. infantry. During the afternoon and night of the 28th Brig.-Gen. Green (Confederate) crossed the Atchafalaya at Morganza ferry with about 3,200 infantry, 400 cavalry and several pieces of artillery, moved by different roads, and by 1 p. m. on the 29th had Leake's command practically surrounded. The attack was made simultaneously on all sides, and though Leake's men put up a gallant resistance they were finally overpowered by superior numbers and compelled to surrender. Maj. Montgomery, commanding the cavalry, succeeded in cutting his way through the enemy's lines, with the loss of 9 men, and rejoined the division near Morganza. The total Union loss was 16 killed, 45 wounded and 454 captured or missing. Green reported his losses as 26 killed, 85 wounded and 10 missing.

Stockbridge, Ga., Nov. 15, 1864. 15th Army Corps. In concentrating the army for the advance on Savannah the several divisions of the 15th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, joined each other near Rough and Ready, where the Confederate pickets were driven in. Near Stockbridge the Confederate Gen. Lewis, with about 1,000 men and a section of artillery, was found posted in a position to dispute Osterhaus' further advance, but Woods' division, which was in the advance, moved steadily against Lewis, who soon withdrew his entire force and the corps went into camp near Stockbridge.

Stock Creek, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863. Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler's report of the operations against Knoxville mentions a slight skirmish which his cavalry had with a Federal detachment in the vicinity of Stock

creek. It does not state what Union soldiers were engaged, nor mention the casualties.

Stockton, Ala., April 7, 1865. Detachment of 2nd Brigade, Lucas' Cavalry Division. During the siege of Fort Blakely Lieut.-Col. A. B. Spurling with 30 men left the Union lines for a scout toward Stockton. Ten miles from camp a Confederate force was encountered drawn up in line at a cross-roads. It was immediately charged and routed, with a loss of 1 killed and 2 severely wounded, and after a pursuit of several miles 9 Confederates were captured.

Stockton, Mo., Aug. 8, 1862. Detachment of Missouri Militia. The report of Brig.-Gen. Lewis Merrill from Hannibal, Mo., on Aug. 9, contains the following: "McNeil's column overtook Porter again near Stockton yesterday afternoon and whipped him again. The fight ended at dark. During the storm Porter managed to slip away. Nothing definite of the loss on either side. Report says McNeil's loss 8 wounded, 1 mortally; Porter's loss 50 killed and wounded and some prisoners. McNeil found among his prisoners 26 who had taken the oath and given bonds. They were executed yesterday."

Stockton, Mo., Aug. 12, 1862. Detachment of Missouri Militia. The detachment following a portion of Coffee's Confederate command caught up with it near Stockton at daylight. The enemy was attacked and driven, though 1 Union man was wounded in the charge. Five Confederates were killed and a number wounded.

Stockton, Mo., July 11, 1863. Detachment of Enrolled Missouri State Militia. The guerrilla leader Livingston, with 100 men, attacked the militia at Stockton shortly after noon. The fight was of short duration and resulted in the repulse of the enemy with the loss of Livingston and 3 others killed and 15 wounded. The militia had 4 mortally and 2 slightly wounded.

Stockton, Mo., Oct. 5, 1863. (See Greenfield, same date.)

Stone Chapel, Va., Aug. 10, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Shenandoah Valley Campaign. On this date the cavalry left Harper's Ferry, the 1st division, commanded by Gen. Merritt, in advance. From Berryville the division was sent on a reconnaissance toward Winchester, and when near Stone Chapel encountered the enemy in considerable force. Merritt immediately disposed his men and brought on an engagement in which the Confederates were driven from the field, after which the division went into camp near the chapel. Losses not reported.

Stone Church, Ga., Feb. 27, 1864. Detachment of 1st Division, 4th Army Corps. A part of the 4th Mich. cavalry, sent to replace a picket taken from the right of the Federal line of march, met the enemy advancing and after a sharp skirmish was compelled to fall back, when a few shells drove the Confederates from sight. The skirmish was an incident of the demonstration on Dalton.

Stone Church, Ga., May 2, 1864. Kilpatrick's Cavalry. This was one of the movements preparatory to the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. Kilpatrick moved with his division from the camp at Ringgold at 4 a. m., passed through Hooker's gap and about a mile from Stone Church encountered a considerable force of the enemy. A series of skirmishes ensued in which the Confederates fell back upon the main body at Tunnel Hill and Kilpatrick retired to his camp. He reported his losses for the day as 2 killed and 3 wounded.

Stone County, Mo., May 9, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Provisional Missouri Militia. Nine men of this regiment came upon some 50 bushwhackers going south with stolen stock and after a sharp skirmish in which 2 of the enemy were killed, 3 wounded and 4 captured the cattle were recovered.

Stoneman's Raid to Macon, Ga., July 27-Aug. 6, 1864. Cavalry, Army of the Ohio, and 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. An expedition, commanded by Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman and consisting of Stoneman's own command and Garrard's division, numbering about 5,000 men, left camp 4 miles north of Decatur at 4 a. m. on the 27th, with instructions to move east of Atlanta to Lovejoy's Station or McDonough, where a junction was to be effected with a similar expedition under Brig.-Gen. E. M. McCook, after which the two were to work in concert for a thorough destruction of the railroads south of Atlanta. After this was accomplished Garrard was to return to his position on the left of the army and Stoneman, with his own cavalry, was to proceed to Andersonville and liberate the Union prisoners there confined. Although Gen. Sherman had explained everything in detail to the commanders of the two expeditions, Stoneman, instead of moving directly to McDonough, sent Garrard to Flatrock bridge over the South river to cover the movements of the main body, which moved eastward to Covington. From that point Stoneman turned south on the east side of the Ocmulgee river and proceeded as far as Clinton. As he went along he sent detachments to the east, which did considerable damage to the railroads, burning the bridges over Walnut creek and the Oconee river and destroying a large number of cars and locomotives. A detachment from Capron's brigade was sent to the Ulcofauhachee river and burned two bridges, a large flour mill and a cotton factory. Near Clinton on the 29th Maj. Davidson, of the 14th Ill., was sent with 125 picked men to Gordon to destroy the public property and do all the damage he could to the railroads, using his discretion for the safety of his detachment. At daybreak on the 30th the whole command moved on Macon, Adams' brigade on the right hand road, Biddle's on the left, and Capron's still farther to the left to strike the railroad. Capron reached the railroad, tore up about 5 miles of track, burned 2 bridges and about 300 feet of trestle work, 2 passenger trains, 1 stock train loaded with hogs and horses, a large machine shop used for the manufacture of gun carriages, and destroyed 3 locomotives. The enemy was driven back at all points and Stoneman's forces approached the city of Macon to find it guarded by a strong force protected by intrenchments and the guns of Fort Hawkins. The light field batteries of the Federals made no visible impression on the Confederate works, and after throwing a few shells into the city the order was given at 3 p. m. to withdraw and move in the direction of Milledgeville. Adams' brigade, which was in advance, soon discovered the approach of a large body of Confederate cavalry from the south, and Stoneman, fearing that this force would intercept him at the ferry where he intended to cross the Ocmulgee, ordered the whole force to return to Clinton.

This order threw Capron's brigade in advance. In the meantime the enemy had been concentrating on all sides, and when Capron came within a mile of Clinton he encountered the Confederate pickets, drove them through the town, liberated 33 Union prisoners there and burned the jail in which they were confined. Three miles north of Clinton on the Hillsboro road the enemy was found in force, posted behind barricades. The 8th Mich. made a gallant charge and drove them from their position, but near Hillsboro a larger force attacked Capron both in front and on the left flank. Skirmishing was kept up all night and at daylight on the 31st Stoneman ordered Capron to charge and again drive them from their position. The Confederates retired for over a mile, when a strong line of battle was discovered in front, and as soon as Capron's advance appeared the enemy opened with artillery. Stoneman now formed his whole command in line of battle with Adams and the

8th Mich. on the left, the rest of Capron's brigade on the right, and Biddle in reserve. About 9 a. m. the whole line moved forward and engaged the enemy, who was found to be vastly superior in strength. The Confederates were forced back, but with each retreat new troops joined them until by noon Stoneman was almost surrounded, but at 1 p. m. he ordered another advance, holding one regiment of Adams' brigade as a reserve. In executing this movement Capron was cut off and a large part of his brigade captured. About 4 o'clock Stoneman made an effort to cut his way through the lines, but before he could do so the enemy opened fire with batteries on both flanks, followed by a general charge. Adams succeeded in getting through the lines with the greater part of his brigade, while Stoneman and the remainder of his force, about 700 men, were surrendered as prisoners of war. The 2 pieces of light artillery also fell into the hands of the enemy. The place where this surrender was made was not far from Hillsboro and is sometimes referred to as the battle of Sunshine Church.

Adams, after cutting his way out, moved by way of Eatonton and halted that night about 35 miles from the scene of the battle. The next day he was joined by a part of the 8th Mich. under Maj. Buck, and by a remnant of Biddle's brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Matson, of the 6th Ind., who had passed through Madison about 2 p. m. and destroyed there a large quantity of commissary stores, including some coffee and about 50,000 pounds of bacon. Later in the day Capron came in with what was left of his brigade and the whole force moved to the Oconee river near Watkinsville, in the hope of being able to cross the river and destroy the armory and other government works at Athens. But upon approaching the bridge the enemy opened fire with a rifled battery and the command started on up the river toward Athens with the intention of crossing at that place. Adams moved in advance and was to make a demonstration on the town, with the understanding that if he could not force a crossing he would send a guide to Capron, who was to join him at a ford about 3 miles above. This guide made a mistake in the road and led Capron too far to the west. After trying in vain to communicate with Adams, and learning that a strong detachment of the enemy was approaching from the right, Capron marched 18 miles to Jug Tavern, where he halted to rest his men and horses. Here he was surprised just before daylight on Aug. 3 by a large body of Confederate cavalry. Partial lines were formed, but in the darkness it was impossible to make an adequate defense and a stampede followed, some of the men rushing for the woods and the remainder running down the road to a bridge over Mulberry creek. In the rush over the bridge it broke down and some of the men were drowned. Finding it impossible to rally his men in the face of the vigorous charges of the enemy, Capron and some of his command made their escape through the wood and reached the army on the morning of the 7th. For several days after this disastrous event the men came in, singly and in groups, until a considerable portion of the brigade was back in line, but many of them were never heard from and their fate is unknown. As they were pursued by both Confederate soldiers and citizens, it is probable that many of them were murdered, even after they surrendered. When Adams heard of the attack on Capron he hurried to the scene, but arrived too late to be of service. Learning the direction the attacking party had gone he pursued and overtook the rear of the column less than a mile from Jug Tavern. A charge was ordered and about 40 of the enemy were killed, the rest fleeing in all directions. Owing to a lack of ammunition he deemed it inexpedient to continue the pursuit and reached the lines in front of Atlanta without further adventure.

While these events were transpiring Garrard became engaged with the enemy at Flatrock bridge (also called Flatshoals). On the night of July 27 his pickets were attacked by Allen's cavalry and driven back upon the main body. The 4th Mich. moved out, dismounted, erected barricades and lay in line of battle until morning. At daybreak the enemy was discovered on all sides and Garrard was practically surrounded by three divisions of Confederate cavalry. Garrard knew how to fight, however, better than he knew how to surrender. Skirmishing was kept up until about 10 a. m., when Wilder's brigade, supported on either flank by a battalion of the 4th regulars, charged the enemy's line on the Lithonia road and drove it in disorder. The whole command then moved through the gap thus formed and that night the whole division went into camp near Lithonia. Hearing nothing from Stoneman Garrard deemed it unwise to keep his division in an exposed position and returned to his old place on the left of the army.

Thus ended in disaster an expedition from which great results were expected. In his report Sherman says: "These two well-appointed bodies were to move in concert, the former by the left around Atlanta to McDonough, and the latter by the right on Fayetteville, and on a certain night, viz., July 28, they were to meet on the Macon road near Lovejoy's and destroy it in the most effectual manner. I estimated this joint cavalry could whip all of Wheeler's cavalry, and could otherwise accomplish its task, and I think so still. I had the officers in command to meet me, and explained the movement perfectly, and they entertained not a doubt of perfect success. * * * I have as yet no report from Gen. Stoneman, who is a prisoner of war at Macon, but I know he despatched Gen. Garrard's cavalry to Flatrock for the purpose of covering his own movement to McDonough, but for some reason unknown to me he went off toward Covington and did not again communicate with Gen. Garrard at Flatrock. * * * His mistake was in not making the first concentration with Gens. McCook and Garrard near Lovejoy's, according to orders, which is yet unexplained."

Stoner Bridge, Ky., Feb. 24, 1862. Part of Runkle's Brigade. In the campaign to drive the Confederates under Col. Cluke from the State of Kentucky, the latter posted about 200 men at the bridge, intending to ambush Runkle's command. They were discovered and fired upon by the 10th Ky. cavalry, which was in advance, the enemy promptly returning the fire, but in the darkness but little damage was done to either side. The Confederates then advanced to attack, but the 10th Ky. held them in check until the arrival of the 44th Ohio infantry, when they broke and fled. One man of the 10th Ky. was severely wounded. The enemy's loss was not fully ascertained, but 1 dead man and 1 wounded were left on the field.

Stone's Farm, Ark., April 5, 1864. Detachment of 26 men, 6th Kansas Cavalry, 11 of whom were captured and killed by guerrillas.

Stone's River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863. Army of the Cumberland. After the battle of Perryville, Ky., the Confederate forces under Gen. Braxton Bragg retreated into Tennessee and Gen. Buell, commanding the Union army, turned his attention to repairing the Louisville & Nashville railroad, with a view to reoccupying the ground in Tennessee and Alabama from which his army had been withdrawn some weeks before. By an order of the war department, under date of Oct. 24, 1862, Buell was relieved of the command of the Army of the Ohio, the Department of the Cumberland was created, and Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans assigned to the command of the new department, which embraced all that part of the State of Tennessee lying east of the Tennessee river and such portions of Alabama and Georgia as might be occupied by the Federals.

Rosecrans assumed command on Oct. 30, and Nov. 7 announced the reorganization of his army into the right and left wings and the center. Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCook was assigned to the command of the right wing, composed of the divisions of Sheridan, Sill and Woodruff. (Sill was soon afterward succeeded by Gen. R. W. Johnson and Woodruff by Gen. Jeff C. Davis.) Maj.-Gen. T. L. Crittenden was placed in command of the left wing, embracing the divisions of Wood, Smith and Vancleve. The center, consisting of the divisions of Rousseau, Negley, Dumont, Palmer and Fry, was placed under the command of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, who was ordered to send two divisions to Gallatin, Tenn., and then push the repairs of the railroad. On Nov. 17 the advance of the army reached Nashville and a few days later Rosecrans established his headquarters in that city. About the same time Bragg commenced the concentration of his troops at Murfreesboro, 30 miles southeast of Nashville on the east side of Stone's river. (This stream was so called after an early settler.) Toward the middle of December Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, visited the armies in Tennessee and Mississippi and ordered Bragg to send 10,000 men under Gen. Stevenson to reinforce Gen. Pemberton. The withdrawal of these troops and the absence of the Confederate cavalry under Morgan and Wheeler, the former being on a raid in Kentucky and the latter in western Tennessee, influenced Rosecrans to make an early movement against Bragg at Murfreesboro. Orders were accordingly issued on the evening of Dec. 26 for the army to march early the next morning. Bragg's position was well known to Rosecrans, the center of his army, under Polk and Kirby Smith, being at Murfreesboro, the right, under McCown, at Readyville, and the left, commanded by Hardee, in the neighborhood of Eagleville and Triune. Rosecrans' plan was for the right wing to move by the Nolensville pike and attack Hardee; the left wing was to take the direct road to Murfreesboro, while Thomas was to proceed on the Franklin and Wilson turnpikes to threaten Hardee's left, then cross over to Nolensville, where he would be in a position to support McCook in case Bragg reinforced Hardee, or to join Crittenden in the event Hardee retreated or the enemy attacked the left wing in force. Skirmishing occurred at various points along the lines of march, but by the evening of the 29th the enemy had been forced into his intrenchments at Murfreesboro. Palmer sent word to Rosecrans that the enemy was retreating, and Crittenden was ordered to send a division across the river to occupy the town. Harker crossed his brigade at a ford on his left, but found himself confronted by Breckenridge's division. He held his position until dark, when he was ordered to withdraw, which he did without loss.

The 30th was spent in making preparations for the battle, and at 9 o'clock that evening the corps commanders met at Rosecrans' headquarters in a thicket of cedars near the Murfreesboro pike to receive their final instructions. Rosecrans' plan was to make a feint on his right, while the main attack was to be made on the left by the divisions of Van Cleve and Wood. He knew that Bragg had weakened his right to support his left and hoped that the two divisions would be able to carry everything before them into Murfreesboro. Thomas in the center was instructed to throw forward a strong skirmish line to keep Bragg's center engaged, and as soon as Wood and Van Cleve had driven in the Confederate right he was to advance his whole line, thus giving Crittenden an opportunity to take Murfreesboro and gain the enemy's rear. The success of the plan depended in a great measure on McCook's ability to hold his position until the attack on the left should be successful. He was therefore ordered to occupy the most advantageous position, refuse his right as much as practicable to receive the enemy's attack, and if that

did not come he was to attack with sufficient vigor to hold the enemy in his front and prevent Bragg from reinforcing his right.

Bragg had expected an attack on the 30th, but none being made, he determined to assume the offensive on the morning of the 31st. His plan was for Hardee on the left to advance with the divisions of Cleburne and McCown against the Union right, and after McCook should be forced back at this point Polk was to press forward with Withers' and Cheat-ham's divisions and assault the Federal center, drive it back on the left wing and seize the line of communications to Nashville.

The battle on the morning of the 31st was begun by both armies almost simultaneously. Van Cleve, supported by Wood, crossed the river at the lower fords and moved against Breckinridge. A little before 7 o'clock the Confederates advanced in heavy columns against McCook. Kirk's and Willich's brigades of Johnson's division were the first to feel the force of the attack. Their line was thin and light, and although the men fought like veterans, they were soon driven back by the superior strength of the assailants, leaving several pieces of artillery in the hands of the enemy. McCown's and Cleburne's troops then charged with the "rebel yell" against Post's and Baldwin's brigades of Davis' division, while the fresh troops of Withers' division assaulted the brigades of Carlin, Woodruff and Sill, the last named forming the right of Sheridan's line. Post repulsed the attack on his brigade and Carlin and Woodruff checked the rush against them, but Baldwin was flanked on the right and compelled to withdraw. A second attack was now made on Carlin and Woodruff, but again the enemy was repulsed with heavy slaughter, Sill making a countercharge that drove the Confederates into their trenches, though he lost his life while leading his men into action.

In the formation of the line of battle Carlin's and Woodruff's brigades were almost at right angles to Sheridan's line. Polk saw that by carrying this angle he could enfilade both lines and bent all his energies to that end. Vaughn's and Maney's brigades were brought up to Withers' support and a third time the Confederates advanced to the assault, but again they met with a complete and crushing repulse. Unfortunately for the Federal arms Hardee at the same time fell again on Post's brigade, and by massing his two divisions succeeded in turning both of Post's flanks, which forced him to fall back to the Nashville pike. This left Carlin's right exposed and Hardee, swinging round on his right, swept down on Davis' division in overwhelming numbers, massing his troops as he advanced. Carlin put up a stubborn fight, but the odds were against him and he was finally compelled to withdraw across an open field to the edge of the woods, where Hotchkiss' battery had been planted, behind which Davis hoped to form a new line. As Carlin's broken regiments reached the woods they were ordered to form in the rear of and support the battery. Woodruff, too, soon retired to the woods, but Davis saw he was in danger from the overlapping lines of the enemy, and ordered his command back to the Wilkinson pike, where it was joined by part of Johnson's division. In the meantime Thomas had been ordered to send Rousseau's division, which had been placed in reserve, into the cedars to the right and rear of Sheridan. Van Cleve was recalled and ordered to the right of Rousseau. Wood was directed to suspend his preparations for crossing the river and to send Harker's brigade down the Murfreesboro pike with orders to attack the enemy on the right of Van Cleve. Sill's and Roberts' brigades of Sheridan's division had exhausted their ammunition and fell back through the woods to replenish the cartridge boxes. The enemy, taking this for a retreat, pressed forward in an impetuous pursuit. The crisis of the battle had now been reached. Three of the five divisions of the Union army in the battle

front had been driven from their positions. The withdrawal of Sheridan's brigades left a gap between the divisions of Rousseau and Negley, and into this the Confederates fairly swarmed, threatening to turn Rousseau's left and Negley's right. If these two divisions gave way the Confederate victory would be complete. In this emergency Thomas ordered Rousseau and Negley to fall back to a depression in the field back of the cedars and hold that position until a new line could be established near the Nashville pike. Batteries were hurried into position on the ridge back of the depression and Rousseau withdrew his command under a heavy fire, but gained the low ground without serious loss. Negley was less fortunate. The enemy that had assaulted Sheridan had gained his rear and his right was also threatened. He accordingly ordered his men to cut their way through the Confederate lines, and by this means was able to join Rousseau on the temporary line. In this movement he was aided materially by the action of Col. Scribner, who quickly formed the 38th Ind. and 10th Wis. to meet the enemy that was pressing Negley's rear, and then covered the formation of the new line. The exultant Confederates now emerged from the woods and advanced on Thomas. Loomis', Stokes', and Guenther's batteries met the attack with a fierce fire, and as soon as the first line came within range Rousseau's men, together with Shepherd's, Scribner's and Beatty's brigades, opened a musketry fire that drove the enemy in confusion to the shelter of the woods, where they were rallied, new troops added and another advance was made. Again the line recoiled before that terrific fire of infantry and artillery. Two more attempts were made to break Thomas' line, but it held fast and each time the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss.

It was now 11 a. m. and the heavy fighting was transferred to the Union left. When Negley withdrew to join Rousseau, Cruft's brigade was left without support on the right and fell back to the woods, closely pressed by the enemy. Seeing that the Confederates were about to gain his rear, Palmer ordered Grose to change front with his brigade to repel any attack from that quarter and then drew back his left so as to bring the enemy under direct fire, which resulted in forcing the advancing columns to withdraw beyond range of the guns. Hazen's brigade was next withdrawn from its advanced position and moved to a wooded knoll between the pike and the railroad. This knoll, known as the "Round Forest," was regarded by the enemy as the key to the Federal position, and he resolved to carry it at all hazards. As soon as the possibilities of an attack in the rear had been averted Palmer sent Grose to cooperate with Hazen. Against these two brigades Donelson advanced, but the assault was met by a fire that caused a loss to Donelson of fully half his men in killed and wounded, one regiment alone losing 306 out of 425 that started into the fight. Polk now called on Bragg to send Breckenridge's command, or at least four brigades of it, to assist in carrying the hill. About 2 p. m. two of these brigades arrived and a second assault was made. It met with no better success than the first, and Polk waited for the other two brigades, which came up about 4 o'clock, when another effort was made to dislodge Hazen and Grose. Again the Confederates were hurled back with severe losses and the Union troops remained masters of the situation. Rosecrans' new line was then formed, extending from Hazen's position in a northwesterly direction to the Nashville pike, the cavalry being beyond the little stream known as Overall's creek. The line was scarcely established when the Confederates debouched from the cedars and with wild yells began forming for a charge. A destructive fire was at once opened by the batteries on the hill near the railroad, and this, supplemented by the well directed volleys from the infantry, inflicted a heavier loss on Polk's column than

at any time previous during the day, unless it was in Donelson's brigade in the first attack on Hazen. This ended the battle for the day, but the troops of both armies slept on their arms that night, expecting to be called on to renew the fight the next morning.

But little was done on New Year's day, as Rosecrans and his generals decided to hold their position and await the enemy's attack, while Bragg was expecting Rosecrans to retreat. Negley was moved to the right to support McCook in case another attempt was made to turn that flank. Bragg made several demonstrations against the right and center, but each was repulsed without serious consequences to either side. Van Cleve had been wounded on the 31st, and his division, commanded by Col. Samuel Beatty, crossed the river in the afternoon, formed in line of battle in front of Breckenridge, and held that position until about 3 p. m. on the 3d, when a double line of skirmishers, supported by heavy columns of infantry and three batteries, emerged from the woods to the southeast and steadily advanced to within 100 yards of line. The only Federal battery on that side of the river kept up a rapid fire on the Confederates as they pressed forward, but was unable to check their progress. After a short but sharp contest Beatty's men gave way and retired in confusion across the river, closely followed by the enemy. Crittenden immediately planted his batteries on the hill west of the river and opened on the Confederates as they crossed the stream, while two of Negley's brigades and the pioneer brigade were thrown into position to meet the attack. The fire from the Union batteries, under the direction of Maj. Mendenhall, carried such havoc into the ranks of the enemy that they retreated much more rapidly than they had advanced. The Confederate loss here was about 2,000 men in less than 40 minutes. Davis crossed with his division at a ford below to attack the enemy on the flank, but before he could get his troops into position they were in full retreat, hotly pursued by the two brigades of Negley's division and Hazen's brigade of Palmer's. The chase was continued for some distance across the fields, a few prisoners being taken, as well as 4 pieces of artillery and a stand of colors. It was now dark and Crittenden's entire command crossed the river and intrenched a position on the hills. The two armies now maintained their relative positions until Sunday, Jan. 4, when Bragg evacuated Murfreesboro. The rear-guard was pursued by Thomas for several miles in the direction of Manchester, but owing to the condition of the roads and the heavy loss of artillery horses the pursuit was not pressed farther.

The Union losses in the battle of Stone's river amounted to 1,730 killed, 7,802 wounded and 3,717 missing. Bragg reported his losses at 1,294 killed, 7,945 wounded and 1,027 captured or missing. This did not include the losses in Pegram's brigade of cavalry.

Stone's River Bridge, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1863. Detachment of the 19th Michigan Infantry. Fifty men of Co. D, under command of Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, occupied a stockade at the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad bridge over Stone's river, 3 miles from Murfreesboro. At 9 a. m. on the 5th some of Wheeler's cavalry appeared in front of the post and a demand for an unconditional surrender was made in the name of Wheeler. This was refused and 10 minutes later the Confederates opened with artillery, first with 1 gun and later with 12, the shelling continuing until nearly 11 o'clock, when Baldwin capitulated, having lost 2 men wounded. The enemy's loss was 2 killed and 8 wounded. Baldwin and his men were held as prisoners until about sunset, when they were released unconditionally, after having been robbed of their overcoats, blankets and personal valuables.

Stono River, S. C., Dec. 25, 1863. (For attack on the U. S. gun-boats Marblehead and Pawnee see Legareville.)

Stony Creek Station, Va., May 7, 1864. (See Kautz's Raids.)

Stony Creek Station, Va., June 28-29, 1864. (See Wilson's Raid, Petersburg, Va.)

Stony Creek Station, Va., Oct. 11, 1864. 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. About 6 p. m. the regiment, Maj. G. F. McCabe commanding, left camp on the Petersburg lines and moved out on the Jerusalem plank road on a reconnaissance. Near Rowanty creek, a short distance from Stony Creek Station, McCabe found a force of Confederate infantry intrenched. A few shots were exchanged—just sufficient to develop the enemy's strength—and McCabe returned. During the movement 13 prisoners were taken; 2 wagons loaded with wool were captured, together with 8 horses, 4 mules and a lot of saddles and harness. The wagons were burned. No casualties reported.

Stony Creek Station, Va., Dec. 1, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. In a despatch to Gen. Grant, dated 3:45 p. m. of the 1st, Brig.-Gen. David McM. Gregg, commanding the cavalry division, says: "I have captured Stony Creek Station. The place was defended by infantry and cavalry, with artillery, in strong works. I have 190 prisoners, 8 wagons and 30 mules; burnt the depot, about 3,000 sacks of corn, 500 bales of hay, a train of cars, large quantity of bacon, government clothing, ammunition and other stores. Captured 2 pieces of artillery, burnt all shops and public buildings. * * * My loss is very small."

Stony Lake, Dak., July 28, 1863. The Sioux Expedition. The expedition under Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Sibley was climbing up a long hill near Stony lake when some 2,000 or 2,500 mounted Indians were discovered approaching. Line of battle was at once formed and several attempts of the Indians to break it were frustrated. The casualties were not reported.

Strasburg, Va., March 19, 1862. Portion of Brig.-Gen. Banks' Army.

Strasburg, Va., June 2, 1862. Bayard's Cavalry Brigade. While Jackson's Confederate command was retiring down the Shenandoah valley, Gen. Bayard learned that Strasburg had been evacuated during the night of the 1st and 2nd. He immediately sent his cavalry in pursuit on the Staunton road and about 6 miles out, near Woodstock, the enemy made a stand. After some delay a Federal battery was brought into position, and under cover of its fire the cavalry charged dismounted and drove the Confederates from their position. One Union soldier was killed and 5 were wounded. The enemy's loss was not reported.

Strasburg, Va., May 24-25, 1862. (See Winchester.)

Strasburg, Va., Dec. 21, 1862. In a report from Petersburg Brig.-Gen. R. H. Milroy, stated that the Confederates under Gen. Cluseret, after a slight skirmish, in which they lost 20 men captured, entered Strasburg. A Federal force at Woodstock then advanced on Cluseret, compelling him to evacuate the town and fall back to Wardensville. (q. v.)

Strasburg, Va., April 20, 1863. (See Wardensville.)

Strasburg, Va., Sept. 19, 1863. Detachment of the 1st New York Cavalry. Capt. E. H. Bailey, with 150 men, made a sudden descent upon a detachment of Confederate cavalry at Strasburg, captured 11 prisoners, fully mounted and equipped; 2 wagons, and a large Confederate mail containing important letters. The only casualty on the Union side was 1 man accidentally killed.

Strasburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1863. Detachment of 1st Division, Department of West Virginia. While Averell with his cavalry division was raiding on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad Col. George D. Wells with a column moved up the Shenandoah valley to hold Imboden there and divert him from Averell's movement. Wells first encountered the enemy at Strasburg and after some sharp skirmishing drove him back, with a loss to the Confederates of 30 prisoners. No Federal casualties were reported.

Strasburg, Va., May 12, 1864. 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. A report of Col. R. S. Rodgers, of the 2nd Md. infantry, dated at Martinsburg May 13, says: "The train going out was attacked at Strasburg yesterday by 25 or 30 of Mosby's men. Two of the guards, 13th Pa. cavalry, were killed and 4 taken prisoners. The train lost a few horses."

Strasburg, Va., Aug. 12-15, 1864. Army of West Virginia and 6th Army Corps. On the 12th the Army of West Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. George Crook, moved from Winchester toward Strasburg. Near Cedar creek the Confederate pickets were encountered and forced back to the south side of the stream, when Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright came up with the 6th corps and skirmishers of the two commands were pushed forward across the creek, the firing being kept up until about 8 p. m. At daylight of the 13th it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn to Fisher's hill, south of Strasburg, but the next morning it was found that he again occupied his old position. After a slight skirmish, during which the 1st, 2nd, 3d and reserve cavalry brigades were held in the rear of the skirmish line as supports, the Confederates were again forced back. On the 15th the enemy advanced a brigade and tried to drive in the Federal skirmishers, but the assault was repulsed by Crook's 2nd division, under the command of Col. Isaac H. Duval, after which the Confederates retired from the contest. The Union loss during the several brushes was 6 killed and 30 wounded. The enemy's loss was not learned.

Strasburg, Va., Sept. 20-21, 1864. (See Fisher's Hill.)

Strasburg, Va., Oct. 14, 1864. (See Hupp's Hill.)

Strasburg Road, Va., Feb. 26, 1863. Detachments of the 1st New York and 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. About 4 a. m. some 100 Confederate cavalry approached the Union pickets at the junction of the Strasburg and Cedar Creek roads and captured 6 men. Gen. Milroy, commanding the division, ordered a squadron of the 1st N. Y., under Lieut. Passegger, and two battalions of the 13th Pa., under Maj. Kerwin and Byrne, to pursue, under orders to go no further than Strawberry hill, two and a half miles beyond Strasburg. About 3 miles from Strasburg Passegger came up with the enemy, who tried to surround him, but he cut his way through the lines, bringing with him the 6 men who had been captured, and by a circuitous route returned to camp with a loss of 11 men missing. In spite of the order to stop at Strawberry hill the Pennsylvania troops continued the pursuit nearly to Woodstock, and while the officers were discussing the propriety of making a dash into the town the detachment was attacked by about 400 Confederate cavalry. The Federal troopers became confused and commenced a disorderly retreat toward Winchester, the enemy following as far as Middletown. The loss in this regiment was 9 wounded and 188 missing. The enemy's casualties were not learned.

Strawberry Plains, Tenn., June 20, 1863. U. S. Forces under Col. W. P. Sanders. After leaving Knoxville Sanders, in his raid in East Tennessee, started for Strawberry Plains, destroying bridges and telegraph lines on the way. Three miles below the town Sanders left the railroad, crossed the Holston river and approached the town on the

same side on which the Confederates were guarding it. Artillery was opened on the Federals as soon as they came in sight, but Sanders dismounted and deployed his mounted infantry and after an hour's skirmishing succeeded in driving the enemy off. Five guns, 139 prisoners and a vast amount of stores of all kinds were captured. The losses in killed and wounded were not reported.

Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1864. Cavalry Detachment.

Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1864. 1st and 2nd Divisions, 9th Army Corps. The army was marching upon Knoxville, the 9th corps in the rear. On the morning of the 21st the corps was at Strawberry Plains, the 1st division guarding the blockhouse and the road to Blain's cross-roads, and the 2nd charged with the destruction of the bridge. The bridge was dismantled and fired, the pickets crossing the river in a flat-boat to join the main body, when the enemy appeared on the bank of the river and opened fire with his artillery. Lieut. Gittings, with Batteries L and M, 3d U. S. artillery, placed his guns on the ridge back of the blockhouse and soon silenced the Confederate batteries. The corps remained at the town all day, being occasionally annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, but no more attacks were made. Late in the evening the corps received orders to move on to Knoxville, but it was 3 o'clock the next morning before the last of the column left Strawberry Plains, the men dragging 2 cannon, after the caissons had been destroyed.

Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Nov. 16-17, 1864. During Breckenridge's advance into East Tennessee his force arrived opposite the garrison of Strawberry Plains. Some heavy artillery firing was done on the 16th which was continued into the 17th, when Vaughn's Confederate cavalry crossed the Holston above the town and proceeded to Flat creek, where the guard was driven away and the bridge burned. The Confederates withdrew during the night of the 13th. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Streight's Raid, April 26 to May 3, 1863. The expedition known as Streight's raid was planned by Gen. Rosecrans, the object being to cut the railroad south of Dalton, Ga., to prevent reinforcements and supplies from being sent to Gen. Bragg. The command of the expedition fell on Col. A. D. Streight of the 51st Ind. infantry, his forces consisting of his own regiment, the 73d Ind., the 80th Ill., the 3d Ohio, and two companies of the 1st Middle Tenn. cavalry, a total of 1,700 men, with 2 pieces of artillery. Streight left Nashville on April 11, moved down the river to Palmyra, thence via Eastport, Miss., to Tusculumbia, Ala., where he arrived on the afternoon of the 24th, having in the meantime been joined by Gen. Dodge's command, which was to accompany the expedition part of the way. Some delay was experienced in obtaining horses and mules to mount the men and transport supplies. At Tusculumbia Streight sent back all who were unfit for arduous service, reducing his force to about 1,500 men. He left Tusculumbia a little while before midnight, on Sunday, April 26, moving in the direction of Moulton via Russellville, with part of his command still unmounted. On the evening of the 29th he bivouacked at Day's gap. During that day he had several brushes with small parties of the enemy, destroying considerable property and securing enough horses and mules to mount all his men.

The next morning the little army left Day's gap before daylight, but had not proceeded more than 2 miles when the rear-guard was attacked by a considerable force. Streight dismounted his men and formed in line of battle on a ridge, his right resting on a ravine and his left protected by a marsh. Capt. Smith, with the Tenn. cavalry, was instructed

to hold his position in advance until compelled to retire, then to fall back rapidly and, if possible, draw the Confederates after him within the lines. The two howitzers were masked near the road in the center and the dismounted men were concealed in the shrubbery along the ridge. The enemy soon charged Smith, who, pursuant to his instructions, beat a hasty retreat. As soon as he had passed the Union lines the entire body rose up and poured a deadly volley into the pursuers at close range, which drove them back in confusion. They were soon reinforced, however, and now advanced steadily, opening on the Federals with a battery of artillery. An attempt was made to carry the lines, but it was repulsed with heavy loss. A detachment of the two Indiana regiments was thrown out on the left to charge the enemy, and at the same time the 3d Ohio and 80th Ill. were pushed rapidly forward directly in front. This movement was successful. The enemy after a short resistance broke and fled, leaving in the hands of the victorious Unionists 2 cannon, 2 caissons, 40 prisoners, and 30 dead on the field. This was the battle of Day's gap. It was now nearly noon and Streight had learned that Forrest was massing a force to attack in the rear, so he hurriedly resumed his march to avoid being surrounded.

Some 6 miles further on the enemy again appeared, this time on the left. Again Streight was fortunate in the selection of a strong position on a ridge called Hog mountain, about a mile south of Crooked creek, where the whole force skirmished until dark. About 10 p. m. the enemy was driven from the front and Streight at once resumed his march. In this engagement the ammunition of the captured guns was exhausted and the guns were spiked and abandoned. The Confederates soon discovered that Streight was on the move and at once started in pursuit. Col. Hathaway, with the 73d Ind., was halted in a thicket, not more than 20 paces from the road, where his men lay down until the head of the enemy's column had passed, when they opened a destructive fire that caused a complete stampede in the Confederate ranks. This gave Streight an opportunity to resume his march, and he pushed on to Blountsville, where he halted to rest his men and feed his horses. Ammunition and rations were here distributed, and after a two hours' rest the expedition moved on toward Gadsden.

The enemy was in close pursuit, however, and at Black Warrior river pressed the rear so close that Streight was compelled to turn and give battle before he could effect a crossing. Under cover of a strong skirmish line part of the troops crossed and formed on the other side. The skirmishers were then withdrawn, under cover of the artillery, and crossed the stream. It was now 5 p. m., May 1, and Streight was still some distance from the railroad he wanted to destroy. At 9 o'clock the next morning he reached Black creek, near Gadsden, when his rear-guard was again attacked, but the enemy was repulsed after a sharp skirmish, in which the loss was trifling on each side.

Learning that a large force of the enemy was moving on his left, parallel with his line of march, apparently with the intention of getting in his front, Streight marched all night, halting at Gadsden only long enough to destroy some quartermaster and commissary stores there, his purpose being to reach Rome far enough in advance of Forrest to cross the river and destroy the bridge, which would check the pursuit, for a time at least. About 4 p. m. Blount's plantation was reached. This place offered good opportunities for forage and Streight halted long enough to feed his animals. A detail was made for that purpose and the rest of the command formed in line of battle on a ridge south of the plantation. The rear-guard, which had been skirmishing with the enemy for some time was now driven in, and Forrest attacked the main

line. The assault was repulsed by the two Indiana regiments, assisted by Maj. Vananda with the two howitzers. An effort was then made to turn the right, but this movement was met by the 80th Ill. and part of the Ohio troops. Streight then withdrew his men in good order to a thicket about half a mile in the rear, intending to ambush the enemy, but a well executed flank movement prevented the success of his plan. The flanking party was checked, and Streight made all haste to reach Rome. During this engagement Col. Hathaway, of the 73d Ind. was killed.

Near Center the scouts brought information that a detachment of the enemy was posted in ambush in front. Skirmishers were thrown forward with instructions to proceed until fired on, then engage the enemy and hold him in check until the main body could pass. The plan worked well, for while the skirmishers held the attention of the Confederates the main column made a detour and struck the road some 3 miles beyond the enemy's position. The skirmishers then withdrew and joined the main body without further trouble. On arriving at the Chattooga river the ferryboat was found missing, and this necessitated a march to Gaylesville, some 7 or 8 miles above, where there was a bridge. At daylight on the morning of the 3d Cedar bluff was reached. Here it was decided to halt long enough to feed and allow the men to eat. The constant marching and fighting had so exhausted the men that many of them fell asleep in spite of their efforts to keep awake long enough to eat breakfast. While here Streight learned that the enemy had found a shorter road and was then nearer Rome than his own command. For five days he had been pursued by Forrest, whose men seemed to sleep in their saddles and never stop to eat. Besides the engagements mentioned slight skirmishes had occurred at Driver's gap and Sand mountain. Much of Streight's ammunition was worthless, having got wet in crossing some of the streams. Many of his mules, never very good, had given entirely out, and his men were tired and discouraged. The situation was canvassed with his officers, who decided that it was best to negotiate terms with Forrest and surrender as prisoners of war. This was accordingly done about noon on May 3. The men were soon exchanged, but Streight and his officers were sent to Richmond and confined in Libby prison until the following February, when he and four others managed to make their escape. It was not until Aug. 22, 1864, that he made his report of the expedition. Forrest and his men received a vote of thanks from the Confederate Congress for the successful pursuit and capture of this expedition.

Stroud's Mill, S. C., Feb. 26, 1865. Detachment of the 104th Illinois Infantry. The detachment, under command of Capt. W. C. Ross, was engaged in foraging, when it was attacked near Stroud's mill by some Confederate cavalry, and in the skirmish that ensued Ross and 8 of his men were captured and 1 man slightly wounded.

Stroud's Store, Ark., Dec. 23, 1863. 1st Arkansas Cavalry. While on a scout from Fayetteville the advance of the regiment was fired upon by some 300 Confederates near Strouds store early on the morning of the 23d. Capt. John I. Worthington dismounted 75 men and made a vigorous charge, routing the enemy and pursuing him for 5 miles. No casualties reported.

Stuart's Raid, Va., June 13-15, 1862. Detachments of the Army of the Potomac. While Gen. McClellan's army was encamped about Fair Oaks and along the Chickahominy river, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was ordered to move with a force of Confederate cavalry around the Federal right flank to the vicinity of the Pamunkey river. Stuart assembled his

men on the 12th at Kilby Station, moved toward Louisa and bivouacked that night near Hanover Court House. About 11 a. m. on the 13th, between Haw's shop and Old Church, his advance guard encountered a company of the 5th U. S. cavalry, commanded by Lieut. E. H. Lieb, who had been sent out on a reconnaissance. Seeing that the enemy was too strong to attack, Lieb retired slowly and sent word to that effect to Capt. W. B. Royall, commanding two squadrons of the regiment stationed at Old Church. This message was not received by Royall until about 2 p. m., when Lieut. McLean was hurried forward with Co. H to Lieb's support. The whole detachment was then ordered to advance and after proceeding about three-fourths of a mile came up with Lieb and McLean, who were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy's advance guard, which was charged and driven back on the main body. Royall now saw that his force was greatly outnumbered and gave the order to fall back to the church. Twice on his retreat he was compelled to wheel his command to repulse attacks on his rear and some hand-to-hand fighting occurred in each instance. The Union loss was reported as 4 killed and 10 or 12 wounded. Among the latter was Royall himself, who received several saber cuts. McLean was wounded and captured and the command was turned over to Lieb, with instructions to remain at the church unless attacked by the enemy, in which case he was to retire by the Cold Harbor road. This order was carried out about 4 o'clock. The enemy's loss was not definitely learned, but several saddles were known to have been emptied in the close combats that occurred during Royall's retreat. At Garlick's landing Stuart captured a few prisoners, 4 wagons and 53 mules, burned 14 wagons and 3 schooners loaded with stores, after which he proceeded to Tunstall's station, where about 175 of his men had fired on a train-load of soldiers on the way to White House landing and killed 5 or 6 men. As soon as news of Stuart's movement reached the camp of the 5th corps at New bridge, Gen. Porter sent detachments to intercept him. Gen. Emory, with four squadrons of the 6th Pa. Lancers, was dispatched to Tunstall's station, but did not arrive there until after Stuart had passed. At daybreak Emory was reinforced by Reynolds' brigade of infantry and the whole force started in pursuit. It was thought that Stuart's objective point was White House landing, where McClellan had a depot of supplies, but if so he abandoned his project upon learning of the pursuit and turned his course toward Richmond. On the 14th he crossed the Chickahominy at Sycamore ford, a short distance above Forge bridge, and the next morning arrived at Richmond, having ridden around the entire Union army. Stuart reported the capture of 165 prisoners, 260 horses and mules, several sets of harness and a quantity of small arms.

Stumptown, Mo., Aug. 2, 1863. Detachment of 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. Alexander W. Mullins with 100 men, while on a scout in the vicinity of Germantown, encountered a squad of bushwhackers at Stumptown and in the skirmish which ensued the latter were routed with a loss of 2 or 3 wounded. One man of the militia was killed.

Sturgeon, Mo., Sept. 22, 1862. Maj. Hunt's command.

Sturgeon, Mo., Feb. 27, 1865. Detachment of the 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. The detachment, under command of Lieut. L. T. Hayman, came upon Jackson's guerrilla band just before dark and a brisk skirmish ensued, in which some of the bushwhackers and 2 of Hayman's men were wounded.

Suffolk, Va., Dec. 28, 1862. Reconnoitering Party under Col. Alfred Gibbs. A report sent to Maj.-Gen. Dix by Brig.-Gen. Orris S. Ferry

contains the following: "Col. Gibbs, sent out by me at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday toward Carrsville to occupy the enemy while Spinola's column was moving out, came in contact with the enemy's scouting parties a short distance beyond our pickets. He drove them back, capturing 9 of them, and bivouacked about 10 miles from here."

Suffolk, Va., Siege of, April 11—May 4, 1863. Federal Troops commanded by Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck. On Sept. 22, 1862, Gen. Peck was ordered to Suffolk with 9,000 men to check the advance of the Confederates under Pettigrew and French, who were moving from the Blackwater river toward Norfolk. At that time there were no artificial defenses there, but as the town was located at the head of navigation on the Nansemond river and was the junction of several railroads it was regarded as the key to all the approaches south of the James river, and Peck was directed to fortify and hold it. Fort Dix was begun on Sept. 25, and from that time until the following spring work was pushed on defenses covering the railroads and the James and Nansemond rivers. These preparations alarmed the Confederate authorities, who believed that the Federal government was aiming to establish a base for a movement upon Richmond, and in Feb., 1863, Gen. Longstreet, with some 30,000 men, was detached from Lee's army and charged with the reduction of Suffolk. In March, Peck was reinforced and his intrenchments were put in the best possible state to withstand Longstreet's assault. According to an abstract from a return of the Department of Virginia for April 30, 1863, the Union troops then at Suffolk numbered 23,975 men, organized as follows: 1st division of the 7th corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran and consisting of the brigades commanded by Brig.-Gen. Henry D. Terry, Col. Robert S. Foster and Col. Mathew Murphy; the 3d division of the 9th corps, under Brig.-Gen. George W. Getty and composed of the brigades commanded by Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Brig.-Gen. Edward Harland and Col. Arthur H. Dutton; Col. William Gurney's division, including the brigades of Col. Burr Porter and Col. Robert S. Hughston; the reserve brigade under Col. David W. Wardrop; the 11th Pa. cavalry; the 1st N. Y. mounted rifles; eight light batteries and two battalions of heavy artillery.

On April 10 a Confederate mail was captured, from which it was learned that Longstreet, with from 40,000 to 60,000 men, was moving against Suffolk, and that Gen. Hill would cooperate with Longstreet. The next day Hood's division drove in Peck's cavalry on the South Quay road and about 4 p. m. captured the cavalry outposts without a shot being fired. On the 12th Pickett's division advanced on the Somerton road, Jenkins on the Edenton road, and a large column on the Providence Church road along the river. Considerable skirmishing occurred on all these roads, the Union troops gradually falling back, and the enemy was not checked until he came within range of the artillery. On the 13th Foster's brigade handled the enemy somewhat roughly on the Somerton road, driving him back and reestablishing the Federal picket line. The batteries along the river and the gunboats also rendered effective service on this day, holding the Confederates at bay. On the 14th the Confederates opened fire on the gunboats from a 10-gun battery near the Norfleet house, on the west branch of the Nansemond. Lieut. Lamson, with the gunboats Mount Washington, West End, Stepping Stones and Alert, engaged the battery for several hours, but the vessels were finally compelled to drop down the river out of range of the enemy's guns, the Mount Washington being badly damaged. This boat and the West End both grounded, but were towed off by the Stepping Stones, the Alert having become unmanageable

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through a broken rudder. A night attack was made on the gunboat Smith Briggs, lying near Peck's headquarters, but it was repulsed by Capt. Lee, commander of the vessel, and the guns at the draw-bridge.

About noon on the 15th the Federal batteries near the mouth of Jericho creek, under the direction of Getty, opened on the enemy's battery at the Norfleet house, dismounting 4 of the 20-pounders and silencing the others. During the afternoon a reconnaissance sent out on the Edenton road captured a Confederate regiment, but did not press their advantage for fear of an ambush. Terry's brigade, which had been much annoyed by Confederate sharpshooters, had a spirited engagement with the enemy in its front on the 17th, in which the Confederates were severely punished and their sharpshooters compelled to withdraw. From that time until the 25th Longstreet was busy in throwing up batteries and rifle-pits along the river. During this period the only incident worthy of note was the capture of Battery Huger on the 19th. (See Battery Huger.) On the 27th the Confederates opened fire from a new battery below the one destroyed on the 15th, and that night they reoccupied the battery at Hill's point. Nothing further of importance occurred until May 1, when the enemy, largely reinforced, made an attack on Terry's brigade about 5 p. m., but it was repulsed by Terry's men and the guns of the Nansemond, South Quay and Rosecrans. At 4 a. m. on the 3d, Maj. Crosby, with the 21st Conn. and a section of the 4th Wis. battery, crossed the Nansemond and occupied Chuckatuck, driving out 300 Confederate cavalry. He then skirmished all the way to Reed's ferry, his movement being covered by the fire of the gunboats. At 9 o'clock that morning, Getty, with Harland's brigade and some other troops of his division, made a reconnaissance in force on the enemy's left flank. He crossed at the draw-bridge, under the fire of Battery Mansfield and the gunboats Smith Briggs and Onondaga, and seized the plateau near the Pruden house, holding it in spite of all attempts to dislodge him.

At 9 p. m. on the 4th the enemy commenced falling back toward the Blackwater river. Gens. Corcoran and Foster were prompt in pursuit, the former on the Edenton road and the latter on the Somerton road. Near Leesville, at 6 a. m. on the 5th, Foster came up with the rear-guard of a strong column and halted until Corcoran could come up, but before his arrival the enemy withdrew and reached the Blackwater, where his position was too strong to attack. Cols. Spear and Onderdonk, with their cavalry, harassed the enemy on the various roads, securing valuable information and capturing a number of prisoners. These prisoners represented over forty regiments, which will give some idea of the strength of Longstreet's army. The Federal casualties during the siege were 41 killed, 223 wounded and 2 missing. No official returns of Confederate losses were made, but they were estimated at 1,500 in killed, wounded and captured. Five guns of the famous Fauquier artillery were captured by Peck's men, besides a number of rifles and a lot of camp equipage, etc. Peck's success at Suffolk, coming as it did simultaneously with Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, was not given the notice that it justly deserved. It was one of the victories of 1863 that did so much to dishearten the Confederates and at the same time to increase the prestige and strengthen the morale of the Union armies.

Suffolk, Va., June 11, 1863. Detachment of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Lieut. Blake was sent out with a party to capture or destroy some small detachments of Confederate infantry that had been annoying the pickets. He came upon a party of some 15 or 20, who took positions behind trees, prepared to fight in true Indian style, but Blake

charged, killed 2, wounded several and routed the rest, scattering them in the dense thickets where pursuit was out of the question.

Suffolk, Va., Nov. 11, 1863. According to Confederate reports Capt. Phillips, with 40 men, made a raid on Suffolk and captured 7 Union soldiers, a wagon and 8 horses. Federal reports contain no mention of the occurrence.

Suffolk, Va., March 9, 1864. 2nd U. S. Colored Cavalry. The regiment, Col. George W. Cole commanding, while reconnoitering the different roads beyond Suffolk, was attacked by a greatly superior force of the enemy. The colored troops were obliged to retire after fighting desperately for a time, and cutting their way through the enemy's lines which almost surrounded them. The Union loss was 7 killed, 2 missing and 6 wounded.

Sugar Creek, Ark., Feb. 16-17, 1862. Cavalry of Gen. Curtis' Army. While Curtis was in pursuit of the Confederates under Gen. Price, a detachment of the enemy was encountered drawn up on either side of the road at Potts' hill, on Sugar creek, on the 16th. A charge was made by Maj. McConnell's battalion of the 3d Ill. cavalry on the left and Wright's Missouri battalion on the right. The charge was well supported by the 1st Mo. cavalry and Bowen's battery, and the enemy was routed. The only casualties reported were 1 killed and 3 wounded in Wright's battalion. That night the enemy was reinforced by McCulloch and on the morning of the 17th opened on the Federals with artillery. Curtis' batteries replied, but after a few rounds a cavalry charge was ordered, which drove the enemy from his position, with heavy losses in killed and wounded. The Union loss on the 17th was 13 killed and 15 or 20 wounded.

Sugar Creek, Mo., July 9, 1862. Detachment of 1st Iowa Cavalry. Ninety men of the 1st Ia., under Lieut. R. M. Reynolds, was sent to attack Quantrill's camp on Sugar creek near Wadesburg. The advance gallantly charged the place at 6 a. m., but being unsupported by the remainder of the detachment was compelled to fall back. Reynolds then charged with his whole command, but the ground being unfavorable and the Confederate position stronger than he anticipated, he withdrew after losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Quantrill lost 1 killed and several wounded.

Sugar Creek, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. The brigade, leading the column in the pursuit of Wheeler and Roddey, came up with the enemy's skirmishers about 10 a. m. and soon found the enemy in some force behind a temporary barricade on the west side of Sugar creek. The 5th Ia. made a dashing saber charge in which 13 of the enemy were killed, 85 captured, a number wounded and the remainder scattered. The Iowans had 1 man wounded.

Sugar Creek, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1864. 1st Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Cumberland. After the action at King's hill the Confederate rear-guard fell back to Sugar creek, where the main body of Hood's army was encountered. Gen. J. H. Hammond, commanding the cavalry brigade, ordered the 2nd Tenn., supported by the 4th Tenn., to charge. The movement was gallantly executed, forcing the enemy to retire into his works. The Confederates then charged in turn, driving Hammond's line back some 300 yards, where he held his position until the 14th Ohio battery came up and shelled the enemy from his barricade, when the pursuit was continued.

Sugar Creek Hills, Mo., Dec. 23-31, 1862. Detachment of 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. Edward B. Eno with 80 men made a scout through the Sugar creek hills and succeeded in surprising three

different camps of from 30 to 50 guerrillas each. The net results were the capture of 10 men, 12 horses with saddles, bridles, etc., 2 wagons, and other equipage, and the breaking up the bands. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Sugar Loaf, N. C., Feb. 11, 1865. 3d Division, 10th Army Corps. In his report Brig.-Gen. Charles J. Paine, commanding the division, says: "The division broke camp on Federal Point, where it had remained after the capture of Fort Fisher, and moved toward the enemy's line at Sugar Loaf, the 2nd brigade, Col. J. W. Ames commanding, having the advance. After a brisk skirmish, in which the division suffered a loss of 2 commissioned officers and 14 men killed, and 7 commissioned officers and 69 men wounded, Lieut.-Col. Rogers, commanding 4th U. S. colored troops, with his regiment deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy very handsomely from his intrenched picket line into his main works. The division constructed a line of works at this point and occupied them until the morning of the 19th, when the enemy retiring from his line in our front, the division moved into the rebel works."

Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., Sept. 10-11, 1862. Detachment of Cavalry Corps, and 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac. Brig.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, commanding the cavalry corps, states in a report that the 6th U. S. cavalry was sent on the 10th to dislodge the enemy at the base of Sugar Loaf mountain. The Confederates were too strongly posted to be easily moved, however, and Franklin's corps (6th) was sent to the aid of the cavalry. Next day Hancock's infantry brigade and Farnsworth's cavalry brigade attacked and compelled the enemy to retire. The affair was an incident of Lee's invasion of Maryland. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Sugar Loaf Prairie, Ark., Jan. 12, 1865. Detachment of 73d Enrolled Missouri Infantry. A scout of 25 men, under Lieut. Willis Kissel, came upon the outlaw Cook and 13 of his band in a cave near Sugar Loaf prairie. Kissel demanded a surrender, giving the guerrillas 4 hours within which to accede to the proposition. At the end of that time 9 gave themselves up and the remainder of the gang were killed.

Sugar Valley, Ga., May 13, 1864. (See Resaca.)

Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala., Sept. 25, 1864. Detachments of 111th U. S. Colored Infantry, 9th Indiana and 3d Tennessee Cavalry. During Forrest's raid into Alabama and Tennessee he approached the bridge over Sulphur branch on the morning of the 25th. The garrison there had been reinforced, and on the appearance of the enemy it was all called into the blockhouse. After several hours of desperate resistance the Federals were overpowered and compelled to surrender to a greatly superior number. While the casualties for the whole Union command were not definitely reported they amounted in the detachments of the 111th U. S. Colored infantry and 9th Ind. cavalry to 47 killed, 6 wounded and 379 captured. No Confederate losses were reported.

Sulphur Springs, Va., Nov. 15, 1862. (See Warrenton Springs, same date.)

Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 12, 1863. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. While the Army of the Potomac was retiring before Lee's advance in the Bristoe campaign Gen. D. McM. Gregg's cavalry division was ordered to Sulphur or Warrenton Springs to guard the upper fords of the Rappahannock river. The enemy's advancing infantry and artillery proved too strong for the cavalry and it was compelled to withdraw across the Hedgeman fork of the Rappahannock. No casualties were reported.

Sulphur Springs Road, Ala., April 11, 1864. (See Kelley's Plantation.)

Summerfield, Ala., April 2, 1865. (See Selma, same date.)

Summersville, Miss., Nov. 26, 1862. 7th Illinois Cavalry.

Summersville, W. Va., Aug. 26, 1861. (See Cross Lanes.)

Summersville, W. Va., July 25, 1862. Detachment of the 9th Virginia Infantry. Companies A. and F, under Lieut.-Col. Starr, were stationed at Summersville. About 4 a. m. on the 25th the pickets were rapidly driven in and in a short time the streets were filled with Confederate cavalry. The surprise was complete. Starr and most of his men were captured, their stores destroyed, after which the enemy set fire to the town. Over 50 of the Union soldiers managed to escape and reached the camp of the 11th Ohio infantry at Gauley. They estimated the enemy's strength at 200 men.

Summit Point, W. Va., Oct. 7, 1863. (See Charlestown, same date.)

Summit Point, W. Va., Aug. 21, 1864. Reserve Cavalry Brigade. While this brigade was proceeding down the Charlestown pike it was attacked at the intersection of the Summit Point road and skirmished with the enemy until Rippon was reached. The casualties were not reported. The affair occurred during the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

Sumter, C. S. S., Capture of, March 13, 1864. Col. W. R. Barton, of the 48th N. Y. infantry, reported from Palatka on the 15th: "The steamer Sumter was captured on the 13th inst. in Big Lake George, 75 miles distant from this place, by the U. S. gunboat Columbine."

A Confederate transport of the same name was sunk by the Union batteries on Sullivan's island, S. C. (See Naval Volume for operations about Charleston Harbor.)

Sumterville, S. C., April 9, 1865. (See Dingle's Mill, same date.)

Sutherland's Station, Va., April 2, 1865. 1st Division, 2nd Army Corps. At 9 a. m. the division, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. N. A. Miles commanding, drove the Confederates from the White Oak road and pursued to Sutherland's station on the South Side railroad, 8 miles from Petersburg, where a larger force was found intrenched, with artillery. Miles ordered Nugent's and Madill's brigades to charge, which was gallantly done, but the position proved too strong to be carried by a direct assault over the uneven ground in front. Madill was severely wounded in the charge and Brig.-Gen. MacDougall took command of the brigade. About noon the artillery of the division came up and began a vigorous shelling of the works, under cover of which MacDougall made another charge, but it was also repulsed. Miles then pushed forward a strong skirmish line against the enemy's right to engage his attention, while Ramsey's brigade was moved rapidly through the woods and down a ravine on the Confederate left. At 2:45 Ramsey advanced on the double-quick, struck the enemy in flank, and then swept down inside the works, capturing a large number and scattering the remainder. Those who escaped were driven toward the Appomattox river, where they were picked up in the woods that afternoon and the next morning. Miles captured 600 prisoners, 1 battleflag and 2 pieces of artillery. His loss for the day was 33 killed, 236 wounded and 97 missing.

Sutton, Va., Sept. 23, 1862. 10th West Virginia Infantry.

Suttonville, W. Va. Dec. 29, 1861. U. S. Troops of Department of Western Virginia. The following is an extract from the "Record of Events," of the Department of Western Virginia, for the month of December, 1861: "On the 29th, Suttonville, garrisoned by one company (Rowand's) 1st Va. cavalry, was attacked by 135 rebel guerrillas. The company retreated to Weston, and the guerrillas burned the town and what commissary stores were there. Col. Crook, with four companies went in search of the same gang from Summersville, encountered the flying rascals in Clay and Braxton, killed 6, and chased and scattered them into the mountain toward the Glades."

Suwano Gap, N. C., April 23, 1865. Gillem's Cavalry.

Swallow Bluffs, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1863. Detachments of 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry and 7th Kansas Cavalry. Col. Richard Rowett with five squadrons of the two regiments made an expedition from Corinth into West Tennessee. At Swallow bluffs the Confederates were engaged just as they were about to cross the river. At the same time a company of the dismounted infantry moved down the stream and captured a major and 20 men. Three of the Confederates were killed or wounded, while Rowett had 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

Swan Lake, Ark., April 23, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Swan Quarter, N. C., March 1-6, 1863. Detachments 1st North Carolina Infantry and 3d New York Cavalry. Capt. Colin Richardson, with Co. F, 3d N. Y., Co. G, 1st N. C., and a howitzer, embarked on the steamer Escort at New Berne, at 5 p. m. on the 1st, and proceeded to Rose Bay bridge, where part of the command was detailed to destroy the bridge and the remainder proceeded some distance up the north side of the lake and encamped. At daybreak on the 2nd the enemy's pickets were driven in, and when within 3 miles of Fairfield another detachment of Confederates was encountered and driven back through the town which was found to be almost deserted. A boat was captured and manned with a small detail of the infantry, with instructions to row around to Lake Landing and save the bridge if possible, while the main body proceeded to the same point by land. On the morning of the 4th, while on the march, the column was fired into by some of the enemy stationed in and about some houses on the right of the road. The cavalry was deployed as skirmishers in front and rear and the infantry, with the howitzer, advanced against the enemy, who scattered in all directions. The enemy's headquarters were burned, and Richardson continued to Lake Landing, where the bridge was found destroyed, but it was rebuilt and the command moved on toward Swan Quarter. When within a mile and a half of that place the column was attacked from the swamp on the right of the road, by about 80 guerrillas, who fired one shot as Richardson's vedettes were passing, when Lieut. Benson charged with the first platoon of cavalry, and received a volley, by which 3 men were killed and several wounded, including Benson. Richardson then ordered the infantry to deploy into the woods as skirmishers, and the howitzer was brought into action, supported by the second platoon of cavalry. The enemy were dispersed with heavy loss, the captain being among the killed. After the Confederates had fled and Richardson had cared for his dead and wounded he moved on to Swan Quarter, where he learned that a body of about 300 guerrillas was lying in ambush about 3 miles distant. Deeming it inexpedient to encounter this force, he embarked his command and returned to New Berne. The Federal casualties were 3 killed and 15 wounded. The enemy's loss was not learned.

Swansboro, N. C., April 29-30, 1864. Detachment of the 9th Vermont Infantry. Capt. Kelley, with a small expedition, left Newport on the evening of the 29th, to capture or break up a small Confederate detachment at Swansboro. He returned the next day with 15 prisoners, having captured 3 or 4 boats, and destroyed about 225 barrels of salted fish, without casualty.

Sweeden's Cove, Tenn., June 4, 1862. U. S. Troops under Brig.-Gen. James S. Negley. By making a forced march of 20 miles over a bad road Negley succeeded in surprising and capturing the Confederate pickets and attacked the camp of Gen. Adams' command at Sweeden's cove, near Jasper. The enemy formed in line and fired, but artillery was opened upon him and he soon fled, closely pursued by the

5th Ky. and a battalion of the 7th Pa. cavalry. The Federal loss was 2 killed and 7 wounded, and the Confederates acknowledged having sustained casualties to the extent of 100 killed and missing.

Sweet Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23, 1864. Supply Train of the Army of West Virginia. Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, in reporting the operations of the army while retiring from before Lynchburg, states that when he arrived at the springs he learned that "the supply train and convoy under Col. Putnam had been attacked by guerrillas, led by one Thurmond, and that it had turned aside from the Lewisburg route." This is the only official mention of the affair.

Sweetwater, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1863. 45th Ohio Mounted Infantry. On the 5th the regiment, Lieut.-Col George E. Ross commanding, was sent to Sweetwater to take possession of the arms and stores left there by the enemy. Early on the morning of the 6th the pickets on the Athens road were attacked, but the Confederates were repulsed and hotly pursued for about 4 miles, many of them throwing away their arms, etc., in their flight. The enemy lost 1 killed and 1 badly wounded, while the Union troops suffered no casualty whatever.

Sweetwater, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1865. (See Athens, same date.)

Sweet Water Creek, Ga., Oct. 2-3, 1864. (See Powder Springs, same date.)

Swift Creek, S. C., April 18, 1865. (See Boykin's Mill, same date.)

Swift Creek, Va., May 9, 1864. 10th and 18th Army Corps. On the evening of the 8th Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Army of the James, issued orders to Maj.-Gens. Q. A. Gillmore and W. F. Smith, commanding the 10th and 18th corps, to advance with their commands early the next morning and destroy the Richmond & Petersburg railroad. The railroad was struck near Chester Station and from this point the two corps moved south toward Petersburg, Smith on the left and Gillmore on the right. Near Arrowfield church on the north side of Swift creek, about a mile and a half north of Petersburg, the enemy was encountered in considerable force. Weitzel's and Brooks' divisions of the 18th corps were sent forward and drove the Confederates back across the creek. The bridges were found to be guarded by the enemy's artillery and infantry and the stream was impassable for any kind of troops. Brooks sent forward Hunt's battery, supported by Burnham's brigade, to shell the enemy at the bridge, but without effect. Gillmore and Smith then sent a communication to Butler suggesting that the troops be withdrawn and sent over on a pontoon bridge to the south side of the Appomattox for the purpose of cutting the roads leading to Petersburg from the south. Both generals believed that Petersburg could be captured "without involving us in heavy losses," but Butler refused to sanction their proposal. Had they been permitted to carry out their plan the city might have been taken, as it was then guarded by a very small force. Four days later Beauregard had about 30,000 men in the Petersburg intrenchments and it was then too late to make the attempt. On the morning of the 10th the two corps were withdrawn to the Bermuda Hundred lines.

Switzler's Mill, Mo., Aug. 10-13, 1862. (See Grand River.)

Switzler's Mill, Mo., July 12, 1863. Detachment of 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Sergt. Zimmerman and 20 men captured one Watson on the 11th and were taking him to the Federal camp when he escaped. Zimmerman bivouacked at Watson's house, where the next morning his men were attacked by about 100 Confederates and after a 20 minutes' fight succeeded in driving them off. Five Union men were wounded.

Switzler's Mill, Mo., Feb. 24, 1865. A report from Col. E. A. Kutzner of the 39th Mo. contains the following: "Jackson, with 7 men, killed a man by the name of Poe at Switzler's mill and hung 2 negroes, be-

sides robbing another citizen. I have sent plenty of men to scour the country."

Switzler's Mill, Mo., May 27, 1865. (See Chariton County, same date.)

Sycamore Church, Va., Aug. 3, 1862. Averell's Cavalry. While the Army of the Potomac was encamped on the north side of the James river, after the Seven Days' battles, Gen. McClellan sent Col. W. W. Averell, with about 300 of his cavalry, to make a reconnaissance on the south side of the river and try to capture some of the enemy's cavalry in the neighborhood of Sycamore Church. Near the church he found some 500 Confederate cavalry, attacked the advance guards and drove them back to the camp, where a sharp fight occurred in which the enemy were driven off in disorder. Averell then burned the camp, destroyed the stores and recrossed the river, bringing 2 prisoners. The Union casualties were 2 men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not learned.

Sycamore Church, Va., Aug. 9, 1864. 1st District of Columbia Cavalry. A little before 8 a. m. the quartermaster of the regiment with 2 teams and wagons was captured by a band of Confederate soldiers and citizens on the stage road near one of the outposts. Maj. J. S. Baker ordered out the regiment and followed in the direction of Sycamore church, picketing the roads as he went to cut off the return of the captors. The pursuit was continued until 10 o'clock that night and 8 of the gang were captured. The rest, with their booty, made their escape.

Sycamore Church, Va., Sept. 16, 1864. 1st District of Columbia and 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Sylamore, Ark., May 29, 1862. (See Kickapoo Bottom, same date.)

Sylamore, Ark., Jan. 24-27, 1864. 1st Nebraska and 6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Col. William Baumer, with about 300 men of the two regiments, left Batesville on the 23d to break up some camps of the enemy's. On the afternoon of the 24th his advance guard charged into the town of Sylamore and drove out some Confederates, who took position on some steep hills overlooking the town and continued to fire on the Union troops. Three companies were dismounted and advanced as skirmishers, driving the enemy from his position with a loss of several in killed and wounded. The Federal loss was 1 man wounded. On the 27th Baumer attacked Freeman's camp on Middle Sylamore creek, but the Confederates slipped out on a by-road and made their escape. Capt. Ribble, with his company, was sent in pursuit, followed by the entire command. Freeman's train was overtaken, and in the skirmish 8 of the enemy were killed and 7 captured, together with 12 mules, a number of horses and all the wagons. The wagons and their contents were burned. No Federal casualties reported in this action.

Sylvan Grove, Ga., Nov. 27, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3d Cavalry Division, March to the Sea. The brigade, commanded by Col. Eli H. Murray, went into camp near the little village of Sylvan Grove on the evening of the 26th. As the rear-guard had been skirmishing all day with the enemy, Murray ordered his command to construct barricades in anticipation of a night attack. About 2 a. m. on the 27th Wheeler's entire force made a desperate assault on the 8th Ind. and 2nd Ky., but it was promptly repulsed. Two more charges were made, but with no better success on the part of the Confederates. Desultory firing continued until daylight, when the two regiments were withdrawn under a heavy fire and the march was resumed. No report of losses obtainable.

Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 5, 1863. Detachment of 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Thirty men under Capt. Richard M. Box trailed about 60 of Jackman's guerrillas into the brush near Syracuse and vigorously

attacked. Twelve of the outlaws were killed and 4 wounded. No casualties were sustained by the Federals.

Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 10, 1863. After Confederate Gen. Shelby in his raid into Arkansas and Missouri had entered Tipton he sent a scouting party to Syracuse. The blockhouse there was stormed and the garrison captured. The only mention of the affair is Shelby's report, so there is no way of ascertaining what Union troops participated.

Tabernacle Church, Va., April 4, 1865. 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. The division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Devin, in the morning crossed Deep creek between the 1st and 2nd corps, and turning to the right, marched to Drummond's mill on Beaver Pond creek. There the 1st Mich. cavalry was ordered to reconnoiter toward Beville's bridge. The division then crossed the creek and immediately met the enemy's infantry (Pickett's and Johnson's divisions) in heavy force, covering the road to Amelia Court House. The 1st and part of the 2nd brigades were at once dismounted and the led horses were sent over the creek. Heavy skirmishing ensued and the position was held until 10 p. m. The Federal cavalry felt the Confederate line from right to left and the enemy skirmished all day, using artillery, and at night formed to protect his right flank. At 10 o'clock that night Devin's command marched to Jetersville.

Taberville, Mo., Aug. 2, 1862. (See Clear Creek, same date.)

Taberville, Mo., Aug. 11, 1862. 1st Missouri and 3d Wisconsin Cavalry.

Tahkahokuty Mountain, Dak. Ter., July 28, 1864. U. S. Troops under Brig.-Gen. Alfred Sully. As an incident of an expedition against the Sioux Indians in Dakota, the troops came upon the Indian camp on the side of Tahkahokuty mountain about 10 a. m. Sully's command consisted of portions of the 6th and 7th Ia., 2nd Minn., two companies of Dakota and a battalion of Minn. cavalry, 8th Minn. infantry and three sections of artillery. The ground being unfavorable for a charge, Sully dismounted and deployed his men advanced and drove the Indians until the plain between the hills and the mountains was reached. At that point the Indians attempted to flank the troops, but well-directed charges drove them off. About the same time another party of Indians attacked the rear, but were easily driven off by the artillery. Sully estimated the number of Indians killed and wounded at between 100 and 150, while the troops had 5 killed and 10 wounded.

Tahlequah, I. T., March 30, 1863. 3d Kansas Indian Home Guards.

Talbot's Ferry, Ark., April 19, 1862. Detachment of 4th Iowa Cavalry. A portion of a cavalry expedition down the White river, under Col. Lafayette McCrillis, was fired into from the log buildings on the opposite side of the stream. The howitzers were brought up and shelled the buildings, driving the enemy from them. One Union man was killed and 1 wounded.

Talladega, Ala., April 22, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi. Brig.-Gen. John T. Croxton, in his report of the operations of his brigade in Wilson's raid, says: "April 22, by noon the command had crossed [Coosa river], and at sundown reached Talladega, driving out a force of about 70 rebels and encamping at that place."

Tallahatchie, Fla., June 18, 1862.

Tallahatchie Bridge, Miss., June 18, 1862. Cavalry, 5th Division, Army of the Tennessee. Gen. W. T. Sherman, in reporting an expedition to Holly Springs, said: "The cavalry was pushed on 20 miles to the south and dismounted, and attacked the guard at Tallahatchie bridge. We had 4 men wounded, 2 seriously, who were carried to

the rear and put in a wagon and started for Holly Springs and not heard of since. They report 8 of the enemy killed or wounded; that a car loaded with troops arrived and fled back."

Tallahatchie River, Miss., Nov. 28, 1862. (See Coldwater River, same date.)

Tallahatchie River, Miss., Aug. 8-9, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Army of West Tennessee. At daylight on the 8th Brig.-Gen. Edward Hatch moved out from camp toward the Tallahatchie river, where the enemy was found in some force to dispute the passage. The 35th Ia. opened on the Confederate sharpshooters and Winslow's brigade was ordered to charge on the railroad bridge under cover of the fire of the 2 guns of the 10th Mo. At the same time the 35th Ia. crossed the river, supported by a dismounted brigade of cavalry, the enemy was driven back and a bridge constructed by Mower's engineers. Next morning the enemy occupied the heights beyond the river, when Hatch advanced a regiment on each flank, opened with artillery and drove him from his position along the banks of the stream, a running fight continuing for 8 miles until the Confederates again made a stand on the farther side of Hurricane creek. Winslow's brigade charged this position and another running fight was made as far as Oxford, where the enemy got his artillery in position. Hatch sent two regiments to gain the rear, and after waiting a sufficient length of time for them to get to the position the 2nd brigade charged into the town. The Confederates broke and fled, pursued for some distance south of Oxford. The affairs were incidents of an expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss. The casualties were not reported.

Tallulah, La., Aug. 19, 1862. Detachment of Bowen's Battalion, Missouri Cavalry. This affair was an incident of an expedition from Helena, Ark., down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo rivers. Col. W. D. Bowen, with 80 men of his command and 2 mountain howitzers, was detached and sent to Tallulah to destroy some stores there. On nearing the town it was twice necessary to bring the howitzers into action to disperse the Confederates opposing the advance. The casualties were not reported.

Tampa Bay, Fla., Oct. 17, 1863. Union gunboats Tahonia and Adele.

Tanner's Bridge, Ga., May 15, 1864. 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland.

Tap's Gap, Ala., Sept. 1, 1863.

Tarboro, N. C., July 20, 1863. (See Rocky Mount, Potter's Expedition.)

Taylor's Bayou, Tex., Sept. 27, 1862. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Spaight, commanding a Confederate battalion, states in a report that Federal troops in 3 launches attempted to burn the Eastern Texas railroad bridge at the mouth of Taylor's bayou, but were driven off by the guard stationed there. This is the only official mention of the affair.

Taylor's Creek, Ark., May 11, 1863. 2nd Cavalry Brigade, 13th Army Corps. A scouting party of this brigade, 1,200 strong, while on a ten days' expedition, fell in with Marmaduke's army. The detachment had been divided and encountered two different portions of the enemy on the L'Angeuille river. After a sharp fight the Federals withdrew, having lost 1 killed and 4 wounded. In the Confederate reports this action is called Crowley's Ridge.

Taylor's Farm, Mo., Aug. 1, 1863. 9th Kansas Cavalry. Capt. Charles F. Coleman, commanding Co. D, 9th Kan., came up with a band of guerrillas which had robbed a Federal train encamped on the Little Blue river at Taylor's farm. Several volleys were fired before

the Confederates retired, leaving 4 dead on the field. The Federals suffered no loss.

Taylor's Hole Creek, N. C., March 16, 1865. (See Averasboro, same date.)

Taylor's Ridge, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863. (See Ringgold Gap.)

Taylor's Ridge, Ga., April 27, 1864. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division. Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick reported from Ringgold under date of April 28: "The enemy attacked our pickets at Taylor's ridge last night. They succeeded in getting between the outpost and reserve of the second post from camp on an old Alabama road, and attacked the outpost, but did not succeed in capturing any of them. They captured 5 out of 7 horses that were on the outpost."

Taylor'sville, Va., Feb. 29, 1864. 6th New York Cavalry; Kilpatrick's raid.

Tazewell, Tenn., July 22, 1862. Detachments of 2nd East Tennessee and 49th Indiana Infantry. This force, under Col. J. T. P. Carter, while scouting in the vicinity of Tazewell awaited in the brush the approach of 60 Confederates. When they came up fire was opened and continued until it was learned that the Confederates were under a flag of truce which could not be seen in the darkness. Two of the enemy were killed and 15 wounded, while the Federals sustained no loss.

Tazewell, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1862. 26th Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Ohio. The brigade, commanded by Col. J. F. De Courcy, was sent out from Cumberland gap on a foraging expedition. Near Tazewell some slight picket skirmishing occurred in which the Union loss was 2 men wounded, while the Confederates had 1 man killed and several wounded. The expedition returned to Cumberland gap on the 5th with 200 wagon loads of forage.

Tazewell, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1862. 26th Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Ohio. During operations about Cumberland gap the brigade under Col. John F. De Courcy was sent across the hills to Tazewell to gather forage. As it was about to start on its return the Confederates attacked in force, making a desperate attempt to cut off the advanced gun of the column. The effort was unsuccessful, however, and the Federals managed to retire and take a position beyond the town, where they remained until the Confederates withdrew. The casualties were rather heavy, but were not definitely ascertained.

Tazewell, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1864. (See Big Springs, same date.)

Tazewell, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1864. U. S. Troops of the District of the Clinch. About 3 a. m. some 600 Confederates attacked the post of Tazewell. About 100 of the enemy made a dash into the town, but were repulsed. No casualties were reported.

Tazewell, Tenn., March 5, 1865. Detachment of 2nd North Carolina Mounted Infantry. Part of Giltner's Confederate command surrounded Tazewell and demanded a surrender. When it was refused the enemy attacked vigorously, but was repulsed with rather heavy loss in killed and wounded. The Federal loss, if any, was not reported.

Tebb's Bend, Ky., July 4, 1863. (See Green River Bridge.)

Telford's Station, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1863. (See Limestone Creek.)

Ten Island Ford, Ala., July 14, 1864. Rousseau's Raid. In a raid on the West Point & Montgomery railroad during the Atlanta campaign, Brig.-Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, commanding, the main body of the command moved from Greensport to cross the Coosa river at Ten Island ford, 4 miles below. At the ford the advance was met by a severe fire from the enemy posted on the east bank and sheltered by the rocks and trees. Lieut.-Col. Patrick deployed the 4th and 5th Ia. on two of the islands, while Maj. Graham, who had crossed at

Greensport, pressed vigorously on the enemy's flank and finally drove him from his position. The Union loss was 1 man of the 8th Ind. cavalry wounded. The Confederate loss, as near as could be ascertained, was 15 killed, 40 wounded and 8 captured.

Ten Mile Run, Fla., Feb. 8, 1864. Cavalry of Florida Expedition. As an incident of the expedition, Col. Guy V. Henry with the cavalry moved out from Jacksonville, engaged the enemy at Camp Finegan on Ten Mile Run, rode him down and when he fled pursued for several miles. Five field guns, 3 flags, considerable transportation material, clothing and camp equipage were captured. No casualties were reported.

Terman's Ferry, Ky., Jan. 6, 1864. Detachment of 14th Kentucky Infantry. Confederate Col. Ferguson with 150 men of his regiment attacked 75 Federals under Capt. King while the latter were encamped for the night near Terman's ferry on the Sandy river. One Federal lieutenant was killed and another and 8 men were captured.

Terre Noir Creek, Ark., April 2, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Terrisville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1864. Detachments of the 15th Pennsylvania and 10th Ohio Cavalry.

Texas County, Mo., Sept. 12, 1863. 5th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Texas County, Mo., Jan. 9-11, 1865. Detachment of the 16th Missouri Cavalry. A report of Brig.-Gen. Egbert B. Brown, commanding the District of Rolla, says: "I have the honor to report that Capt. William Monks, 16th Mo. cavalry, had several skirmishes with Yeates' band of guerrillas in Texas county on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, in which he killed 9 and wounded 1. The wounded guerrilla escaped."

Texas Prairie, Mo., Aug. 29, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Colorado Mounted Infantry. Capt. Lyman D. Rowell, while scouting on Texas prairie with 75 men, came upon a band of 8 bushwhackers. The surprise was so complete that the guerrillas had no time to mount, and took to the brush on foot. A portion of the Union force followed, while another portion in attempting to cut off the fleeing enemy ran upon a mounted picket of 4 men, of whom 2 were immediately killed. The other outlaws escaped. No casualties were sustained by Rowell's command.

The Island, Mo., March 30, 1863. 3d Wisconsin Cavalry.

The Orchards, Va., June 25, 1862. (See Oak Grove.)

The Park, La., Feb. 4, 1865. Detachment of 31st Massachusetts Infantry. As an incident of an expedition from Plaquemine the Federal detachment, under Capt. L. Frederick Shaw, was attacked by Confederates and for a time the Federals were hard pressed, but reinforcements arriving from Indian Village soon enabled them to drive the enemy away. One member of the expedition was killed. The Confederates left 2 badly wounded men in a house near by, one of whom died later in the day.

The Ponds, Miss., Jan. 4, 1865. 3d Iowa Cavalry. As an incident of a Federal cavalry expedition from Memphis to destroy the Mobile & Ohio railroad, the 3d Ia., forming the rear-guard, had a slight skirmish with the Confederates at The Ponds, losing 1 man mortally wounded.

Thibodeaux, La., June 20-21, 1863. (See La Fourche Crossing.)

Thomas' House, Cal., May 27, 1864. Detachment of 1st Battalion, California Volunteers. Sergt. Wilson with 9 men came upon the camp of a band of hostile Indians near Thomas' house on Trinity river. The Indians fled to the woods, 3 men and a squaw being killed. When the soldiers attempted to reach the ranch they were

fired upon by 15 or 20 Indians on the other side of the river. Wilson withdrew his command to the shelter of the woods and from there kept up a desultory fire until dark, when he retired.

Thomas' Station, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864. (See Waynesboro, same date.)

Thomasville, Mo., Sept. 18, 1864. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Charveaux with 45 men attacked the camp of Col. Coleman's band of Confederates and after a skirmish of half an hour killed 21, captured 10 men, 24 head of horses, 5 mules, 9 saddles and 30 stands of small arms.

Thompson's Cove, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division and Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry.

Thompson's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 18, 1862. (See Goldsboro, Foster's Expedition to.)

Thompson's Creek, La., Oct. 5, 1864. A report of Col. John S. Scott, commanding the 1st La. Confederate cavalry, mentions an attack made by him on a Federal camp 1 mile from Jackson on the south side of Thompson's creek. The Federals were routed and driven from the camp for a distance of 5 miles, where they attempted to make a stand, but were again driven. The casualties were not reported.

Thompson's Creek, S. C., March 2, 1865. 1st Division, 20th Army Corps. After the occupation of Chesterfield on this date, Brig.-Gen. N. J. Jackson, commanding the division, turned his attention to securing the bridges across Thompson's creek to the north of the town, over which the enemy had retreated. Gen. Hawley was sent with his brigade to the upper bridge, which was soon captured but slightly damaged. Selfridge's brigade moved to the lower bridge, but was met by a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters and a battery on the north side of the stream. Selfridge stationed his sharpshooters so as to effectually cover the bridge in case an attempt was made to burn it. Later Robinson's brigade was sent across at the upper bridge to turn the enemy's right, but the Confederates abandoned their position before Robinson came within striking distance.

Thompson's Creek, S. C., March 3, 1865. 17th Army Corps. About 10 a. m. on the 2d Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair, commanding the 17th corps, received an order from Gen. Sherman to advance on Cheraw, but owing to the fact that the 15th corps was not in supporting distance, the movement was not begun until the following morning, when Blair moved at daylight with a strong infantry skirmish line deployed in advance. The 9th Ill. mounted infantry was sent to ascertain the practicability of crossing Thompson's creek north of Bear creek, with a view of turning the enemy's position. The regiment reported all the bridges to the north destroyed, and Blair advanced until the enemy was encountered in force in a strong position on the west side of the creek. The Federal skirmish line was strengthened and soon drove the Confederates from their line of earthworks and across the creek, saving the bridge, which the enemy had already fired. The main body of the corps then moved forward to Cheraw.

Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863. (See Port Gibson.)

Thompson's Plantation, La., Jan. 23, 1865. Couriers of 3d Rhode Island Cavalry. A squad of couriers came upon some guerrillas at Thompson's plantation and immediately charged and drove them. Subsequently another outlaw band attacked the couriers, of whom 4 were captured because of their poor mounts.

Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 4-5, 1863. Expedition under Col. John Coburn. On the morning of the 4th Coburn moved out

from Franklin for a movement on Spring Hill, coöperating with another detachment from Eagleville. The column consisted of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland; 600 cavalry from the 9th Pa., 4th Ky. and 2nd Mich.; the 124th Ohio infantry, and some artillery, and numbered 2,837 men. About 10:30 a. m. the cavalry advance encountered the enemy's pickets 4 miles out of Franklin. The 33d Ind. and 22nd Wis., with a section of artillery, were sent out on the right; the 124th Ohio and the 19th Mich. with the same amount of artillery, deployed to the left; while the 85th Ind. guarded the forage train of 80 wagons in the rear. For half an hour a brisk cannonade was continued, after which the enemy retired from the front. Shortly after he was seen massing in the direction of the Lewisburg road to the left. The cavalry was sent to disperse the Confederates and after some 3 hours of skirmishing succeeded in doing so with a loss of 2 wounded. Early next morning the forage train was sent back to Franklin and at 8 p. m. Coburn moved on, the cavalry in advance with a line of skirmishers extending half a mile on each side of the road. After an hour's march a small force of Confederate cavalry was seen on the Lewisburg road and a portion of the 4th Ky. was sent to drive it. A mile from Thompson's station a Confederate outpost of considerable size was encountered and slowly driven, skirmishing briskly all the time. Thompson's station is situated on a prairie almost surrounded by a range of hills. The approach of both the railroad and the turnpike is through a gap, a quarter of a mile from which the station is located. Beyond the station and the field in which it stands is an extensive stretch of timber, within which the enemy lay concealed. As soon as the head of the Federal column appeared in the gap the Confederate artillery opened fire. The Union guns were placed on the ridge on either side of the gap, the two on the right being supported by the 33d and 85th Ind. and the 3 on the left by the 22nd Wis. and 19th Mich., while the 124th Ohio guarded the train a quarter of a mile to the rear. A demonstration was then made by the Federal cavalry under Col. Thomas J. Jordan on the enemy's right, while the two Ind. regiments were advanced toward the depot to take the battery operating on the turnpike near there. Meantime a large Confederate force in the timber rallied to the support of the battery, and Coburn learning at the same time that 1,000 or more cavalry were moving on the Lewisburg road to his left, determined at once to retreat and ordered the Indiana regiments back. The enemy followed closely, but three or four assaults were repulsed. The cavalry by this time had gotten out of the hole into which Coburn had been drawn, the artillery also had withdrawn and the train had left some hours before, leaving the infantry to repel assault after assault, until the Confederates were compelled to retire from the front. Then Coburn commenced his retreat, only to find that Forrest had gained his rear and there was nothing left for him to do but surrender. During the engagement of 2 days his command had sustained the following losses: killed 60; wounded, mortally 28, severely 120, slightly 84; missing 1. Some 1,100 were captured, of whom 85 died of exposure while in captivity. The Confederate casualties were 56 killed, 289 wounded and 12 missing.

Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 9, 1863. Detachment of Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. On the morning of the 9th Col. Robert H. G. Minty with his cavalry moved toward Thompson's station. Six miles from the town the enemy was first en-

countered, the pickets being driven rapidly by a detachment of the 4th U. S. Four and a half miles further on Armstrong's cavalry brigade, 600 strong, was in position, but after Minty had formed his line of battle the enemy declined fight and commenced a rapid retreat. The 4th U. S. and the 7th Pa. cavalry pressed them closely, until at the station the Confederates turned and made a stand, but after a short but sharp skirmish they were driven from the field by the above named regiments. The Federals had 3 killed and 1 wounded, while the Confederates suffered to the extent of 5 killed, several wounded and 13 captured.

Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 23, 1863. Detachment of Granger's Cavalry. Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger reported from Franklin, under the date of March 23, as follows: "Our cavalry has driven the rebel advance back to Thompson's station, where their main body is strongly posted. We made an effort to dislodge them, but failed, with a loss of 1 officer and 4 men."

Thompson's Station, Tenn., May 2, 1863. 1st Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Cumberland. An abstract from the "Record of Events" of the cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, for May, 1863, contains the following: "May 2, the 1st brigade, under command of Col. A. P. Campbell, left camp at 3 a. m., on the Lewisburg pike. When about 7 miles south of Franklin, near Thompson's station, at daylight a portion of the command made a charge into the camp of the enemy, capturing 24 prisoners and killing 2."

Thompson's Station, Tenn., Nov. 29-30, 1864. 4th Army Corps; Part of the 23d Army Corps. On the afternoon of the 29th a small wagon train was attacked by a party of Confederate cavalry near Thompson's station as Schofield's army was on the march from Columbia to Franklin. Later in the evening reports came in that the enemy was trying to gain possession of the hills east of the station. Toward midnight Schofield moved forward with Ruger's division and found that the enemy was not disposed to contest the possession of the road. Orders were accordingly given for the train, consisting of some 800 vehicles of different kinds, to move at 1 a. m. on the 30th. As all these wagons, ambulances, etc., had to pass singly over a bridge it was daylight before the corps could be put in motion. Wood's division had been deployed north of the Spring Hill road to cover the movements of the train, but about 3 a. m. the enemy made an attack on the train north of Thompson's station. Kimball's division was hurried forward to the rescue, but before it arrived Maj. Steele, of Gen. Stanley's staff, had collected a sufficient number of stragglers to repel the attack.

Thornburg, Va., Aug. 6, 1862. Expedition from Fredericksburg under Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon. The cavalry in the advance of the expedition was fired with a 6-pounder gun and driven back by the Confederate cavalry, when it approached Thornburg on the Mattaponi river. The Confederates were stopped by the skirmishers and four or five shells from Monroe's guns. The casualties were not reported.

Thorn Hill, Ala., Jan. 4, 1865. Detachments of the 10th, 12th and 13th Indiana, and 2nd Tennessee Cavalry. The detachments, under command of Lieut.-Col. W. F. Prosser, of the Tennessee regiment, while in pursuit of the Confederates retreating from Tennessee, came up with Col. Russell's command at the junction of the Moulton and Tuscaloosa roads, a few miles east of Thorn Hill, about noon. The enemy did not wait to receive the attack, but fled precipitately, leaving a few prisoners, 5 wagons, all the headquarters papers, etc., to fall into the hands of the Federals.

Thorn Hill, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1864. Detachment of 10th Michigan Infantry. The only mention of this affair is contained in Confederate reports, the following being an extract from Brig.-Gen. John C. Vaughn's: "Maj. Day despatches me from Rogersville that Lieut. Hayes, of his battalion, met 30 select men from the 10th Mich. at Thorn Hill, north of Bean's station, killing and capturing the entire party, but 3."

Thoroughfare Gap, Va., April 2, 1862. 28th Pennsylvania Infantry.

Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Aug. 28, 1862. (See Bull Run, Aug. 30.)

Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Oct. 17, 1862. Detachment of Gen. Stahel's Cavalry.

Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Nov. 5, 1862.

Thoroughfare Gap, Va., June 17, 1863. 1st Rhode Island Cavalry. In pursuance of orders Col. A. N. Duffie with his regiment left Manassas Junction to go to Middleburg via Thoroughfare gap. At the gap his skirmishers met and engaged the enemy, which proved to be a brigade of cavalry. The Confederates being stronger than his own command, Duffie made a demonstration on the left flank in order to pass unseen. The enemy withdrew, and the Federals proceeded to Middleburg without further molestation. No casualties were reported.

Thoroughfare Mountain, Va., Jan. 27, 1864. The only official mention of this affair is contained in a despatch from Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, which says that a company of the 4th Va. cavalry on detached service in the vicinity of Thoroughfare mountain encountered a Federal scouting party of 14 men, of whom 12 were captured.

Three Creeks, Va., Dec. 9, 1864. (See Belfield.)

Threlkeld's Ferry, Ark., Feb. 5, 1863. Detachments of 1st Arkansas and 10th Illinois Cavalry. This affair was an incident of and expedition from Fayetteville to the Arkansas river. Col. James Stuart with 225 men attacked a guerrilla camp, and in the engagement killed several and captured 7 of the enemy. One Federal soldier was drowned in crossing the river.

Tickfaw Bridge, La., May 16, 1863. (See Amite River, May 9-18.)

Tillafinney River, S. C., Dec. 6-9, 1864. (See Deveaux Neck.)

Tilton, Ga., May 13, 1864. 4th Army Corps. As Johnston's army fell back from Dalton to Resaca closely pursued by Howard, skirmishes occurred at several points along the route. One of these was with a detachment of Wheeler's cavalry at Tilton. No casualties reported.

Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864. (See Resaca, Oct. 12.)

Tippah River, Miss., Feb. 24, 1864. 7th Indiana Cavalry. This regiment, forming the rear-guard of Smith's column as it retired from before West Point during the Meridian expedition, was attacked by a considerable body of Confederates. The attack was repulsed, but not without a loss of 1 killed, 1 wounded and 2 captured.

Tipton, Mo., Oct. 10, 1863. Detachment of 7th Missouri Militia Cavalry. As Confederate Gen. Shelby moved into Tipton on the morning of the 10th his advance drove out the Federal rear-guard. When the Confederates were ready to move out in the afternoon, after having destroyed all the stores they could not carry away, they were met by a detachment of the 7th Missouri militia. In the charge which followed the Federals were driven with a loss (according to Shelby) of a great many killed and wounded and a

number captured. Still later in the day some militia under Lieut.-Col. Bazel F. Lazear came upon a few Confederate stragglers in Tipton, engaged in plundering and robbing and were immediately charged, 2 of them being killed and another wounded.

Tipton, Mo., Sept. 1, 1864. Col. David W. Wear, of the 45th Mo. infantry, reported from Sedalia, as follows: "Forty-two rebels entered Tipton at 6 o'clock this morning; killed 2 men; went in the direction of Boonville."

Tishomingo Creek, Miss., June 10, 1864. (See Brice's Cross-Roads.)

Tobesofkee Creek, Ga., April 20, 1865. (See Spring Hill, same date.)

Todd's Tavern, Va., May 5-8, 1864. (See Wilderness and Spottsylvania.)

Tomahawk Crossing, Ark., Jan. 22, 1864. (See Clear Creek.)

Tompkinsville, Ky., June 6, 1862. Detachment of 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The pickets of a scouting party of 120 men of the 9th Pa., under Capt. McCullough were driven in just as the detachment was about to leave camp. In the charge by the Federals which followed, McCullough was killed and 4 of his men were wounded.

Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862. Detachment of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Maj. T. J. Jordan, with three companies of his regiment, was stationed at Tompkinsville on this date to keep watch on the movements of the enemy, known to be in the vicinity. Shortly after reveille on the morning of the 9th, firing was heard on the road to Salina, and a few minutes later the pickets came in with the report that Morgan was approaching in force. Jordan ordered his men to mount and by the time his line of battle was formed the Confederates debouched from a wood about 300 yards away, opening upon the Federals with 2 pieces of artillery. Finding himself outnumbered by at least six to one, Jordan gave the order to retreat. The detachment fell back through a wood to gain the Burkesville road, but were attacked on the flank and rear by a party of Texas troops. A charge was ordered and the Texans swept aside, several of their number killed or wounded. Some 2 miles farther on the rear-guard, under Lieut. Sullivan, was cut off and captured, Sullivan himself being killed after he surrendered. The Union loss was 4 killed, 7 wounded and 19 missing. The enemy lost 19 killed and 28 wounded.

Tompkinsville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862. A Confederate report contains mention of an affair with some Federal cavalry near Tompkinsville during a scout in Kentucky. After half an hour of fighting the Federals were routed, losing 27 killed and a number wounded. The enemy's casualties were 4 killed and 3 wounded.

Tompkinsville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1862. Detachment 39th Brigade, 12th Division, 14th Army Corps. Col. Joseph R. Scott, commanding the brigade, says in a report: "On the afternoon of the 24th the enemy made a slight demonstration upon Tompkinsville with cavalry and artillery. My pickets, aided by cavalry, repulsed them, capturing 1."

Tompkinsville, Ky., April 22, 1863.

Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9, 1864. 1st and 3d Cavalry Divisions, Army of W. Va. While Gen. Sheridan was retiring toward Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, the cavalry corps of the army of W. Va., under Maj.-Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, attacked the enemy's cavalry at Tom's brook. The Federal force consisted

of two divisions, under Gens. Custer and Merritt, moving on parallel roads from 2 to 3 miles apart. The Confederates, commanded by Gens. Rosser and Lomax, numbered from 4,000 to 6,000 men. The attack on the two roads was almost simultaneous, and for 2 hours sharp fighting prevailed, Custer's division attempting to turn the Confederate left, while Merritt pressed the center. About 11 a. m. the enemy gave way in disorder. Merritt followed down the Valley pike for more than 20 miles, charging every time the Confederates attempted to rally, while Custer did the same on the Back road for 12 miles. The two divisions captured some 300 prisoners, 11 pieces of artillery and all the Confederate ordnance, ambulance and wagon trains. The Federal casualties were 9 killed and 48 wounded. The enemy's loss was about 400.

Totopotomy, Va., May 29-31, 1864. 2nd, 5th, 6th and 9th Army Corps. In the campaign from the Rapidan to the James the 2nd corps, Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock commanding, advanced on the 29th on the road running from Haw's shop to Atlee's station, driving the enemy across the Totopotomy and into his works on the south side of the stream. Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, with the 6th corps, was then moved to Hancock's right and Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, with the 5th corps, to his left. Later the 9th corps, under Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, took a position between Warren and Hancock. Reconnaissances by the 2nd, 5th and 6th corps were ordered to be made at noon. Barlow's division of the 2nd corps encountered the enemy intrenched on the opposite bank and some sharp skirmishing occurred, but the Confederates clung to their position with such tenacity that Barlow was unable to dislodge them. Hancock ordered Birney's division to the right of Barlow and Gibbon's to the left, Gibbon's line being extended by the advance of Burnside's corps. In front of Gibbon's position the enemy's skirmishers were strongly intrenched, but Brooke's brigade of Barlow's division and Owen's of Gibbon's crossed the creek and by skillful maneuvering drove them out, capturing a large number of prisoners, after which the whole Union line was advanced down the stream. Tidball's batteries were placed near the Shelton house and opened a heavy fire on the batteries across the creek, silencing the guns, while incessant skirmish firing was kept up to develop the Confederate position. About 7 p. m. Hancock received orders to attack, but a little later the order was recalled and the line was directed to cease operations. At 11 a. m. on the 31st, Birney crossed Swift run and carried the enemy's line on the right of the Richmond road. Barlow and Gibbon pushed up close to the enemy's line and Wright's corps moved up within easy supporting distance, but owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground, Hancock deemed it inadvisable to assault. The four corps held their positions until the morning of June 1, when they were ordered to withdraw to Cold Harbor where Grant was planning to bring on a general engagement. The losses at Totopotomy are included in the official reports with those at the North Anna and Pamunkey rivers, so that it is impossible to give an accurate statement of casualties.

Totten's Plantation, Miss., Aug. 2, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Southwest. Learning that some Confederate cavalry were encamped 10 miles from Wilkinsburg, Col. C. E. Hovey, commanding the brigade sent a cavalry and infantry force to disperse them. At Totten's plantation four companies of Bolivar county troops were met and routed, 2 being killed and a number wounded.

Towaliga Bridge, Ga., Nov. 17, 1864. 3d Cavalry Division, Army

of the Mississippi. On this date, while the division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, was pursuing Wheeler's cavalry and the Georgia militia from Lovejoy's Station toward Griffin, the advance came up with a detachment of the enemy near the Towaliga river. The Confederates hurried across the stream and burned the bridge, thus checking the pursuit for the time being. No casualties reported.

Town Creek, Ala., April 27-28, 1863. (See Courtland, Expedition to.)

Town Creek, Ala., Dec. 29, 1864. (See Hillsboro, same date.)

Town Creek, N. C., Feb. 19-20, 1865. (See Fort Anderson and Wilmington.)

Township, Fla., Jan. 26, 1863. Detachment of 1st South Carolina Colored Infantry. The report of Col. T. W. Higginson, of the 1st S. C., commanding an expedition up the Saint Mary's river, contains the following: "At Township, Fla., a detachment of the expedition fought a cavalry company which met it unexpectedly on a midnight march through pine woods and which completely surrounded us. They were beaten off with a loss on our part of 1 man killed and 7 wounded, while the opposing party admits 12 men killed, besides many wounded."

Tracy City, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1864. Detachment of 20th Connecticut Infantry. By a sudden dash into Tracy City some 150 Confederates under Capt. Joe Carter cut off Capt. Upson, commander of the garrison, with 6 of his men. The remainder of the garrison took refuge in the stockade. The Confederates sent in a demand to surrender, and when it was refused a number of the railroad buildings were fired. The enemy withdrew at dusk.

Tranter's Creek, N. C., May 30, 1862. Detachment of 3d New York Cavalry. Lieut. Allis, with 15 men, while reconnoitering on the Greenville road from Washington learned that 12 or 15 Confederates were just ahead of him on the other side of a creek. He followed and was shortly attacked by the enemy, who fled after receiving a volley, closely pursued by Allis, who captured 2 prisoners. On his return he found himself surrounded by a body of infantry, but after releasing his prisoners cut his way out, losing 1 man wounded.

Tranter's Creek, N. C., June 5, 1862. Detachments of 24th Massachusetts Infantry and 3d New York Cavalry. Soon after arriving at Washington with his regiment, Lieut.-Col. Francis A. Osborn started to surprise the enemy at Pactolus. When the column reached the bridge at Tranter's creek the Confederates were found posted in good position, but after about 45 minutes of sharp fighting they were routed. Thinking that it would be useless to go farther, Osborn returned. The Federal loss was 4 killed, 3 mortally and 6 slightly wounded. The Confederates left 5 dead on the field.

Travisville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1861. (See Albany, same date.)

Treadwell's Plantation, Miss., Oct. 16, 1863. Cavalry Detachment, 15th Army Corps. In an expedition from Messinger's ferry, on the Big Black river, toward Canton, Col. E. F. Winslow, chief of cavalry of the 15th corps, with four regiments moved to Treadwell's place, near the Clinton and Vernon cross-roads, where he found the enemy posted in a strong position with artillery. Winslow encamped for the night close to the Confederate lines, and threw out strong pickets. Maj. Farnan, with the 5th Ill., was posted on the road to the left, where during the night he captured a lieutenant and 11 Texas cavalry who were doing picket duty. This was the only casualty reported by either side.

Trenton, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862. 3d New York Cavalry.

Trenton, N. C., July 6, 1863. 23d Massachusetts and 9th New Jersey Infantry, and Belger's Battery. In an expedition against the Wilmington & Weldon railroad, Brig.-Gen. Heckman sent Lieut.-Col. Chambers, with the 23d Mass. and a section of Belger's battery, to hold the junction of the Comfort and Free Bridge roads near Trenton. At the bridge about 50 of the enemy's cavalry were discovered. Chambers threw out skirmishers and advanced, when the enemy opened with artillery. Heckman sent forward the 9th N. J. and under its support the artillery was moved to the front and soon silenced the Confederate guns. The infantry then advanced and drove them from the bridge. The Union loss was 2 men wounded, one of whom was Chambers. The enemy's casualties were not reported.

Trenton, Tenn., Aug 7, 1862. 2d Illinois Cavalry.

Trenton, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1862. (See Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.)

Trenton, Tenn., April 19, 1863. Detachment of 3d Michigan Cavalry. Col. John K. Mizner, chief of cavalry of the District of Jackson, sent the following report under date of April 21: "Capt. T. V. Quackenbush, with 23 men of the 3d Mich. cavalry, came upon a party of rebels, 25 in number, at Trenton, on Sunday morning (19th), routing them, and capturing 15 out of the 25. He was attacked in return by a party of 63, under Capt. Blackmore Sparks, and Thomas, all of whom he successfully repulsed and drove them from the town, holding the prisoners captured, only 1 escaping."

Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864. 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Potomac. On the 7th Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, with the two divisions, the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. T. A. Torbert and the 2nd by Brig.-Gen. David McM. Gregg, began his movement against the Virginia Central railroad. On the 10th he crossed the North Anna river at Carpenter's ford and took the road to Trevilian Station, where the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Wade Hampton was then encamped. Another body of the enemy's cavalry, under Fitzhugh Lee, was near Louisa Court House, 6 miles east of Trevilian, and Hampton directed Lee to move by a cross-road to join in an attack on Sheridan before the latter could reach the railroad. On the morning of the 11th Sheridan's advance encountered Hampton's forces, dismounted and occupying a breastwork across the road, about 3 miles from the station. Devin's and Merritt's brigades of Torbert's division were dismounted, while Custer's passed unnoticed between Hampton and Lee and reached the station without opposition. As soon as Custer was in position Devin and Merritt attacked the enemy's works in front and carried them, forcing Hampton back on Custer, who opened fire with Pennington's battery while the 1st, 5th and 7th Mich. charged and drove the enemy in all directions, capturing about 800 led horses, a large number of wagons, ambulances, caissons, etc. Col. Alger with the 5th did not stop his pursuit at the station as he had been directed to do, and the enemy, taking advantage of this, reoccupied the station, cutting Alger off from support. Devin and Merritt had not yet come up and Custer was compelled to take a position where he could fight on the defensive, being attacked from all sides, the wagons and other property captured falling again into the hands of the enemy. Two charges on the battery were repulsed, after which Hampton withdrew. Custer, with the 7th Mich., then started after the trains and again captured several wagons, 2 caissons and 3 ambulances. About 500 prisoners were captured during the engagement. In the meantime Gregg had met Lee and driven him in the direction of Louisa Court House, continuing

the pursuit until dark. No detailed statement of losses was made, but they were about equal on the Federal and Confederate sides, Custer's brigade suffering the heaviest in killed and wounded and the enemy in the number of prisoners taken.

Trickum's Cross-Roads, Ga., Oct. 26-29, 1864. Foraging Party of the 20th Army Corps. Brig.-Gen John W. Geary with about 4,000 men, artillery, cavalry and infantry, moved out from Atlanta on the 26th to get forage and provisions. Trickum's cross-roads were reached about dark, and early next day detachments were sent to load the trains at different points. Several attacks were made on the outposts and pickets guarding the main camp, but each one was repulsed. A cavalry reconnoitering party discovered a body of Confederates at Lawrenceville and charged into the town, driving the enemy out in confusion. One of the Federal soldiers was killed in the attack on the outposts.

Trinity, Ala., July 25, 1862. Detachment of Company E, 31st Ohio Infantry. The detachment, numbering 24 men and commanded by Lieut. Harman, was engaged in repairing the railroad near Trinity when it was attacked by a greatly superior force of Confederate cavalry. Harman put up a gallant defense, retiring slowly toward Decatur. The Union loss was 2 killed and 12 wounded, Harman himself among the latter. The Confederate casualties were not ascertained.

Trinity, Ala., Aug. 22, 1862. Detachments of the 7th Illinois Cavalry. About half a mile from Trinity the Confederates made an attack on a train which was off the track. The only force to defend the train was 20 infantry and 26 cavalry. Lieut. S. F. Lee, commanding the cavalry, dismounted his men and formed a line behind the embankment of the road to await the enemy's advance. The first volley caused the horses to break loose and the Confederates, who vastly outnumbered the Union troops, closed in on both flanks. Lee ordered his men to fall back, but the order came too late. The Union loss was 4 wounded and 20 missing. About this time Lieut. Voris, with 27 men of the 7th Ill. cavalry, who had been patrolling the road toward Fort Rose, was returning to Decatur. At Bolding's farm he was met by a messenger from Lee. Voris pushed forward through the woods and fields until within half a mile of the railroad, where he met the little remnant of Lee's band in full retreat, hotly pursued by the enemy. Before Voris had time to form his men in a little open space which he had selected, the enemy in overwhelming force was upon him and scattered his men in every direction. He afterward got them together on the Decatur road and reported a loss of 1 man wounded and 2 missing.

Trinity, La., March 2, 1864. (See Harrisonburg, same date.)

Trinity River, Cal., Nov. 13, 1863. Two companies 1st Battalion California Mountaineer Infantry.

Trion, Ala., April 1, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. As McCook's brigade entered Trion, during Wilson's raid, the rear-guard of Forrest's cavalry was just leaving the place. The Federals charged and hurried the movement. No casualties were reported.

Triplett's Bridge, Ky., June 16, 1863. Detachments of 9th and 10th Michigan, and 10th and 14th Kentucky Cavalry. Col. John F. De Courcy with this command started in pursuit of Everett in the latter's raid in eastern Kentucky after he had sacked Maysville. He overtook the enemy at Triplett's bridge in Rowan county at sunset and after a brisk engagement succeeded in making the Confederates take to the brush, with a loss of 3 killed, several wounded and 100 captured. All the Union

property taken at Maysville was recaptured. Two Federals were wounded.

Triune, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862. Right Wing, Army of the Cumberland. The right wing, commanded by Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCook, left Nolensville on the morning of the 27th and marched toward Murfreesboro with Johnson's division in advance. Skirmishes occurred at several places along the line of march and upon approaching Triune the Confederate cavalry under Wharton was found drawn up to resist the further progress of the Union troops. Col. P. P. Baldwin, commanding the 3d brigade of the 2d division, deployed the 1st Ohio and 6th Ind. on the right of the road, and these regiments, supported by the 93d Ohio, the Louisville legion and Simonson's battery, drove the enemy back to the town, where Wharton made another stand. Col. Tripp made a charge with the 6th Ind. and again drove them from their position, after which the command went into bivouac. No casualties reported.

Triune, Tenn., March 8, 1863. (See Harpeth River.)

Triune, Tenn., March 21, 1863. Cavalry Detachment, 3d Division, 14th Army Corps. In a report Confederate Brig.-Gen. John A. Wharton states that a Federal cavalry outpost 3 miles and a half from Triune to within a mile of that town where the Federals were too strongly posted to be dislodged by the attacking party. No casualties were reported. Union reports make no mention of the affair.

Triune, Tenn., June 9, 1863. Gen. Mitchell's Cavalry Division.

Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863. 1st Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland. About 10 a. m. a considerable cavalry force of the enemy attacked the Federal pickets on the Eagleville pike near Triune. After the attack had been repulsed the Federals followed on the Chapel Hill and Eagleville pikes and drove the Confederates across the Harpeth river after they had attempted to make a number of stands. The Union loss in the affair was 5 killed and 12 wounded, while the enemy was known to have 23 killed and 58 wounded, besides a loss of 10 in prisoners.

Triune, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1865. Detachment of 14th Tennessee Cavalry. Upon learning that a gang of guerrillas were to attend a ball at the house of one Luster, Capt. Robert H. Clinton of the 10th Tenn. infantry with 35 men of the 14th Tenn. cavalry proceeded to the place and surrounded the house. The demand for a surrender was met by an attempt to break through Clinton's lines, during which 4 of the enemy were killed and 1 was mortally wounded. Two Federal soldiers were slightly wounded.

Troublesome Creek, Ky., April 27, 1864. Detachment of 45th Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Capt. Adams with four companies of the 45th Ky. overtook a Confederate force near the mouth of Troublesome creek. He attacked and succeeded in killing 4 and capturing 16, together with 24 horses and 28 stands of arms. In the pursuit which followed one of the Confederate leaders was killed and 35 men were captured.

Trout Creek, Fla., July 15, 1864. Detachment of 3d U. S. Colored Infantry. This affair was an incident of an expedition from Jacksonville up Trout creek. The advance guard under Capt. Hart skirmished with the enemy for a distance of 10 miles, inflicting some loss. One wounded man fell into Federal hands and 1 Union man was killed.

Tulip, Ark., Oct. 11, 1863. A despatch from Col. A. S. Dobbin, commanding a Confederate brigade, states that he was driven from Tulip at 4 a. m. of the 11th. This is the only official mention of the affair.

Tullahoma, Tenn., June 29-30, 1863. 14th Army Corps. Van Derveer's brigade of the 3d division advanced on the Tullahoma road on the 29th and engaged the Confederate outposts and pickets, driving them back toward Tullahoma. Several Confederates were killed or wounded, while the Federals had 2 wounded. About 6 p. m. the brigade was relieved

by Steedman's of the same division and next morning, supported by a brigade from Sheridan's division on the right and two regiments of Reynolds' division on the left, Steedman pushed forward to within a mile and a half of Tullahoma, skirmishing briskly all the way. The Federal loss on the 30th was 15 killed or wounded, while the enemy lost heavily. The enemy evacuated Tullahoma during the night and next day Thomas' corps occupied it without resistance.

Tullahoma, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1863. 70th Indiana Infantry, acting as escort to a train.

Tunica Bayou, La., Nov. 8, 1863. A communication from Col. Henry Maury, of the 15th Confederate cavalry, contains mention of an engagement at Tunica bayou. The Federals, 300 strong, were encamped on a plantation under protection of a gunboat in the bayou. Maury, with six companies of his regiment, attacked and routed them, killing between 50 and 60, capturing 25 men and 3 wagons with teams. But 3 of the attacking party were wounded. Union reports have no account of the engagement.

Tunica Bend, La., April 21, 1864. Three companies of the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, on transports.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., Sept. 11, 1863. (See Ringgold, same date.)

Tunnel Hill, Ga., Jan. 28, 1864. Part of 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., Feb. 24-26, 1864. (See Dalton, same date.)

Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7, 1864. Army of the Cumberland. This was the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. The army moved on Tunnel Hill at daylight, Palmer's (14th) corps on the direct road from Ringgold, Howard's (4th) via Lee's house, and Hooker's (20th) via Nickajack gap. Palmer moved with his 2nd division in advance and when near Tunnel Hill met with some show of resistance from Wheeler's cavalry. Stanley's division of Howard's corps now appeared on the flank. Cruft's brigade was pushed forward to attack the Confederates in front and Whitaker's brigade was sent down the ridge near Rocky Face ridge to attack on the flank. This movement dislodged the enemy and Capt. Simonson, chief of artillery, brought forward a section of rifled guns of the 5th Ind. battery, which sent a few well-directed shots into the retreating line of the enemy, materially accelerating their pace. The only casualties reported were 4 men wounded in Stanley's command.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., March 3, 1865. Detachment of the 145th Indiana Infantry. While Capt. John P. Cravens and a squad were repairing a telegraph line near Tunnel hill they were attacked by the Confederates and 4 of the party were captured.

Tunnel Hill, Miss., Feb. 13, 1864. An Incident of the Meridian Expedition.

Tunstall's Station, Va., June 13, 1862. (See Stuart's Raid.)

Tunstall's Station, Va., May 4, 1863. 12th Illinois Cavalry. During Stoneman's raid the Confederates at Tunstall's station ran out a train with infantry and a battery of 3 pieces to meet the 12th Ill. Lieut.-Col. Hasbrouck Davis, commanding the Federals, ordered a charge in an attempt to break through the line of Confederate infantry. The effort was unsuccessful and the Union command was compelled to retire after having lost 2 killed and several wounded.

Tunstall's Station, Va., June 23-28, 1863. (See South Anna River.)

Tunstall's Station, Va., March 3, 1864. 7th Michigan and 1st Vermont Cavalry; Kilpatrick's Raid.

Tunstall's Station, Va., June 21, 1864. (See White House.)

Tupelo, Miss., May 5, 1863. (See King's Creek.)

Tupelo, Miss., July 14-15, 1864. This action was the culmination of

an expedition led by Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith from La Grange, Tenn., in pursuit of Forrest. The battle really occurred at the little village of Harrisburg, a station on the Tupelo & Pontotoc railroad, a short distance west of Tupelo. (See Harrisburg.)

Turkey Bridge, Va., June 30, 1862. This was an attempt by the Confederate Gens. Holmes and Wise to turn the Federal rear while the battle of Glendale was in progress. It was heroically met and defeated by Sykes' corps. (See Seven Days' Battles.)

Turkey Island, Va., May 7, 1864. U. S. Gunboat Shawsheen. On this date the Shawsheen moved up the James river to Turkey island for the purpose of establishing an intermediate signal station between Admiral Lee's flag-ship and the headquarters of the army. While lying at anchor in Turkey bend she was fired upon by a Confederate battery of six 12-pounders, and after 10 minutes surrendered. The vessel was burned by the Confederates and 27 men of the crew were taken prisoners.

Turkeytown, Ala., Oct. 25, 1864. 1st and 2nd Divisions of the 15th Army Corps. Maj.-Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, with Woods' and Hazen's divisions of the 15th corps, moved from camp on the Little river for a reconnaissance up Turkeytown valley. The enemy was first developed at King's hill, where a small cavalry force opposed the Federal advance for a few minutes. At Turkeytown the Confederates were in position behind some hastily constructed works extending from the mountains to the Coosa river. After a slight skirmish they retired and Osterhaus fell back, having accomplished the object of his reconnaissance. No casualties were reported. The affair was an incident of the campaign in north Georgia and north Alabama.

Turnback Creek, Mo., April 26, 1862. 5th Kansas Cavalry.

Turner's Ferry, Ga., July 5-15, 1864. (See Chattahoochee River.)

Turner's Ferry, Ga., Oct. 19, 1864. Detachments of 7th Indiana Infantry. Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan, commanding the 7th Ind. stationed at Turner's ferry on the Chattahoochee river, sent out several detachments to engage the enemy operating in the vicinity. Capt. Carson with 30 men struck the Confederate advance guard about 2 miles from the ferry and compelled it to take refuge in an old work over a mile from the first place of encounter. For several hours a heavy fire was kept up on both sides. Lieut. Hardenbrook had meantime come in contact with another body of the enemy near Howell's ferry, which had also been driven back. After dark Ragan ordered all his scouting parties to return to camp.

Turner's Gap, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. (See South Mountain.)

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 3, 1865. (See Northport.)

Tuscumbia, Ala., Feb. 22, 1863. Cavalry of District of Corinth. Col. F. M. Cornyn, leading the cavalry of Brig.-Gen. G. M. Dodge's command, attacked Tuscumbia and the rear of Van Dorn's column at 4 a. m. and captured a piece of artillery, a train of cars, 100 bales of Confederate cotton, 100 prisoners, 200 horses and a large amount of stores. No casualties were reported.

Tuscumbia, Ala., April 23, 1863. (See Courtland, Expedition to.)

Tuscumbia, Ala., Feb. 20, 1865. Detachments of 2nd Iowa and 9th Illinois Cavalry. During an expedition from Eastport, Miss., to Russellville, Ala., under command of Maj. Gustavus Schnitzer, 15 Confederates were encountered 3 miles out of Tuscumbia. Schnitzer drove them back, and when he arrived in the town some 20 of the enemy were found drawn up in line, but they were quickly dispersed and the 2 pieces of artillery in the town destroyed. No casualties reported.

Tuscumbia, Mo., Dec. 8, 1864. Detachment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. A party of 50 Confederates dressed in Federal uniforms entered

Tuscumbia on the 8th. After capturing the detachment of 25 men of enrolled militia, they disarmed and paroled them.

Tuscumbia Creek, Miss., May 30-31, 1862. Army of the Mississippi. The Confederates evacuated Corinth on the 30th and the Union army moved up to take possession. About 8 p. m. the right of Gen. Morgan's division arrived at Tuscumbia creek to find the bridge destroyed and the enemy in force on the opposite bank. Houghtaling's battery was placed in position, supported by the 10th Ill. infantry, the Yates sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers, and this position was maintained during the night, the men lying on their arms. At daylight the sharpshooters advanced, but were met by a determined resistance and fell back a short distance, with a loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded. The 10th Mich., 10th and 16th Ill. were then ordered forward. The 10th Ill. moved to the left of the bridge, opened a sharp fire on the pickets, drove them away and got possession of the crossing, the Confederates beating a hasty retreat in the direction of Rienzi.

In the meantime Gen. Granger's cavalry division had started in pursuit of the retreating Confederates, and on the evening of the 30th struck the Tuscumbia creek about 8 miles south of Corinth. Part of the 7th Ill. made a charge on the guard at the bridge, but a severe fire of grape from a masked battery drove back the detachment with a loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded. Granger then withdrew to a hill in his rear and bivouacked for the night. When the division advanced again the next morning it was soon discovered that the enemy had evacuated his position under cover of darkness. The Confederate casualties in these skirmishes were not learned.

Tuskegee, Ala., April 14, 1865. (See Columbus Road, same date.)

Twelve Mile Ordinary, Va., April 27, 1864. 1st New York Mounted Rifles. While the regiment was passing through a stretch of woods beyond Twelve Mile Ordinary it was attacked by an ambuscade. The column was wheeled into line and gave the Confederates a volley which scattered them. Some confusion was caused by the explosion of half a dozen torpedoes which the enemy had placed in the road. Only 1 of the Federals was injured.

Two League Cross Roads, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865. (See Lexington.)

Tyler's Mill, Mo., Oct. 7, 1864. Detachment of 6th Missouri Cavalry. Maj. Samuel Montgomery with 200 men attacked the camp of 300 Confederates at Tyler's mill on Big river and scattered them, killing 21, wounding several and capturing 1. The Federals had 1 man wounded. The engagement was an incident of Price's Missouri expedition.

Underwood Farm, Mo., Oct. 14, 1861. (See Bird's Point.)

Underwriter, U. S. Gunboat, Feb. 2, 1864. (See New Berne, same date.)

Union, Miss., Feb. 21, 1864. Meridian Expedition. Confederate cavalry attacked at Union the guard of the wagon train sent from Decatur, but were driven off on the arrival of the advance of the 4th division. No casualties reported.

Union, Mo., Oct. 1, 1864. Confederate reports of Price's Missouri expedition tell of an attack by Marmaduke's division of cavalry on some 200 Union men comprising the garrison at Union. The Federals were routed, 32 being killed and 70 captured.

Union, Va., Nov. 2-3, 1862. Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac and 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. During the operations in Loudoun county, Va., the cavalry advance came up with the Confederates under Gen. Stuart at Union. The enemy had some infantry supporting their guns and sharp fighting resulted, a caisson of one of the enemy's guns exploding and killing a number of men. The Federals

slowly pushed Stuart back on the road to Upperville, the fighting continuing until after dark. Next morning they again advanced and drove the enemy through Upperville to Ashby's gap and Piedmont. The Union loss on the 3d was 6 killed and 56 wounded. The Confederate casualties were not reported, but were fully as heavy.

Union Church, Miss., April 28, 1863. (See Grierson's Raid.)

Union Church, Mo., July 30, 1864. (See Chariton Road.)

Union Church, Va., June 8, 1862. (See Cross Keys.)

Union City, Tenn., March 31, 1862. U. S. Forces under Col. Napoleon B. Buford. With the 27th Ill. and the 15th Wis. infantry, a detachment of the 2nd Ill. cavalry and Sparrestrom's battery of 4 pieces, Buford surprised a Confederate camp at Union City at 7 a. m., driving the enemy from it and capturing 14 prisoners, 100 horses and mules, and destroying the barracks and a quantity of arms. No casualties were reported.

Union City, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862. (See Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.)

Union City, Tenn., July 10, 1863. Detachment of 4th Missouri Cavalry. Two companies of the 4th Mo., composing the outpost at Union City were surprised by Confederates between 9 and 10 a. m. and after a short fight, in which 2 of the garrison were killed and 8 wounded, the whole of the command with the exception of 2 men was captured. The number of prisoners aggregated 90. One of the enemy was severely wounded.

Union City, Tenn., March 12, 1864. 7th Tennessee Cavalry. Col. Isaac R. Hawkins, commanding the 7th Tenn., reported that "On the 12th had a running fight for 10 miles with Capt. Bolen's company, with about an equal number of men commanded by Lieuts. R. Y. Bradford and Hawkins, in which 2 of the enemy were killed, 1 severely wounded and 1 captured. Our loss nothing."

Union City, Tenn., March 23, 1864. 7th Tennessee Cavalry. This affair was the first engagement of an expedition of Forrest's cavalry into western Tennessee and Kentucky. The Federal pickets at Union City were driven in about 4:30 a. m. and a charge by the mounted enemy immediately following was repulsed. Forrest then dismounted his men and three times sent them against the Union position, but each time they were repulsed. He withdrew to the shelter of the timber, whence his sharpshooters kept up a steady fire for 3 hours. About 11 a. m. he sent in a summons to surrender, and after some parleying Col. Isaac R. Hawkins, commanding the garrison, acceded to the demand and the 481 men became prisoners. One man had been killed and 2 wounded while fighting. The Confederate loss at Union City and Paducah, Ky., where they were engaged next day, was 25 killed and wounded.

Union City, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1864. Detachment of 7th Tennessee Cavalry. Lieut. William W. Murray with 70 men came up with a Confederate detachment at Union City and immediately attacked, killing 6 and capturing 11 of the enemy. Meantime another portion of the regiment under Capt. Murray encountered the enemy 2 miles west of Union City. The result of the latter skirmish was 2 of the enemy killed and 1 of the wounded captured. There were no casualties in either Federal command.

Union Mills, Mo., Aug. 20, 1862. 1st Missouri and 13th Illinois Cavalry.

Union Mills, Mo., July 22, 1864. (See Camden Point, same date.)

Union Mills, Va., Feb. 14, 1863. Detachment of 1st Michigan Cavalry. A despatch from Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays, dated at Union Mills at 2:30 p. m., says: "A captain and 45 men of the 1st Mich. cav-

alry were attacked an hour ago about 3 miles in front of Union Mills, toward Brentsville, by the enemy's cavalry, who were lying in ambush. Killed, wounded and missing, 1 lieutenant and 17 men, with 12 horses."

Union Station, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1864. Detachment of 10th Missouri Cavalry. After crossing Wolf river while on a scout from Memphis the detachment drove 3 of the enemy's scouts to Union Station. From this point Lieut. Leslie Norman proceeded with 15 men, leaving 25 men with Lieut. Miles Reilly at the station. At 11:30 a. m. the Confederates attacked Reilly on the right flank as his men were in line. Reilly became confused and attempted to flee, but he and the larger part of his command were captured. The enemy then arrayed themselves in the Federal uniforms, pursued Norman's party and when it was overtaken charged and scattered it. The total Union loss was 1 killed, 4 wounded and 26 captured. No Confederate casualties were reported.

Uniontown, Mo., Oct. 18, 1862. Detachment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. This affair was a skirmish between a party of Federals and a gang of Dunn's guerrillas, whose camp was surprised. The outlaws escaped after losing 4 killed and 25 captured, besides 25 horses, as many guns and all their camp equipage. One Federal soldier was wounded.

Unionville, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1863. (See Rover, same date.)

Unionville, Tenn., March 4, 1863. Detachments of 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan Cavalry. Col. Robert H. G. Minty, commanding the cavalry in an expedition from Murfreesboro to Columbia, states that his advance came upon a Confederate camp at Unionville where about 600 cavalry were stationed. The enemy was driven at a gallop to within 5 miles of Shelbyville, where the infantry pickets were encountered and 5 of them captured. In the whole affair the Federal cavalry had only one man wounded, and captured 51 prisoners (13 of whom were severely wounded), 17 wagons, 42 mules, 31 Sibley tents, and a quantity of commissary stores.

Unionville, Tenn., June 23, 1863. (See Rover, same date.)

University Depot, Tenn., July 4, 1863. 5th and 6th Kentucky Cavalry. Col. Louis D. Watkins with the two regiments proceeded from Cowan on the morning of the 4th. When about 3 miles out on the University road three companies of the 5th under Maj. John Q. Owsley were sent in advance and when they had gone a mile after leaving the main column they encountered the Confederate pickets. These were driven back to the main body, posted behind trees and logs in an old field skirting the road. Owsley skirmished 10 or 15 minutes and then fell back to the rest of the column, which formed in line of battle and advanced, the 6th Ky. in advance and the 5th acting as a reserve. The Confederates slowly gave way, their opponents pursuing to within half a mile of the university. The enemy, according to the statement of one of the 15 prisoners taken, lost more heavily than did the Federals, whose casualties were 2 killed, 11 wounded and 1 missing.

Upperville, Va., Nov. 2-3, 1862. (See Union.)

Upperville, Va., May 13, 1863. Detachment of 1st New York Cavalry. During a scout from Snicker's ferry, a detachment of the regiment encountered some of Mosby's Confederates at Upperville and captured 5 of them after a slight skirmish.

Upperville, Va., June 21, 1863. 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Potomac. The enemy was driven from his position on Goose creek by Vincent's infantry brigade, and retreated rapidly toward Upperville, followed by the Federal cavalry, Gregg's (2nd) division in advance. At Upperville the Confederate cavalry was massed and their artillery was placed in position at Ashby's gap. Kilpatrick's brigade

charged, but was repulsed. The 3d brigade, under Col. J. I. Gregg, now came up and formed on Kilpatrick's left, the artillery was placed in position, and with these supports Kilpatrick again charged and drove the enemy from the town, capturing 1 piece of artillery. A short distance west of the town the Confederates again made a stand at the base of the mountain, where for a time they successfully met and repulsed Gregg's attacks, countercharging in turn, only to be forced back. Gen. Buford, with the 1st division, was moving to Gregg's assistance, when he became engaged with a heavy force of the enemy that threatened to come between him and Gregg. Col. Gamble, commanding the advance brigade, deployed the 3d Ind. and 8th Ill. to protect the flanks, and these two regiments poured in such a murderous carbine fire that the enemy broke and fled toward the gap, closely pressed by the entire division. About the same time the force in front of Gregg gave way and the retreat became almost a rout. The Union loss at Upperville was 12 killed, 130 wounded and 67 missing. The Confederate casualties were not officially reported, but Gen. Pleasanton, commanding the Union cavalry corps, says in his report: "We took 2 pieces of artillery and 3 caissons, besides blowing up 1; also upward of 60 prisoners, * * * a lieutenant-colonel, major and 5 other officers, besides a wounded colonel and a large number of wounded rebels, left in the town of Upperville. They left their dead and wounded upon the field. Of the former I saw upward of 20."

Upperville, Va., Sept. 25, 1863. Battalion Maryland Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade. During a scout from Harper's Ferry through Loudoun county, the command of Maj. Henry A. Cole came upon the enemy 150 strong, drawn up in battle line at Upperville. The Confederates fled when Cole's men charged, leaving 1 killed, and 8 captured. The Union participants suffered no loss.

Upperville, Va., Feb. 20, 1864. Cavalry Detachment of the Department of West Virginia. A scouting party under Maj. Cole met Mosby's Confederate command at Upperville and, after a sharp skirmish, in which 2 Federals were killed and several wounded, succeeded in capturing 18 of the enemy.

Upperville, Va., Oct. 29, 1864. (See Snicker's Gap, same date.)

Upshaw's Farm, Mo., Oct. 29, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Cameron of the 2nd Ark. reports that his command pursued a party of Confederates and encountered them at the Upshaw farm in Barry county. The enemy was routed and dispersed, 50 being killed, 37 captured, besides 58 horses, 4 mules, a large number of saddles and several stand of arms. The affair was an incident of Price's Missouri expedition.

Upton's Hill, Ky., Oct. 12, 1861. 39th Indiana Infantry.

Urbana, Md., July 9, 1864. 8th Illinois Cavalry. When Gen. Lew Wallace gave way at Monocacy the 8th Ill., which formed the extreme left of Ricketts' division, found itself cut off and fell back skirmishing to Urbana. There a stand was made and several charges of the enemy were repulsed. Confederate Gen. McCausland then brought his whole brigade into the action and Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, commanding the Illinois regiment, was compelled to withdraw to Monrovia. Clendenin lost 1 man killed and 6 wounded.

Utica, Miss., May 9-10, 1863. Cavalry of 17th Army Corps. During the operations following the battle of Port Gibson, the cavalry in advance entered Utica and had a skirmish with a few of the enemy stationed there. As the Federals moved out of the town next morning more skirmishing was done. No casualties were reported.

Utica, Miss., July 13, 1864. Detachment of 1st Cavalry Brigade,

16th Army Corps. During an expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Grand Gulf, Miss., Maj. Shorey with a part of the detachment was attacked near Utica and driven back to the main body. There were no casualties reported.

Utoy Creek, Ga., Aug. 5-6, 1864. 14th and 23d Army Corps. After Atlanta was fully invested on July 23, Sherman turned his attention to the destruction of the railroads south of the city, over which the Confederate army was receiving its supplies. Two cavalry expeditions, commanded by Gens. McCook and Stoneman, were sent against the roads, but they were not altogether successful, and Sherman decided to extend his lines to the right until his flank touched the line of communication somewhere near East Point, the junction of the Atlanta & West Point and Macon & Western railroads. The Army of the Tennessee, now commanded by Maj.-Gen. Howard, was ordered to move on July 27 from the extreme left to the extreme right and take position near the Lickskillet road running west from Atlanta past Ezra Church. This movement led to the engagement at Ezra Church (q. v.) on the 28th. South of the Lickskillet road is Utoy creek, a tributary of the Chattahoochee river. The north fork of this creek rises near Ezra Church and flows a general westerly direction, while the south fork has its source near East Point and flows northwest. Between the two branches the ground is hilly and broken, easily made capable of defense, and it was to this rugged district that Hood extended his lines in an effort to protect his communications, forming his main line of intrenchments along the east bank of a small tributary of the Utoy. On Aug. 2 Schofield moved to the right of Howard and took a position along the north branch of Utoy creek. Morgan's division of the 14th corps and Ward's of the 20th were stationed as a reserve to support Schofield in case of an attack. The next day the entire 14th corps was ordered to cooperate with the 23d, both under the command of Schofield. Hascall's division of Schofield's command crossed the Utoy at Herring's mill in the face of a stubborn resistance, and found the enemy in a strongly fortified position in front. Hascall intrenched under a heavy artillery fire, Baird's division of the 14th crossed and formed on Hascall's right, while Johnson's division of the same corps crossed about a mile below. Some heavy skirmishing occurred on the 4th, which led Schofield to believe the enemy's line in his front was only an outer one, not held in strong force, and he ordered an assault to be made at 6 a. m. on the 5th. Some delay occurred, but about 8 o'clock Baird and Morgan moved their commands gallantly forward, drove in the enemy's intrenched skirmish line, and captured 140 prisoners. The whole line then advanced to the west bank of the creek above mentioned, but no effort was made to cross the stream. During the night Hood strengthened his line by adding a part of Hardee's corps and felled the trees along the east side of the creek to form an abatis. On the morning of the 6th Cox was ordered to make a reconnaissance with one brigade, supporting it with the rest of his division ready to follow up any advantage gained. Reilly's brigade was selected to lead the movement, 200 men were added to the skirmish line, which advanced and drove the enemy back from the works in front of the Union right center, where the timber offered some protection. The 104th Ohio was then sent forward to support the skirmishers in a farther advance, which resulted in the enemy's being driven into his works along the entire length of the ridge. Encouraged by conditions thus far developed, Reilly now advanced with his whole brigade and assaulted the main line of intrenchments. After crossing the little creek the men became entangled in the network of fallen trees, many of which were cut only half off, then bent over and interlaced, forming an almost im-

passable barrier. While the men were struggling with these obstructions they were subjected to a merciless fire from the Confederate works, where reinforcements were constantly arriving. Reilly held his ground, however, until Casement's brigade was sent to cover his withdrawal. In the meantime Hascall had moved his division to the right to endeavor to capture a battery that enfiladed Cox's position. Cooper's and Swaine's brigades were moved through the woods beyond the Sandtown road and were in position to make the assault before they were discovered. Then both brigades pressed forward and drove the enemy back into his works, though they managed to save the guns. This attack came late in the afternoon and from it Hood came to the conclusion that an effort was being made to turn his left flank, which caused him to evacuate his works during the night. No detailed statement of the casualties at Utoy creek can be made as the official reports of losses include this engagement with others about Atlanta during the month.

Utz's Ford, Va., Oct. 7, 1862. A report from Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart says that 24 men of the 7th Va. cavalry crossed the Rapidan at Utz's ford and attacked the Federal picket, killing 1, wounding 1 and capturing 6, together with 22 horses. Union reports make no mention of the affair.

Vache Grass, Ark., Sept. 26, 1864. 14th Kansas Cavalry.

Valley Road, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1863. Detachment of 4th Indiana Cavalry. During Wheeler and Roddey's raid, a Federal wagon train under escort of a portion of the 4th Ind. cavalry was attacked, captured and destroyed by the Confederates on the Valley road. No casualties were reported.

Valley Station, Colo. Ter., Oct. 10, 1864. 3d Colorado Cavalry. Col. John M. Chivington, commanding the district of Colorado, reported to Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis on Oct. 10: "Capt. Nichols, 3d Col. volunteer cavalry, surprised and killed 10 Indians, Cheyennes; captured 11 ponies and 1 mule this morning near Valley Station."

Valley Station, Col. Ter., Jan. 7, 1865. U. S. Troops of District of Colorado. A large force of Indians, variously estimated at from 500 to 1,500 attacked two stages on the Platte route, one at Valley Station and the other at Julesburg. The first fight resulted in the killing of some 12 of the escort and the burning of the stage. At Julesburg the Indians were driven off, each side losing 2 killed.

Valley Station, Col. Ter., Jan. 15-29, 1865. 1st Colorado Cavalry. The rear-guard of the 1st Col. was attacked as it was going into camp about a mile from Valley Station by a band of Indians. About the same time an attack was made on the American (or Morrison's) and the Wisconsin ranches. All the inmates of the American ranch, 8 in number, were killed. Troops from Valley Station rescued the inmates of the Wisconsin ranch. On the 28th the Indians burned 100 tons of hay and ran off 650 head of government cattle near Valley Station. The 20 men sent out to disperse the marauders were surrounded and compelled to cut their way out, killing 10 Indians in doing so. Next morning the red men were surprised in their camp and 400 of the stolen cattle were recovered. In the last engagement 20 Indians were killed.

Valverde, N. Mex., Feb. 21, 1862. Troops commanded by Col. E. R. S. Canby. On the morning of Feb. 21 the Confederate advance under Gen. H. H. Sibley, numbering 3,000 men, moved up a ravine in the valley of Rio Grande some 4 or 5 miles above Fort Craig. There were two fords in the immediate vicinity, and it was apparently the enemy's intention to cross at the upper ford and descend upon the fort, where the Union garrison consisted of detachments of the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th N. M. infantry, detachments of the 1st, 2nd and 3d U. S. cavalry, detachments

of the 5th, 7th and 10th U. S. infantry, Graydon's N. Mexico company and Dodd's Col. company, all under command of Col. Canby. About 8 a. m. Col. B. S. Roberts, with all the available cavalry, was sent to hold the upper ford. His support was McRae's battery (provisional), made up of two companies from the regular cavalry. After a 2 hours' fight the Confederates were driven from the ford. The Union cavalry and artillery immediately crossed the river and took up a new position on the enemy's front. A direct attack on the Confederate line being out of the question, Canby attempted to turn their left. With this object in view an assault was made upon that flank which succeeded in driving the enemy from his position behind the first range of sandhills. But at the same moment a cavalry charge was made from the right of the Confederate line upon the Union left, consisting of a section of McRae's battery and the N. Mexico infantry. The latter became panic stricken and fled in confusion, and the artillerymen, after a severe fight in which half their number were killed or wounded, abandoned their guns and withdrew. Confederate reinforcements came up just at this time and Canby withdrew in an orderly retreat to Fort Craig. The Union losses were 68 killed, 160 wounded and 35 missing. Over 100 men of the N. Mexico regiments deserted on the field. The Confederate casualties were heavier.

Van Buren, Ark., Dec. 28, 1862. Army of the Frontier. Brig.-Gen. James G. Blunt with 8,000 men and 30 pieces of artillery started from camp at Prairie Grove on the morning of the 27th and at 10 a. m. of the 28th two regiments of Confederate cavalry were encountered at Dripping Springs. Blunt's cavalry charged and in a running fight drove the Confederates into and through Van Buren, resulting in the capture of all their transportation, some 40 wagons, camp and garrison equipage, ammunition, etc., and 100 prisoners. Four steamers attempting to get away down the river were also captured. Later in the day the Confederates opened with artillery from the opposite bank of the river, but they were driven away by the Federal guns. Blunt's loss was 6 wounded, and although the Confederate casualties were not reported they were undoubtedly heavier.

Van Buren, Ark., Feb. 10, 1863. Detachment of 10th Illinois Cavalry. During a scout from Fayetteville to the Arkansas river the detachment under Lieut.-Col. James Stuart, was attacked by about 100 Confederate cavalry at a point 8 miles from Van Buren, but a charge of 50 men quickly dispersed the enemy. No casualties were reported.

Van Buren, Ark., Aug. 12, 1864. 2nd and 6th Kansas Cavalry.

Van Buren, Ark., April 2, 1865. Detachment of 1st Arkansas Cavalry. A band of 20 Confederates came within 2 miles of Van Buren and robbed a number of citizens. Eight mounted men were immediately started in pursuit and came upon the marauders a few miles from town. In the skirmish which ensued 2 Confederates were killed. No loss on the Federal side.

Van Buren, Mo., Aug. 12, 1862. 24th Missouri Infantry. Col. Sempronius H. Boyd, with his regiment, surprised 6 Confederates at Van Buren, killed 2 and captured 3. The other 1 escaped. Boyd's command suffered no loss.

Van Buren, Mo., Oct. 22, 1862. Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A Federal detachment under Col. B. F. Lazear attacked 450 mounted Confederates near Van Buren, drove them from their camp and through the town. The Confederate loss was not reported, but Lazear had 1 man killed.

Vanceburg, Ky., Oct. 29, 1864. Kentucky Home Guards. On the morning of the 20th some 40 Confederates under Capt. John P. Williams

attacked Vanceburg. The citizens were organized by Lieut.-Col. Lewis M. Clark and after a sharp fight the enemy was completely routed and driven for a distance of 20 miles. No casualties were reported.

Vanderburgh's House, Va., Aug. 31, 1861. (See Munson's Hill.)

Van Dusen's Creek, Cal., April 14-15, 1861. Detachment of 6th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. J. B. Collins of the 4th U. S. infantry, in command of a detachment of the 6th U. S. infantry, attacked a band of Indians on Van Dusen's creek near Mad river on the afternoon of the 14th and killed 15 or 20 of them. Next morning he again attacked, killing 6 and wounding 3. One soldier was wounded.

Van Dusen's Creek, Cal., July 2, 1862. (See Cutterback's House.)

Van Wert, Ga., Oct. 9-10, 1864. Cavalry Corps of the Department of the Cumberland. During the northern movement of Hood from the vicinity of Atlanta into Alabama and Tennessee, the 3d cavalry division under Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was attacked by the Confederate cavalry under Ferguson and after a severe fight succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Next morning Kilpatrick again met Ferguson, reinforced by Ross, on the mountains a mile and a half from town. The 3d Ky. charged the pickets and drove them through the town, but was finally obliged to fall back on the main body of the division, which had just reached the top of the mountain. At 2:30 p. m. the Confederates attacked Kilpatrick, but were repulsed and a countercharge of the 3d brigade drove them in confusion. The casualties were not reported.

Varnell's Station, Ga., Feb. 22, 1864. (See Dalton, Palmer's Demonstration on.)

Varnell's Station, Ga., May 7, 1864. Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland and Army of the Ohio. Early on the morning of this date, while Gen. Sherman's forces were concentrating for the advance on Atlanta, Gen. Stoneman relieved McCook's pickets and soon afterward the enemy drove in the Union outposts on the Cleveland and Dalton pike. Stoneman established a line extending from Varnell's station along the ridge to the west of the railroad, and this position was held until 2:30 p. m., when a large body of infantry gained the Ringgold road, forcing back Stoneman's left. Col. La Grange, commanding the 2nd brigade of McCook's division, came up with a detachment of the 2nd Ind. cavalry, drove the enemy some distance beyond the town and encamped there for the night. The only casualties reported were in the 2nd Ind. viz.: One captain, 1 lieutenant and 46 men captured, and 2 men wounded and taken prisoners.

Varnell's Station, Ga., May 9, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. The brigade, commanded by Col. O. H. La Grange, was ordered to move forward on the Cleveland and Dalton road to develop the position and strength of the enemy. About 2 miles from Varnell's station the Confederate pickets were driven in for about a mile, when their reserve, consisting of three brigades of cavalry and a division of infantry, was found drawn up in line of battle. Part of the 4th Ind. had been dismounted as skirmishers and these were being pressed back, when a battalion of the 2nd Ind. came up on the left of the dismounted men and checked the enemy's advance. Seeing the enemy were massing their superior numbers against him La Grange ordered the recall sounded, when the Confederates made a rush, capturing a large part of the command and driving the remainder in some confusion to the woods in the rear. La Grange was captured after having two horses shot from under him. Lieut.-Col. Stewart assumed command and retired with the brigade to Varnell's station. Casualties reported: 5 killed, 42 wounded and 93 missing.

Varnell's Station, Ga., May 12, 1864. Confederate Gens. Johnston

and Wheeler give an account in their reports of the defeat of a body of Federal cavalry and the destruction of a large number of wagons near Varnell's station on this date, but no mention of the affair is made in the Union reports.

Vaughan Road, Va., Sept. 29—Oct. 1, 1864. (See Poplar Springs Church.)

Vaughan Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. (See Hatcher's Run, same date.)

Vaughan Road, Va., Feb. 5-7, 1865. (See Hatcher's Run.)

Vaughan Road, Va., March 29, 1865. (See Five Forks.)

Vaughn, Miss., May 12, 1864. 1th, 72nd, and 76th Illinois Infantry; expedition to Yazoo City.

Vaught's Hill, Tenn., March 20, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, 14th Army Corps. Col. Albert S. Hall, while operating with his brigade in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, learned that a large Confederate force under Morgan was also in the neighborhood and would in all probability attack him on the morning of the 20th and accordingly he took position on Vaught's hill 3 miles from Milton. Twenty minutes afterward the enemy's advance was seen coming along the pike and was quickly scattered by a shell. The contour of the ground was such that the Confederates were enabled to again approach and it became necessary for Hall to draw his whole command back, converging his flank regiments to a line with his center along the top of the hillock. The enemy's cavalry was meantime moving around on both sides and it was not long before Hall was completely surrounded. One of the 2 pieces of artillery was posted on the crest of the hill and swinging as on a pivot was successful in pouring a fire on every part of the Confederate line; the other gun was placed on the turnpike and also did effective service. Several times the enemy assaulted, but each time he was repulsed. From 11:30 a. m. until 2:15 p. m. the unequal contest was continued, when, finding the efforts to break the circle were futile, the Confederate cavalry was withdrawn, leaving only enough on the flanks to support the artillery. About 4:30 the whole force retired and a little later Hall was reinforced. The Union loss was 6 killed, 42 wounded and 8 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not definitely given, but were estimated by a Confederate captain at 125 killed and wounded.

Velasco, Tex., Aug. 11, 1862. A report from Col. Bates of the 13th Tex. infantry (Confederate), commanding the post of Velasco, states that a steam vessel of 800 tons burden entered the harbor and opened fire on the battery, which promptly responded. After a short time the vessel withdrew out of range. Union reports make no mention of the affair.

Velasco, Tex., March 21, 1864. Capt. W. S. Herndon (Confederate), commanding the post of Velasco, in a report to Col. Joseph Bates stated that on the afternoon of the 21st the Federal blockading vessel off Velasco came close in and commenced firing at the batteries. The latter immediately replied and the duel was kept up for several hours. No casualties were reported.

Venus Point, Ga., Feb. 15, 1862. Detachment of 3d Rhode Island Artillery. Four Confederate gunboats attempted to pass the Federal battery at Venus Point near Savannah, but after an engagement of half an hour they were driven back, one of the vessels being disabled. The Union battery was manned by the 3d R. I. artillery.

Vera Cruz, Mo., Nov. 3, 1864. One company of the 46th Missouri Infantry.

Verdon, Va., July 22, 1862. A Confederate report contains mention of an attack by Federal cavalry on a cavalry camp near Verdon. The Union men drove the enemy out, destroyed everything of value, and then retired. No casualties were reported.

Vermillion Bayou, La., Nov. 11, 1863. (See Carrion Crow Bayou, same date.)

Vermillionville, La., Oct. 10, 1863. Detachments of 13th and 19th Army Corps. During operations in the Teche country of Louisiana the Federal cavalry and a section of Nims' battery crossed Vermillion bayou. Two shells scattered the Confederates drawn up near Vermillionville and the cavalry pursued a mile and a half beyond the town. The casualties were not reported.

Vermillionville, La., Oct. 16, 1863. Detachment of 19th Army Corps. Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin reported from Vermillionville at 3:40 p. m. on the 16th: "The enemy made an attack on our pickets about 10 o'clock, but without any result. My casualties: None killed, 6 wounded."

Vernon, Ind., July 12, 1863. Indiana Minute Men; Morgan's raid.

Vernon River, Ga., Dec. 14-21, 1864. (See Fort Beaulieu.)

Verona, Miss., Dec. 25, 1864. Cavalry Division, Department of the Mississippi. In the course of an expedition from Memphis to destroy the Mobile & Ohio railroad Brig.-Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson surprised Forrest's dismounted camp at Verona. Twenty-six men were captured, the remainder dispersed, and 2 trains of 16 cars each loaded with supplies, 300 wagons, 4,000 stands of arms, and a large amount of ordnance stores, etc., were destroyed.

Versailles, Mo., July 13, 1864. Citizen Guards. Brig.-Gen. Egbert B. Brown reported that "on Wednesday night, 13th instant, Gregg's band of 30 men attempted to rob Versailles, Morgan county. Were attacked and driven off by the citizen guards of that place."

Via's House, Va., June 3, 1864. (See Haw's Shop.)

Vicksburg, Miss., June 26-29, 1862. U. S. Fleet, commanded by Commodore D. G. Farragut.

Vicksburg, Miss., Siege of, May 18 to July 4, 1863. Army of the Tennessee and the Mississippi Flotilla. By the reduction of New Madrid, the surrender of Island No. 10, the evacuation of Forts Pillow and Randolph, and the destruction of the Confederate fleet in front of Memphis the Mississippi river was opened to Vicksburg, which place presented a more formidable opposition than any of the points that had been overcome. The first campaign against Vicksburg was planned in the fall of 1862. Sherman was to move down the Mississippi from Memphis with the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, while Grant, with the left wing, was to attack from the east. Grant established a depot of supplies at Holly Springs, but his stores there were surrendered to the enemy by Col. Murphy on Dec. 20, and about the same time Forrest made a raid through northern Mississippi, cutting Grant's communications with the north. These unfortunate events prevented Grant from carrying out his part of the programme, as he was compelled to fall back and open up communication with Memphis. Sherman, unadvised of what had happened to the left wing, went ahead and fought the battle of Chickasaw bluffs, which ended disastrously for the Federal arms. Thus the combined attack, partly by water and partly by land, against the Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi, ended in a complete failure.

Vicksburg is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, upon a range of bluffs about 200 feet high. On the western side of the river is a low bottom and directly opposite is a long, narrow peninsula, formed by an abrupt bend of the river a short distance above the city. On this peninsula, at the time of the operations against Vicksburg, stood the little town of De Soto, the terminus of the Shreveport & Vicksburg railroad. At the bend referred to the bluffs trend away from the river into a range called Walnut hills, leaving a lowland through which flow the Yazoo river and numerous bayous. Near Warrenton, some 7 or 8 miles

below Vicksburg, the bluffs again recede from the river, making the natural location one well suited for defense. Protected on three sides by the river and its low bottoms, it required only a line of intrenchments from the Warrenton ridge on the south to the Walnut hills on the north, to guard against an attack from the eastward, to render the position almost impregnable to assault. Added to these advantages was the fact that the plateau formed by the bluffs was full of deep ravines, which made it impossible to maneuver troops there with any degree of success. After the failure of the first campaign Grant moved his army to Memphis, and thence down the river to Young's point, 9 miles above Vicksburg on the Louisiana side of the river, where he arrived and assumed command on Feb. 2, 1863. The army in the Vicksburg campaign consisted of the 9th, 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th army corps, respectively commanded by Maj.-Gens. John G. Parke, John A. McClernand, William T. Sherman, Cadwallader C. Washburn and James B. McPherson, and two brigades from the District of Northeast Louisiana under the command of Brig.-Gen. Elias S. Dennis. During the operations Gen. McClernand was superseded in the command of the 13th corps by Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord. The 9th corps was composed of the 1st and 2nd divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. Thomas Welsh and Robert B. Potter. In the 13th corps the 9th division was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, the 10th by Brig.-Gen. Andrew J. Smith, the 12th by Brig.-Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, and the 14th by Brig.-Gen. Eugene A. Carr. The 15th corps was composed of the 1st, 2nd and 3d divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. Frederick Steele, Frank P. Blair and James M. Tuttle. The 16th corps included the 1st, 4th and provisional divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. William Sooy Smith, Jacob Lauman and Nathan Kimball. From May 13 to 20 Lauman's division was temporarily attached to the 15th corps. The 17th corps contained four divisions, the 3d, 6th and 7th, and one commanded by Brig.-Gen. Francis J. Herron. The 3d division was commanded by Brig.-Gen. John A. Logan, the 6th by Brig.-Gen. John McArthur, and the 7th by Brig.-Gens. Isaac F. Quinby, Marcellus M. Crocker and John E. Smith, successively. At the beginning of the campaign the Union army numbered about 43,000 men, but it was increased by reinforcements until at the close of operations Grant had 75,000 men about the city and its environs.

A valuable adjunct to the army in the reduction of Vicksburg was the Mississippi Flotilla, under the command of Rear-Adm. David D. Porter. It was composed of the flag-ship *Benton*; the gunboat *Essex*; the ironclads *DeKalb* (former the *St. Louis*), *Cairo*, *Carondelet*, *Cincinnati*, *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Pittsburg*, *Choctaw*, *Lafayette*, *Chillicothe*, *Indianola* and *Tuscumbia*; the Rodgers gunboats *Conestoga*, *Lexington* and *Tyler*; the Ellet rams *Fulton*, *Horner*, *Lancaster*, *Lioness*, *Mingo*, *Monarch*, *Queen of the West*, *Sampson* and *Switzerland*; the tinclads *Brilliant*, *Cricketer*, *Forest Rose*, *Glide*, *Juliet*, *Linden*, *Marmora*, *Petrel*, *Rattler*, *Romeo* and *Signal*; the mortar boats *Abraham*, *Clara Dolsen*, *Gen. Lyon*, *Grampus*, *Great Western*, *Judge Torrence*, *New National* and *Red Rover*, and the despatch boat *William H. Brown*. On March 14-15 the following vessels, belonging to the West Gulf Squadron and commanded by Rear-Adm. David G. Farragut, passed the batteries at Port Hudson and assisted in the siege of Vicksburg: *Hartford* (flagship), *Mississippi*, *Monongahela*, *Richmond*, *Genesee*, *Kineo*, *Albatross*, *Estrella* and *Arizona*. In addition to these vessels various gunboats participated in some of the operations, viz.: *Alexandria*, *Argosy*, *Black Hawk*, *Champion*, *Covington*, *Curlew*, *Hastings*, *Exchange*, *Key West*, *Kenwood*, *Moose*, *New Era*, *Naumkeag*, *Pawpaw*, *Peosta*, *Prairie Bird*, *Queen City*, *Reindeer*, *St. Clair*, *Silver Cloud*, *Silver Lake*, *Springfield*, *Tawah* and

Victory. Opposed to this force was the Confederate army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. John C. Pemberton, consisting of the divisions of Maj.-Gens. W. W. Loring, Carter L. Stevenson, John H. Forney, Martin L. Smith and John S. Bowen, the river batteries, commanded by Col. Edward Higgins, and some unattached troops. The strength of the Confederate forces at Vicksburg has been variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 men, the latter figure being Grant's estimate. Pemberton, in his report, says that when he moved within the defenses of Vicksburg his available force aggregated about 28,000 men, but as over 31,000 were surrendered as prisoners of war after a siege of nearly two months, it is evident that his statement of his force is too low.

The battle of Chickasaw bluffs had demonstrated the strength of the Confederate works on the north side of the city, and Grant decided to gain a foothold below and attack from the south. To do this it was necessary to transport the army and its supplies to some point down the river. The Queen of the West ran past the batteries in front of Vicksburg on the night of Feb. 2, and the Indianola on the night of the 13th. Although these single vessels had passed safely, it was regarded as too hazardous an undertaking to attempt the passage with a large number of transports loaded with men and supplies, and a channel for the boats was sought elsewhere. Three routes presented themselves for consideration. One was the canal that had been excavated by Gen. Williams across the southern part of the peninsula opposite the city, in June, 1862; the second was to connect Lake Providence near the Arkansas line, with the Mississippi by a canal about a mile long and send the fleet through Louisiana via the Tensas, Black and Red rivers to a point on the Mississippi below Natchez; the third was the Yazoo pass route on the eastern side of the river. Work was commenced on the Williams canal early in February, its course being changed to insure a better current, and its construction was pushed vigorously. Rainy weather set in and continued until March 7, just as the canal was about completed, when the levee gave way, inundating the canal and the camps west of it, and forcing the abandonment of the enterprise. Attention was then turned to the Lake Providence route, which had been examined by engineers and pronounced practicable, and by March 16 a canal was completed connecting the lake with the river, but before it was turned to any account Grant determined to try the route via the Yazoo pass, the Coldwater and Tallahatchie rivers, in the hope of gaining the high ground on the Yazoo above Haynes' bluff. Yazoo pass was a bayou, connecting the Mississippi, through Moon lake, with the Coldwater river, nearly opposite Helena, Ark. In early times it had been used for the passage of boats from Memphis to Yazoo City, but some years before the beginning of the war it had been closed by a strong levee to reclaim a large tract of land subject to overflow. This route had been under consideration from the first. On Feb. 3 the levee was blown up by a mine and four days later a gunboat entered the pass.

The Confederate spies and pickets had kept Pemberton well informed regarding every movement Grant made, and when it was learned that the Federals were preparing to advance by the Yazoo, steps were taken to offset the movement. Yazoo pass, as well as the Coldwater river, ran through a forest. The Confederates felled a large number of trees into the water, thus impeding the progress of the vessel and causing a tedious delay in removing the obstructions, the Coldwater not being reached until the 21st, when the 13th division of McClernand's corps, Brig.-Gen. Leonard F. Ross commanding, was ordered to pass through to test the availability of the route for a larger body of troops. Ross was delayed in procuring boats and did not reach the Coldwater until March

2. On the 5th Grant ordered McPherson to move his whole corps, about 30,000 men, down to Yazoo City and there effect a lodgment, while two divisions of cavalry were to move to the eastward and cut the enemy's communications. Pemberton in the meantime had sent Loring, with about 2,000 men and 8 heavy guns to the mouth of the Yallabusha to dispute the passage of the Yazoo. About 5 miles below the mouth of the Yallabusha, where the waters of the Yazoo and Tallahatchie are brought within a short distance of each other by a sharp bend, Loring constructed a line of works, to which he gave the name of Fort Pemberton. The delay encountered by the Federals in clearing the streams above gave Loring plenty of time to get the fort in a good state of defense, and when the gunboats and transports with Ross' division arrived before the fort on March 11, they found the Confederates prepared to give battle. As the ground in front of the fort was under water a charge on the works was out of the question, and the only thing that could be done was for the gunboats to try to silence the enemy's guns. On the 12th a land battery was established about 800 yards from the fort and the next day the bombardment was continued, but without any perceptible injury to the fort. Ross moved back up the Tallahatchie until he met Quinby's division. Quinby, being the senior officer, assumed command and ordered the whole expedition back to Fort Pemberton, where, after a short bombardment on the 23d, he determined to send to Helena for a pontoon bridge, by means of which he could cross the Yallabusha, gain the rear of the fort, and by cutting off communications compel its surrender, but before the movement could be executed a despatch was received from Grant, ordering the entire force to return to the Mississippi.

While Ross was working his way down the Tallahatchie Grant was informed that Loring was being reinforced from Vicksburg and, fearing that Ross might be surrounded and captured, planned an expedition to relieve him and at the same time reach the Yazoo above Haynes' bluff. The route selected was up the Yazoo to Steele's bayou; thence up that bayou for about 40 miles to Black bayou; through that to Deer creek; up Deer creek for about 30 miles; then through a cross stream known as Rolling Fork to the Sunflower river, and down that stream to the Yazoo. Porter, with the Pittsburg, Louisville, Mound City, Cincinnati and Carondelet, four mortar boats and two tugs, accompanied by Sherman, with one division of his corps, started up the Yazoo on March 16, preceded by the 8th Mo. to remove trees, etc., from the streams. On the evening of the 18th Porter was within a few miles of Rolling Fork, and it began to look as if this expedition was to be successful. But the enemy had learned of the movement and sent a brigade of infantry, with several pieces of artillery, up the Sunflower to head it off. A battery was planted at the mouth of the Rolling Fork and an attempt made to get in the rear of Porter, with a view to cutting off his retreat and capturing his gunboats. Porter sent word to Sherman, who hurried forward his troops and on the 21st he had a sharp skirmish with the Confederates, driving them back and extricating Porter from his predicament. The expedition now turned back and on the 27th reached the Mississippi, adding another failure to the efforts to gain a position on Pemberton's flank.

Two months had now been spent in futile efforts to find a way by which the army could be transferred to a point below or in the rear of Vicksburg. Although somewhat disappointed, Grant was not altogether discouraged. The situation was carefully canvassed and but three plans presented themselves as being at all feasible: 1st, a direct assault on the enemy's works; 2nd, to return to Memphis and reopen a campaign in the rear of Vicksburg; or 3d, to find a way through the bayous and

swamps on the western side of the Mississippi, cross that river and move against the city from the south in accordance with the original scheme. The idea of a direct assault was rejected as too hazardous, defeat being almost certain. Sherman urged the adoption of the second method as the one most practicable, but the press and the public at the north were clamoring for aggressive action, Grant was being daily characterized as a failure, and many were urging the president to relieve him of the command of the army. To return to Memphis would look like a retreat. Probably for this reason, more than any other, Grant resolved to try the third plan. It was full of risk; failure meant the destruction of his army, but if it succeeded at all the success would be overwhelming. A route was reconnoitered from Milliken's bend and Young's point via Richmond, La., to New Carthage, about 30 miles below Vicksburg. It was found that, by excavating a canal about 2 miles long a short distance below Duckport, the Mississippi could be connected with Walnut bayou; thence by the sinuous course of that stream and Roundaway bayou a passage could be opened for light draft boats, by means of which the troops and supplies could be conveyed to New Carthage, but the gunboats and heavy transports would have to run the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries. The canal was opened and one steamboat and several barges passed through the channel, when the river began to fall rapidly, rendering the route useless. It was no longer needed, however, for with the receding of the waters it became possible to march an army across the country. Even while the canal was under construction Osterhaus' division moved over the route, occupying Richmond on March 31, after a short skirmish, and arriving at New Carthage on April 6.

On the night of April 16 the fleet ran past the batteries at Vicksburg. Porter, with the flag-ship *Benton*, was in the lead. Then followed, in the order named, the *Lafayette*, *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Pittsburg* and *Carondelet*. Next came three transports, the *Forest Queen*, *Silver Wave* and *Henry Clay*, barricaded with cotton bales, while the gunboat *Tuscumbia* brought up the rear. Leaving the mouth of the Yazoo at 10 o'clock, the vessels dropped slowly down the river and about an hour later came within range of the Confederate guns, which immediately opened a vigorous fire. As the gunboats went by each one delivered a broadside on the town. The aim of the Confederate gunners was fairly accurate as every vessel was struck a number of times, but the only one seriously damaged was the *Henry Clay*, on which the cotton was fired by a bursting shell, and the crew becoming panic-stricken escaped to the other vessels or the shore, allowing her to burn to the water's edge. The batteries at Warrenton were passed without difficulty and at 2 a. m. on the 17th the fleet landed at New Carthage. On that day Grant started Grierson on a cavalry raid from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La., as a diversion, and to prevent reinforcements from being sent to Pemberton. (See Grierson's raid). On the night of the 22nd the transports *Tigress*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Cheeseman*, *Empire City*, *Horizon* and *Moderator*, loaded with army supplies, ran the batteries. Five of them were more or less damaged. The *Tigress* received a shot in her hull below the water line, but she was run to the Louisiana shore, where she sank soon after passing beyond the range of the guns.

Grant's objective point was Grand Gulf, a small village on the east side of the river on the first bluff south of Vicksburg, and about 50 miles from that city. The enemy had fortified the bluff by a strong line of earthworks, in two sets of batteries, one above and another below the landing, the two being connected by a covered trench. On April 24 Grant and Porter made a reconnaissance of the batteries and decided them too strong to attack from the position then occupied some 20 miles

up the river. Accordingly the line was extended to Hard Times landing, about 3 miles above Grand Gulf, and on the 29th everything was in readiness for the assault. At 7 a. m. Porter left Hard Times with his fleet, and proceeded down the river followed by three divisions of McClernand's corps in transports, with instructions to land and carry the works by assault as soon as the enemy's guns were silenced. The bombardment began at 8 a. m. and continued without cessation until 1 p. m., when the Confederates ceased firing. In the action Porter lost 19 killed and 56 wounded. Every one of his vessels had suffered to some extent, the Tuscumbia having been struck 81 times, a number of the shells penetrating her armor and bursting on the inside, damaging her so much that for some time she was unfit for service. The enemy lost 3 killed and 15 wounded. Although the batteries were silenced Grant regarded it as a feint and refused to land his infantry. McClernand moved his men back to Hard Times, where they were disembarked and marched across the bend to a point about 3 miles below Grand Gulf, but on the opposite side of the river. That night Porter renewed the attack on the batteries and while it was in progress the transports managed to get by without being seriously injured. At daylight the next morning McClernand commenced ferrying his troops across the Mississippi, and by noon his entire corps, numbering 18,000 men, was on Mississippi soil at Bruinsburg, about 8 miles below Grand Gulf. McPherson's corps soon followed, three days' rations were issued to the men, and at 4 o'clock that afternoon the advance was begun on Port Gibson, where the enemy was met and overcome the next day. Grierson's raid had kept Pemberton from sending reinforcements to Grand Gulf, and on the night of May 2 the garrison evacuated that place, retiring toward Vicksburg. Porter took possession on the morning of the 3d and later in the day Grant rode over from Bruinsburg to make preparations for the establishment of his base.

At the beginning of the campaign the purpose was to have Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, coöperate with Grant in the capture of Port Hudson, after which their combined forces would move against Vicksburg. While Grant was at Grand Gulf on the 3d he received word from Banks, who was then on the Red river, announcing that he would be unable to reach Port Hudson until about the middle of May, and then with a much smaller force than originally intended. This news changed the whole current of Grant's plans. He was in the heart of the enemy's country, and to wait for Banks would only give Pemberton an opportunity to strengthen his position at Vicksburg, making the problem all the harder to solve. It was known that reinforcements were moving to Pemberton's support, and Grant determined by prompt and energetic action to strike the Confederate forces in detail before they could be concentrated at Vicksburg. While the main body of the army was moving toward Grand Gulf Sherman had been left to make a demonstration against Haynes' bluff. On May 1 he received orders to cease his operations there and push his whole corps toward Hard Times. When Grant received the communication from Banks he immediately sent orders to Sherman to organize a train of 120 wagons and bring them to Grand Gulf, where they were to be loaded with rations from the transports. This supply, with the rations already issued to McClernand's and McPherson's men, gave enough to last the whole army for five days, and was the last received from the government stores until a base was established at Chickasaw Bluffs nearly a month later. During that time the troops subsisted off of the country. Sherman, with his train, arrived at Grand Gulf on the 7th and the advance was resumed, the line of march being along the Big Black river toward the

Vicksburg & Jackson railroad, the object being to cut off the forces which Grant had reason to believe were assembling there to move to Pemberton's assistance. On the 12th McPherson's corps fought the battle of Raymond. Two days later the Confederates under Johnston were driven from Jackson and Grant's entire army turned westward toward Vicksburg. Pemberton had moved out to meet the Federals, but was defeated in the engagements at Champion's Hill on the 16th, Big Black river bridge and Bridgeport on the 17th, and forced to retire within his works. Sherman crossed the Big Black at Bridgeport on the morning of the 18th and moved on the Bridgeport road against the enemy's position on Walnut hills. McPherson crossed the river above the Jackson road and came up in the rear of Sherman on the same road. McClernand, after crossing the river followed the Jackson road to Mount Albans, where he turned to the left to reach the road leading to Baldwin's ferry. By the morning of the 19th the investment of Vicksburg was as complete as could be made with the forces at Grant's command.

During the forenoon of the 19th, while the Union troops were getting into better position, there was constant skirmishing along the lines. Knowing that the enemy had been demoralized by his recent defeats, Grant was of the opinion that the Confederates would make but a feeble effort in defense of Vicksburg, and at 2 p. m. ordered an assault. But the enemy put up a more stubborn resistance than was anticipated, and the only advantage gained was to secure more advanced positions, where the men were covered from the fire of the Confederate batteries. The next two days were spent in strengthening these positions and in opening roads to the Yazoo river, where Grant had established a depot of supplies. On the evening of the 21st regular rations were distributed among the men, many of whom had been without bread and coffee for two weeks or more.

The Fort Hill road left Vicksburg on the north side, ran for some distance parallel with the river, then turned east along the crest of the ridge overlooking the Mint Spring bayou. Farther east a road ran out past a cemetery and united with the Fort Hill road about a mile and a half from the city. This was known as the Graveyard road. Near the northeast corner of Vicksburg a ridge ran eastward and along the summit of this ridge was the Jackson road, one of the principal thoroughfares entering the town. South of the Jackson road was the road leading to Baldwin's ferry. Running southeastwardly was the Hall's Ferry road, while the road to Warrenton followed the edge of the bluff down the river. A line of earthworks extended from the Fort Hill road on the north to the Warrenton road on the south, and was manned as follows: Martin L. Smith's division was along the Fort Hill road, with Vaughn's brigade on the extreme left; between the Graveyard and Baldwin's Ferry roads lay Forney's division; south of the Baldwin's Ferry road was Stevenson's division, Barton's brigade forming the extreme right. This line was defended by 128 pieces of artillery, 36 of which were siege guns of heavy caliber, while along the river front were a number of batteries in charge of Col. Higgins. Sherman's corps occupied the Union right and extended from the river to the Graveyard road. Next came McPherson, his left resting near the Baldwin's Ferry road. South of McPherson was McClernand, with a gap of over 3 miles between his left and the river. This was subsequently filled by Lauman's and Herron's divisions.

Notwithstanding the failure of the 19th, opinion was prevalent among the rank and file of the army that the works could be carried by assault. Orders were accordingly issued on the evening of the 21st for a general attack along the whole line at 10 o'clock on the following morning. So

complete were the arrangements for this movement that the corps commanders all set their watches by Grant's so that all should begin at exactly the same moment. Precisely at the time designated the three corps advanced to the attack. Sherman had planted four batteries so as to concentrate their fire on the bastion of the fort in his front, and formed a storming party of 150 to carry materials for throwing a rough bridge across the ditch. At the given signal the storming party rushed forward, closely followed by Ewing's brigade. As the line advanced Hebert's brigade arose inside the parapet and opened a terrific fire on their assailants. But the storming party made a rush, crossed the ditch and planted their flag on the parapet, where it was maintained until nightfall in spite of several attempts of the enemy to capture it. The majority of the storming party were killed, and the supporting troops forced to seek the shelter of a friendly ravine about 70 yards from the fort. From this position they kept up the fight until dark. The right of McPherson's line was in a position where any attempt to advance would have been met by a cross-fire, and all that could be done by Quinby's and Logan's divisions was to make a strong demonstration to keep Forney from sending reinforcements to other parts of the line. On the left J. E. Smith's and Stevenson's brigades made a gallant charge up the slope against the fort north of the Baldwin's Ferry road. Smith was checked by a galling fire, but Stevenson pressed on to the foot of the works, where the 7th Mo. planted their colors, but after losing six standard bearers in quick succession fell back about 200 yards to a more sheltered position.

In McClelland's corps Carr's division occupied the right, with Benton's brigade on the Baldwin's Ferry road and Lawler's just south of the Jackson railroad, with A. J. Smith's division in support. Osterhaus came next and one brigade of Hovey's division was on the extreme left, the other having been left at Big Black river bridge. As the line advanced Osterhaus and Hovey were checked by a murderous cross-fire from a square fort on their left, and though they held their position were unable to approach any nearer the enemy's works. Benton and Lawler advanced, the latter's attack being directed against a fort on a hill near the railroad. Two regiments, the 21st and 22nd Ia., charged up the hill and gained the ditch in front of the fort. Sergt. Joseph Griffith, with a small party, entered the work and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, in which nearly all of Griffith's men were killed. The fort was abandoned by the Confederates, but it was commanded by a stronger work a short distance in the rear the Iowa troops were unable to hold it, though the flag of the 22nd waved over the parapet for the rest of the day. Benton's brigade also reached the ditch in their front and planted their colors on the parapet, while Landram's brigade, of A. J. Smith's division, joined Lawler, the colors of the 77th Ill. being planted by the side of those of the 22nd Ia. In repulsing the attacks of Benton and Lawler the Confederates used hand grenades with terrible effect. At 10:30 a. m. several Union flags were floating over the outer line of works, but further progress seemed to be impossible. Toward noon McClelland sent a message to Grant, stating that he had part possession of two of the enemy's forts, and asking that McPherson strike a vigorous blow to cause a diversion in his favor. This despatch was shown to Sherman, who sent Tuttle forward to the assistance of Blair, and ordered Giles Smith to join his brigade with that of Ransom, of McPherson's command, in an attack on the works near Graveyard road. Logan's division again advanced, but was forced back with heavy loss. Regarding this part of the action, and the despatches sent by McClelland, Grant says in his report: "The position occupied by me during most of the time of the assault gave me a better opportunity of seeing what was

going on in front of the Thirteenth Army Corps than I believe it possible for the commander of it to have. I could not see his possession of forts nor necessity for reinforcements, as represented in his despatches, up to the time I left it, which was between 12 m. and 1 p. m., and I expressed doubts of their correctness, which doubts the facts subsequently, but too late, confirmed. At the time I could not disregard his reiterated statements, for they might possibly be true; and that no possible opportunity of carrying the enemy's stronghold should be allowed to escape through fault of mine, I ordered Quinby's division, which was all of McPherson's corps then present but four brigades, to report to McClernand, and notified him of the order. I showed his despatches to McPherson, as I had to Sherman, to satisfy him of the necessity of an active diversion on their part to hold as much force in their fronts as possible. The diversion was promptly and vigorously made, and resulted in the increase of our mortality list fully 50 per cent., without advancing our position or giving us other advantages."

McClernand had probably gained an erroneous idea of what had been accomplished in his front from the slight success achieved by Griffith and his little body of Iowans, but as late as 3:50 p. m. he sent a despatch to Grant, expressing his faith in his ability to force his way through as soon as McArthur and Quinby arrived to aid him. The conduct of McClernand on this occasion led to his being superseded by Maj.-Gen. Ord in command of the 13th corps soon afterward. The assault failed and that night the Union troops fell back to their original position for the siege. To conduct the siege successfully and the same time guard against an attack in the rear by the forces under Johnston, Grant called for reinforcements. These were promptly sent to him and at the close of the siege he had about 75,000 men about Vicksburg, the 9th and 16th corps and Herron's division having been added to his army. Johnston did begin the work of organizing an army at Canton for the relief of Vicksburg, but he spent so much time in correspondence with the Confederate authorities at Richmond, and was otherwise so slow in his movements, that he was not ready to begin his advance until July 1, and before he reached Vicksburg Pemberton had surrendered.

On May 13 the Union army began the work of intrenching itself. During the siege nearly 12 miles of trenches and 89 batteries were constructed. These batteries mounted 248 guns, mostly field pieces. In the absence of mortars wooden coehorns were made from tough logs, banded with iron, and were used for throwing 6 and 12 pound shells into the Confederate trenches. A few heavy siege-guns were brought up from the gunboats and worked by naval crews. The character of the ground between the lines made it easy to run covered ways up to and even under the enemy's works. Materials for gabions and sap-rollers were found in abundance in the cane and undergrowth of the ravines. Saps were run from three points on the Jackson road to the fort just north of it, and on June 25 the mine was ready. It was charged with a ton of powder, two regiments were stationed under cover to charge through the breach, and at 3 p. m. the fuse was lighted. The explosion was a success, the two regiments rushed into the crater, which they held for 24 hours, when they were driven out with hand grenades from a second line of works which the Confederates had in the meantime thrown up in the rear of the parapet destroyed. A second mine was exploded on July 1, but no attempt was made to charge the works. About this time a despatch from Johnston to Pemberton was intercepted. From it Grant learned that it was Johnston's intention to create a diversion on July 7, in order to give the forces at Vicksburg a chance to cut their way out. Grant, therefore ordered another assault for the 6th. By this time the cov-

ered galleries had been run close up to the enemy's works in a number of places. They were now widened to permit the troops to pass through four abreast, and materials were collected for crossing the ditches. All this time a bombardment had been kept up on the city by the gunboats. Some days before Johnston's despatch was intercepted a report reached Grant to the effect that Pemberton was preparing to escape under cover of darkness to the western side of the Mississippi. Porter was directed to keep a close watch upon the river, batteries were planted on the Louisiana shore, and brushwood was arranged for firing, to light up the river in case the attempt was made. When the Union troops entered Vicksburg they found a large number of rudely constructed boats, showing that there was no doubt some truth in the report. A number of houses had been pulled down to furnish the materials for the construction of these boats.

A communication under the caption "Appeal for Help," and signed "Many Soldiers," was sent to Pemberton from the trenches. It was dated June 28, and the following extract shows the feeling that existed at that time in the Confederate ranks. "If you can't feed us, you had better surrender us, horrible as the idea is, than suffer this noble army to disgrace themselves by desertion. I tell you plainly men are not going to lie here and perish; if they do love their country, self preservation is the first law of nature, and hunger will compel a man to do almost anything. You had better heed a warning voice, though it is the voice of a private soldier. This army is now ripe for mutiny unless it can be fed." On July 1 Pemberton called on his division commanders for information "as to the condition of your troops, and their ability to make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation." Two of the generals were outspoken in favor of surrender, and the other two expressed the opinion that any attempt to evacuate would prove a failure. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d white flags were displayed on the enemy's works and hostilities along that portion of the line ceased. A little later Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery were seen coming under another white flag toward the Union lines. Montgomery bore a letter from Pemberton to Grant, proposing an armistice and the appointment of three commissioners from each army to arrange terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg, and stating that he made the proposition to save the further effusion of blood. To this letter Grant replied as follows: " * * * The useless effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose, by the unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due to prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no terms other than those indicated above."

With this letter Grant sent a verbal message, asking Pemberton to meet him at a given point between the lines at 3 o'clock that afternoon. At that meeting it was agreed that hostilities should cease until the correspondence was ended, and Grant promised to give Pemberton his final propositions by 10 o'clock that night. After the conference Grant called together his corps commanders, and after consultation with them sent the following letter to Pemberton: "In conformity with agreement of this afternoon I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, public stores, etc. On your accepting the terms proposed I will march in one division as a guard, and take possession at 8 a. m. tomorrow. As soon as rolls can be made out and paroles signed

by officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their side arms and clothing; and the field, staff, and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons also, counting two-horse or mule teams as one, will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and soldiers as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, whilst officers present are authorized to sign the roll of prisoners."

These terms were subsequently modified to permit each brigade of the Confederate army to march to the front of the position occupied by it and stack arms, after which the men were to return to the inside of the works, where they were to remain until all were paroled. Accordingly at 10 a. m. on the 4th the various commands moved outside and stacked their arms. Logan's division was the first to enter the city, and before noon the national colors floated over the court-house. The work of paroling the prisoners was hurried forward as rapidly as possible, the number of prisoners surrendered being 31,600, together with 172 pieces of artillery, 60,000 muskets and a large quantity of ammunition. The losses of the Union army during the siege, including the assaults on May 19 and 22, were 763 killed, 3,746 wounded, and 162 missing. The Confederate reports of casualties are imperfect. Incomplete returns show the losses from May 1 to July 3 to have been 1,260 killed, 3,572 wounded and 4,227 captured, though the whole number was probably not far from 12,000. The fall of Vicksburg opened the Mississippi to the Federal armies and coming just at the same time as Lee's defeat at Gettysburg the two victories marked the turning point in the fortunes of the Confederacy. (For the campaign in the rear of Vicksburg see Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill and Big Black River Bridge.)

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 27, 1863. 5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

Vidalia, La., Sept. 14, 1863. Detachments of 30th and 35th Missouri Infantry and 2nd Mississippi Heavy Artillery (Colored). On the morning of the 14th a party of 150 or 200 Confederates cut its way through the negro pickets of the Federal camp at Vidalia and commenced firing into the men and loosing the mules. The firing aroused the men of the 30th Mo., 40 in number, who advanced and attacked the enemy, driving him from the camp and compelling him to abandon the mules he had captured. A detachment sent over the river from Natchez followed, skirmishing for a distance of 16 miles, and then came upon the enemy's main body 800 strong. Three Federals were killed, 2 wounded and 9 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not ascertained, but were undoubtedly heavier.

Vidalia, La., Feb. 7, 1864. 2nd Mississippi Heavy Artillery, African descent. Lieut.-Col. Hubert A. McCaleb with a detachment of 432 men was sent to reinforce Col. Farrar who was being hard pressed by the enemy at Vidalia. Upon his arrival there McCaleb deployed his men and had no sooner taken position that the Confederates advanced. The Federals waited until the enemy was within 200 yards and then poured in a volley which checked his advance. Another volley sent the Confederates flying in confusion, with a loss of 1 man killed and 5 wounded. Not a man of the Federal command sustained any injury.

Vidalia, La., July 22, 1864. 6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

Vienna, Ala., July 8, 1864. Detachment of 12th Indiana Cavalry. Company B of this regiment, while scouting in the vicinity of Vienna,

when about 3 miles from that place, was fired upon and dispersed. The guide was killed and 8 men were wounded.

Vienna, Va., June 17, 1861. 1st Ohio Volunteers. Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck with some 270 men left the Federal camp and took passage on a train for the purpose of guarding the railroad bridge at Vienna. As the train was rounding a curve just before entering Vienna it was fired upon by a masked battery of 3 guns and before it could be stopped several men were killed or wounded. Upon disembarking, the troops retired to the right and left of the train through the woods, but finding the battery supported by a regiment of cavalry and another of infantry, Schenck withdrew along the railroad to a point 5 miles distant. The Union loss in this affair was 8 killed and 4 wounded; the Confederates sustained no casualties.

Vienna, Va., Nov. 26, 1861. Detachment of 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry. Capt. Charles A. Bell with about 100 men was sent on a reconnaissance from Camp Marcy through Vienna toward Hunter's mill. Just after passing Vienna the rear-guard was attacked and became panic-stricken. The confusion spread to the remainder of the detachment and a precipitate retreat was made. Bell did not report his losses, but a Confederate report puts them at 1 killed, 6 wounded and 26 taken prisoners. The enemy suffered no loss.

Vienna, Va., Feb. 22, 1862. Reconnaissance by the 1st Minnesota Infantry.

Village Creek, Ark., June 12, 1862. (See Waddell's Farm, same date.)

Vincent's Creek, S. C., Aug. 4, 1863. Detachment of 100th New York Infantry. A Confederate command composed of men from the navy and the 25th S. C. infantry attacked and broke up the Federal picket stationed at an unfinished battery at the mouth of Vincent's creek, capturing 10 men, 4 of whom were wounded.

Vincent's Cross-Roads, Miss., Oct. 26, 1863. 1st Alabama Cavalry. A Confederate detachment under Brig.-Gen. S. W. Ferguson came upon about 500 men of the 1st Ala. cavalry drawn up in line of battle at Vincent's cross-roads near Bay Springs. After a fight of some hours the Confederates were victorious, suffering a loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded. Union reports make no mention of casualties, but Ferguson says 20 were killed, 9 wounded and 29 captured.

Vine Prairie, Ark., Feb. 2, 1863. Detachment of 1st Arkansas Cavalry. This affair was a sharp skirmish between 82 Federals and a Confederate force said to number 180. The enemy was first encountered by the advance, which fell back to the main column, when the Confederates charged, but were checked, and after 30 minutes of fighting were driven from the field with a loss of 8 killed and 15 or 20 wounded, according to the Federal report. The Union casualties amounted to 1 man wounded.

Vining Station, Ga., July 5, 1864. 3d Division, 4th Army Corps. After the Confederates evacuated their works at Smyrna camp ground on the night of the 4th the pursuit was taken up by the 4th corps on the 5th, with slight skirmishing along the route. At Vining Station Wood's skirmishers encountered a brigade of cavalry dismounted, behind a rail barricade at right angles to the road leading to Pace's ferry on the Chattahoochee river. Wood pushed forward the whole division and drove the enemy from his position, but the cavalry mounted and retreated by a river road not known to the Union troops and thus escaped captures. Wood then occupied the high banks overlooking Pace's ferry. No casualties reported.

Vining Station, Ga., July 9, 1864. 21st Ohio Infantry. The Ohio

regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Arnold McMahan, made an attack on a line of rifle-pits occupied by the 4th Miss. and 54th La. infantry, drove them out of their trenches and back to the main line of works with a loss of several in killed and wounded and 17 prisoners. McMahan held the rifle-pits, from which he annoyed the enemy behind the main breastworks. That night the Confederates withdrew across the Chatahoochee river, leaving the Federals in possession of the station. The Union loss in this affair was 15 killed, 39 wounded and 1 missing.

Volney, Ky., Oct. 22, 1863. Detachments of 26th Kentucky and 6th New Hampshire Mounted Infantry and 3d Kentucky Cavalry. This force under Col. Cicero Maxwell overtook a band of guerrillas at Volney and fired at them. The outlaws fled without returning the fire and were pursued for a distance of 30 miles. Several were captured, together with their horses and booty. One Federal soldier was wounded.

Waddell's Farm, Ark., June 12, 1862. 9th Illinois Cavalry. A train of 36 wagons was sent out by Col. Albert G. Brackett, under an escort of four companies of the 9th Ill., for the purpose of obtaining supplies. Later in the day Maj. Humphrey, commanding the escort, reported that he had been attacked by a superior force and needed help. Brackett took the remainder of the regiment and went to his aid. He found Humphrey holding his position at Waddell's farm near Village creek. Brackett brought 2 howitzers to bear and then charged, scattering the enemy in every direction with a loss (according to the Federal report) of 28 in killed, wounded and prisoners. One man captured and 12 wounded was the loss sustained by the 9th Ill.

Waddell's Farm, Ark., June 27, 1862. Detachment of 3d Iowa Cavalry, guarding wagon train.

Wadesburg, Mo., Dec. 24, 1861. Missouri Home Guards.

Wadesburg, Mo., July 9, 1862. (See Sugar Creek, same date.)

Waite's Shop, Va., May 10, 1864. For a detailed account of the action at Waite's shop on this date see Spottsylvania Court House.

Waitsboro, Ky., June 6, 1863. Detachment of 45th Ohio Mounted Infantry. Brig.-Gen. Samuel P. Carter sent the following despatch to Brig.-Gen. S. D. Sturgis on the 7th: "Capt. Scott, of the 45th Ohio mounted infantry, crossed the river yesterday at Waitsboro, with 35 men, surprised and captured 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 10 privates of the 65th (rebel) N. C. regiment, together with horses and arms, and crossed the river last evening at mouth of Fishing creek, without loss."

Walden's Ridge, Tenn., July 5, 1862. Troops not stated. On the 4th Maj. Gano left Knoxville with a battalion of Confederate cavalry for the purpose of joining Col. J. H. Morgan for a raid through Kentucky. At Walden's ridge, on the afternoon of the 5th, his command was fired on by a small detachment of Union troops and 1 man was killed.

Waldron, Ark., Sept. 11, 1863. 14th Kansas Cavalry.

Waldron, Ark., Dec. 29, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Kansas Cavalry. An abstract from the "Record of Events," District of the Frontier, reads: "Dec. 29, outpost at Waldron, Ark., consisting of 35 men from the 2nd Kan. cavalry, under command of Capt. John Gardner, attacked by 100 rebels, under Maj. Gibson. Rebels repulsed, with 8 men wounded and Gibson killed. Federal loss, 1 man killed and 6 wounded."

Waldron, Ark., Feb. 1, 1864. 2nd Kansas Cavalry.

Walker's Bridge, S. C., Feb. 8, 1865. 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry. Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair, commanding the 17th army corps, mentions in his report that this regiment, under Col. S. T. Hughes, made a successful reconnaissance to Walker's bridge, compelling the enemy to burn it. No casualties reported.

Walker's Ford, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1863. 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Ohio, and 1st Division, 9th Army Corps. On Dec. 1 the cavalry brigade, marching to relieve the besieged army at Knoxville, was heavily pressed on the Maynardville road and compelled to retire to that town. In the night Col. Graham, commanding the cavalry, lighted his camp-fires and withdrew toward Walker's ford on the Clinch river. On the morning of the 2nd Wheeler's cavalry drove in Graham's rear-guard and soon came upon the main body, which fell back stubbornly, fighting at every advantageous point. Detecting a movement of the enemy to turn his left flank by crossing the river at a ford above Walker's Graham sent Col. Horace Capron, with 325 men of the 14th Ill. cavalry, who met the enemy about 2 miles from the ford and posted his men in a narrow gorge. The Confederates charged and were repulsed, though later the regiment was compelled to fall back to the ford, having been outflanked by sharpshooters. When Graham reached the ford he was joined by Jackson's brigade of Willcox's division, and when the cavalry ammunition was exhausted Jackson relieved Graham until dark, when the Confederates gave way. The Union loss on this day was 9 killed, 43 wounded and 12 captured or missing; the Confederate casualties were not reported.

Walker's Ford, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1863. Brig.-Gen. O. B. Willcox, commanding the Federal left wing at Knoxville, during the siege of that place, reports: "Col. Graham is threatened with an immediate attack, and is probably now engaged. I have therefore ordered back another regiment to Walker's ford, making two regiments and two guns to cover the ford. I shall wait here until I hear from Col. Graham again." This is the only official mention of the affair.

Walkersville, Mo., April 2, 1862. 2nd Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Wallace's Cross Roads, Tenn., July 15, 1862. 25th Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Ohio. The brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. G. Spears, surprised a body of Confederate cavalry at Wallace's cross-roads about 11 a. m. and completely routed it. The enemy lost 10 killed, several wounded and 18 captured, together with 30 horses, 30 sabers and about 100 stands of small arms. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Wallace's Ferry, Ark., July 26, 1864. Detachments of the 56th and 60th Colored Infantry, 2nd U. S. Colored Artillery and 15th Illinois Cavalry. Col. W. S. Brooks, with Lembke's colored battery and portions of the 56th and 60th U. S. colored infantry, was sent out from Helena to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. Some 150 men of the 15th Ill. cavalry was sent down the Mississippi in a steamer below Old Town and were to cooperate with Brooks. At 5 a. m. of the 26th Brooks crossed Big creek at Wallace's ferry and learned that the Confederate Gen. Dobbin was in force somewhere below. He at once recrossed his command, but Dobbin was quicker and got across 3 miles below. The forces met near this point and Brooks was getting the worst of the encounter when Maj. Carmichael, commanding the 15th Ill. cavalry, came up by a forced march, and scattered the Confederates in all directions. Carmichael had heard the firing when some distance off and had hastened up just in time to save the day. The Federal loss was about 50 in killed and wounded, including many officers; the enemy lost about 150 altogether.

Wall Bridge, Va., May 5, 1864. Cavalry Division, Army of the James; Kautz's Raid.

Wall's Bridge, La., May 1, 1863. (See Grierson's Raid.)

Walnut Creek, Ga., Nov. 20, 1864. 2nd Brigade, Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division. The division was in pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry in its retreat

toward Macon, with the 2nd brigade, commanded by Col. S. D. Atkins, in advance. After the Confederates had been driven across Walnut creek, about 2 miles from Macon, they took a position in intrenchments near East Macon. The 92nd Ill. mounted infantry was dismounted and pushed forward to hold the bridge. The enemy opened fire with several pieces of artillery, which was promptly answered by the Union batteries, but without being able to silence the Confederate guns. Atkins then ordered the 10th Ohio to dismount and charge the enemy's battery. The regiment crossed the creek in a difficult place, charged in column of fours up the road, gained possession of the outer line of works, and captured 9 guns, which had to be abandoned later for want of adequate support to hold the position, the regiment being forced to retire. The entire brigade was shortly afterward withdrawn.

Walnut Creek, Kan., Sept. 25, 1864. Troops of Department of Upper Arkansas. This affair was a fight between a scouting party and a band of Indians. The latter were driven after some sharp skirmishing, leaving 9 dead on the field. The troops lost 1 killed, 7 wounded and 1 missing.

Walnut Creek, Mo., Aug. 9, 1862. Detachment of Missouri Militia Cavalry. During a pursuit of the guerrilla Porter and his band the Federals under Col. James McFerran came up with the rear-guard at Walnut creek. The ambuscade which the enemy had prepared at that place was scattered by a few shells from the howitzers. No casualties were reported.

Walnut Hill, Miss., May 14, 1863. Detachments of 2nd Iowa, and 7th Illinois Cavalry, 6th Iowa Infantry and 3 guns of 1st Illinois Artillery. At 2 a. m. of the 14th, during an expedition from La Grange to Panola, the enemy made an attack on the Federal pickets. Again at 6 a. m. another attack was made, but, like the first, it was repulsed. Thinking that the Confederates had about used all their strength Col. Edward Hatch, commanding the expedition, moved northward and at Walnut Hill the enemy again charged, this time striking two companies of the 2nd Ia. constituting the left flank. Again he was repulsed, and driven out of the town. While Hatch was crossing the Hecula, 5 miles north of Walnut Hill, the Confederates opened fire from 3 pieces of artillery, creating a stampede among the led animals and negroes. With two 2-pounder guns the enemy's artillery was soon silenced. Hatch's casualties were 2 wounded and 2 missing.

Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863. 3d Army Corps. Early on the morning of the 23d, while the Army of the Potomac was in pursuit of Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, the 3d corps under Maj.-Gen. William H. French was ordered to relieve the cavalry holding Manassas gap. A small battalion of skirmishers was thrown out to develop the strength of the enemy on the heights in front of the gap, and Ward's division then led in a general movement in which all three divisions were deployed, the skirmishers meeting and driving the enemy at all points until the entire line of heights had been carried. During the day long lines of trains and troops could be seen moving from the direction of Winchester toward Strasburg and it was concluded that the enemy in front of French was a flank guard thrown out to delay the Federal advance. The 1st division (Ward's) was formed in line of battle and the 2nd brigade of the 2nd division was ordered to report to Ward, to help in driving the enemy from behind the slopes which descend from Wapping heights, the eminence Ward had carried in the morning. Brig.-Gen. Francis B. Spinola, commanding the 2nd brigade of the 2nd division, known as the Excelsior brigade, led his men down the precipitous slope and against the enemy concentrated behind a series of knolls. When near enough a bayonet charge was ordered and the enemy was driven

back in confusion out of the gap. The rest of French's corps then took position and lay on their arms over night. The casualties sustained by the Union troops in this engagement amounted to 21 killed and 84 wounded. The enemy's losses were not ascertained.

Wardensville, W. Va., May 7, 1862. U. S. Troops of Mountain Department. Lieut.-Col. S. W. Downey with a detachment of cavalry and 125 infantry surprised a guerrilla camp near Wardensville and killed the leader of the gang, Capt. John Umbaugh, and 3 of his men. Four of the outlaws were wounded and 12 captured.

Wardensville, W. Va., May 29, 1862. Maryland Cavalry under Lieut.-Col. S. W. Downey. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, reporting to President Lincoln from near Moorefield, under date of May 29, says: "The scouting party of Maryland cavalry, sent out last evening under charge of Lieut.-Col. Downey, drove the enemy's pickets through Wardensville this morning, killing 2."

Wardensville, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1862. Troops of the Middle Military Department. Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck, commanding the district, reported that a supply train sent to Gen. Cluseret, with escort of 300 men, was attacked on the 22nd at Wardensville by 350 of Imboden's force, who were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed, wounded or prisoners. The Federal loss was 6 wounded.

Wardensville, W. Va., April 20, 1863. Part of 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps. The "Record of Events" for April 20, says: "Brig.-Gen. W. L. Elliott, with the 1st brigade and a detachment of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, made a reconnaissance toward Wardensville and Strasburg, and had a brisk skirmish with the rebels, losing 7 killed, 6 wounded and 14 prisoners."

Warder's Church, Mo., July 10, 1864. Detachment of 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A scouting party of 50 men under command of Capt. Henslee surprised a gang of guerrillas attending service at Warde's church near Wellington. Two of the outlaws were killed and several wounded, while the attacking party had 1 wounded.

Ware Bottom Church, Va., May 9, 1864. 85th Pennsylvania and 39th Illinois Infantry. While the Army of the James was intrenching a position on Bermuda Hundred, Col. Osborn was sent with the two regiments to cover a road on the right of the column. Near the church the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven back beyond the Howlett house, frequent shots being exchanged during the rest of the day. No casualties reported.

Ware Bottom Church, Va., May 20, 1864. 10th Army Corps. The Confederates made a determined attack on the pickets in front of Terry's and Ames' divisions, drove them back and occupied a line of the Federal rifle-pits. Later in the day Gen. Gillmore, commanding the corps, ordered Howell's brigade of Terry's division, supported by the 6th Conn. and 142nd N. Y. of Turner's division, to retake the line. Howell charged the rifle-pits, drove the Confederates out and reestablished the line, but lost 149 in killed and wounded in the action. The enemy's loss was not learned.

Ware's Point, Va., Feb. 21, 1863. U. S. Gunboats Freeborn and Dragon. These vessels coming down the Rappahannock river from Tapahannock were fired on by some of Stuart's horse artillery. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Warfield's, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1864. 1st Division, 4th Army Corps. While the Union troops were in pursuit of Hood's army after the battle of Nashville skirmishes occurred at various places. About 2 p. m. on the 23d the cavalry in advance of Kimball's division came up with the rear-guard at Warfield's place, 5 miles south of Columbia. Kimball deployed and sent forward a strong line of skirmishers, and ordered the 1st Ky.

battery to open fire at a distance of about 800 yards. The Confederates were soon driven from their position, leaving a captain and 1 man dead on the field.

Warm Springs, N. Mex., June 20, 1863. Detachment of the 1st New Mexico Cavalry.

Warm Springs, N. C., Oct. 20, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox in a despatch to Gen. Burnside, dated at Greenville, Tenn., says: "The rebels made a fresh attack on Warm Springs at daylight, and were repulsed after a skirmish of two hours; 1 killed and 5 wounded on our side."

Warm Springs, Va., Aug. 24, 1863. (See Averell's Raid.)

Warrensburg, Mo., Nov. 18, 1861. U. S. Wagon Trains. Two U. S. wagon trains on their return to Fort Leavenworth without escort were attacked and captured by a band of Confederates. No casualties were reported.

Warrensburg, Mo., March 26, 1862. Sixty men of the 7th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Warrensburg, Mo., March 28, 1862. 1st Illinois Cavalry.

Warrensburg, Mo., June 17, 1862. Detachment of 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Lieut. Sandy Lowe with 18 men came suddenly upon a small squad of bushwhackers at the house of a Mrs. Davenport, 9 miles west of Warrensburg. The outlaws fired upon the militia and then fled, and Lowe pursued until he found his little command surrounded by 80 or 90 Confederates. He succeeded in cutting his way through with a loss of 4 men wounded, killing 8 or 9 guerrillas in the engagement.

Warrensburg Road, Mo., Sept. 9, 1864. Detachment of 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A despatch from Lieut.-Col. Bazel F. Lazear contains the following: "Lieut. Augustine reports that on the 9th he came upon a party of 4 (guerrillas) on the Warrensburg road just as they had completed robbing the Warrensburg mail. In the chase after them he captured 1 of their horses and thinks 1 of the party was wounded."

Warrenton, Miss., Feb. to April, 1863. The Warrenton batteries were part of the Vicksburg defenses. For accounts of the passage of these batteries by the Federal gunboats on Feb. 2 and 3, March 23, and April 22, 1863, see Vicksburg, and also the operations of the Mississippi flotilla in the naval volume.

Warrenton, Mo., Oct. 29, 1864. U. S. Troops of District of St. Louis. Some 900 guerrillas derailed a freight train near Warrenton and had a severe skirmish with the escort of 30 men. Troops from Warrenton were sent to the scene as soon as the news was received.

Warrenton, Va., Nov. 5, 1862. Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart in reporting operations in Loudoun county stated that a Federal force attacked Warrenton on the 5th, but was repulsed by a portion of the 2nd N. C. cavalry. Union reports do not mention the affair.

Warrenton, Va., Dec. 25, 1862. Detachment of Averell's Cavalry Brigade. A scouting party sent out by Brig.-Gen. W. W. Averell encountered Confederate pickets within 4 miles of Warrenton and drove them for a mile. On the return, the scouting party was surrounded by about 60 of the enemy and it was with difficulty, because of the jaded condition of the horses, that the Federals cut their way out. Five were reported missing next morning.

Warrenton, Va., Sept. 22, 1863. Detachment of 19th New York Cavalry. Twenty-two men of the 19th N. Y. were attacked at the house of one Matthews on the road between Warrenton and Centerville by about 50 Confederates. Six men and 10 horses were captured.

Warrenton, Va., Nov. 7, 1863. Detachment of 143d Pennsylvania Infantry. Seven men of this regiment acting as pickets were surprised,

captured and paroled by a party of Confederates near the Warrenton railroad. The lieutenant commanding was placed under arrest for negligence.

Warrenton, Va., Jan. 7, 1864. Detachment of 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry. A party of Mosby's men charged the reserve picket of the 3d Pa. at daylight, wounded the officer in charge and 6 of his men. Some 18 more were captured, together with 43 horses.

Warrenton Junction, Va., May 3, 1863. 1st West Virginia and 5th New York Cavalry. Between 9 and 10 a. m., while a portion of the 1st W. Va. cavalry were grooming and feeding their horses, they were attacked by 125 Confederates under Mosby. The attack was a complete surprise to the Federals and after a short resistance they were compelled to surrender. Just as the Confederates were making off with their captives 70 men of the 5th N. Y. cavalry under Maj. Hammond came up and charged the enemy. A running fight ensued, in which all but 2 of the Union prisoners were released, 3 of Mosby's men killed and 23 captured, of whom 17 were more or less badly wounded. The Federal casualties amounted to 2 killed and 15 wounded.

Warrenton Springs, Va., Nov. 15, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps. As the brigade was passing from Warrenton or Sulphur springs toward Fayetteville it was opened upon by a battery planted on a hill south of the Rappahannock, the greater part of the fire being directed against the wagon train. A regiment was sent back to protect the train and Durell's battery was brought to bear upon the hill from which the enemy was firing, though it was not until another battery of 20-pounder Parrotts opened upon them that the Confederate pieces were silenced. A portion of the enemy's cavalry charged the bridge during the artillery duel, but was repulsed by two companies of the 7th R. I. infantry. The casualties in this affair were 1 killed and 4 wounded on the Federal side; the enemy's loss, if any, was not ascertained.

Warrenton Springs, Va., Oct. 12, 1863. (See Sulphur Springs.)

Warsaw, Mo., Oct. 7, 1863. Col. Joseph O. Shelby (Confederate), reporting his raid in Arkansas and Missouri, states that on the morning of the 7th he reached Warsaw and found quite a force of Federals drawn up in line to dispute his crossing of the river. A regiment was dismounted and sent straight at the opposing force and Shelby was soon in possession of the town.

Warsaw, Mo., Oct. 29, 1863. Detachment of 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A scouting party of 25 men came upon some stragglers belonging to Shelby's Confederate command and attacked them vigorously. The result was the killing of 2 or 3 Confederates and the capture of a number of horses and a quantity of stolen goods.

Warsaw, N. C., July 5, 1863. 3d New York Cavalry. While this regiment was destroying stores, railroad supplies, etc., at Warsaw during a raid on the Wilmington & Weldon railroad, the pickets kept up a desultory firing with the guerrillas who were harassing the command. No casualties were reported.

Warsaw, Va., March 12, 1865. 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 24th Army Corps. Col. S. H. Roberts, commanding the brigade, was on an expedition from Fortress Monroe into Westmoreland county. On the morning of the 12th he landed his troops at Kinsdale and moved directly on Warsaw, where he found a body of Mosby's guerrillas under the command of a Lieut.-Col. Chapman. Roberts at once gave chase, but, the enemy being better mounted than the Union cavalry, were able to make their escape without much difficulty. At every cross-road they would separate into smaller parties, thus making the pursuit so difficult that it was abandoned. The Union loss was 6 men wounded and 3 captured. Sev-

eral of the enemy were known to be killed or wounded and 2 were taken prisoners.

Wartburg, Tenn., June 17, 1863. Detachment of 1st East Tennessee Mounted Infantry. As an incident of his raid in East Tennessee Col. W. P. Sanders sent 400 men of the 1st East Tenn. regiment to surprise and capture a Confederate detachment stationed at Wartburg. The movement was successfully executed, 104 prisoners being taken, besides a quantity of stores, ammunition, etc., and a number of horses and mules.

Wartrace, Tenn., April 11, 1862. 42nd Indiana Infantry. The camp of the 42nd Ind. at Wartrace was surprised by a detachment of the 8th Tenn. Confederate cavalry. After a short engagement the enemy was repulsed with a loss of 3 killed and 8 wounded. The Federal casualties, if any, were not reported.

Wartrace, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1863. 1st and 3d Brigades, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. Col. William W. Lowe, commanding the two brigades of cavalry, telegraphed the following to Gen. Rosecrans on the 6th: "After a march of 35 miles today, succeeded in coming up with the enemy at Wartrace. Fight lasted about one hour, enemy at last retreating in the direction of Shelbyville. Followed some 3 miles." The affair was an incident of Wheeler and Roddey's raid.

Warwick and Yorktown Roads, Va., April 5, 1862. 1st Division, 3d Army Corps. On the 4th Gen. McClellan issued orders for the movements of the army the following day. Gen. Heintzelman, commanding the 3d corps, was directed to move Porter's division to the junction of the Warwick and Yorktown roads, with Hamilton's division in supporting distance. When the forks of the roads were reached skirmishers soon became engaged with the enemy's pickets. Morell's brigade was deployed on the right and left of the road, Weedon's and Griffin's batteries were brought up and opened fire on the enemy, driving him from intrenchments to the shelter of the woods. Berdan's sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers and after a time Martindale's brigade relieved Morell's, which took a position in support. Martin's battery was moved to the left, along the Warwick road and shelled the enemy's position in its front. Skirmishing continued throughout the day, the Union casualties being 4 killed and 31 wounded.

Warwick Swamp, Va., July 12, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. The brigade, commanded by Col. J. I. Gregg, moved out on the Jerusalem plank road on a reconnaissance. When near Warwick swamp the 2nd and 4th Pa. were sent on in advance, and after crossing the swamp found an unoccupied barricade, which was removed. About 200 yards beyond the barricade the 2nd Pa., which was in advance, was charged by a brigade of the enemy's cavalry and compelled to fall back to the line of the swamp, where Col. Brinton, commanding the regiment, was reinforced by the 4th and the position was held until the two regiments were ordered to withdraw. The Union loss was 12 wounded and 31 missing. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.

Washington, La., April 22, 1863. (See Bayou Boeuf.)

Washington, La., May 1, 1863. 1st Brigade, Grover's Division, Department of the Gulf. During the operations in western Louisiana the brigade of Brig.-Gen. William Dwight, Jr., proceeded from Washington on a reconnaissance. Soon after crossing the bridge the Confederates were encountered and steadily driven for some distance. An attempt of a cavalry detachment to get to the enemy's rear resulted in failure. No casualties were reported.

Washington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1862. Portions of 1st North Carolina and 24th Massachusetts Infantry, and 3d New York Cavalry. Just as Col. Edward E. Potter was leaving Washington with the 1st N. C. and

3d N. Y. cavalry the place was attacked on the other side by a Confederate force variously estimated at from 600 to 1,000. The attack was a complete surprise to the Federals remaining in the camp, but on hearing the firing Potter turned back and charged the Confederates just as they were in the act of placing artillery to sweep the main streets of the town. After some hours of fighting, in which the Union gunboats in the river took a prominent part, the Confederates were compelled to retreat, leaving 12 of their dead, as many of their wounded and 20 prisoners in Federal hands. One of the gunboats, the Picket, blew up, killing 19 of her crew and injuring 6 others. The Union troops engaged sustained casualties to the extent of 7 killed, 47 wounded and 2 missing.

Washington, N. C., Feb. 13, 1863. Detachment of 3d New York Cavalry. Lieut. O'Brien and 20 men of the 3d N. Y. surprised a picket post of Confederates opposite Washington, capturing 7 of the men, 1 of whom was dangerously wounded.

Washington, N. C., March 30-April 16, 1863. Troops of the Department of North Carolina. Washington lies on the north bank of the Tar river, just above its confluence with the Pamlico, and is about 30 miles almost directly north from New Berne. In the latter part of March, 1863, the post was garrisoned by portions of the 1st N. C., 27th and 44th Mass. infantry, 3d N. Y. cavalry and 3d N. Y. artillery. On the 29th Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster, commanding the Department of North Carolina, received information at New Berne that Gen. D. H. Hill's corps was marching upon Washington, and with his staff left immediately for that place, where he arrived at 7:30 on the 30th, to find the town already invested. Reconnaissances developed the enemy in considerable force, and Foster sent part of the 1st N. C., with a 12-pounder gun, to occupy Rodman's point, on the south side of the Pamlico, about a mile and a half below town. A slight earthwork was thrown up, in which the gun was placed, but that night they were driven from the point by a superior force and compelled to return to their boats. The Confederates then planted a battery there and one at Hill's point, some 3 miles below the town. Another battery was located on Swan's point, opposite Hill's, and between these two points was a line of old obstructions, consisting of three rows of piling. At midnight on the 31st a schooner was despatched to New Berne for reinforcements, and from that time until April 13 the fighting consisted chiefly of cannonading between the enemy's batteries and the Union gunboats. On the 1st the Commodore Hull ran aground opposite the battery on Rodman's point, where she remained all day, keeping up a gallant fight against the battery. After dark she floated off and returned to the town. The next day the gunboats below the piling moved up and shelled the batteries on Hill's point, the firing continuing for the greater part of the day. That night the Confederates established batteries on the New Berne road, across the Tar river from Washington, and on the northeast side of the town. From that time until they withdrew these batteries shelled the Federal works at intervals, but without doing any material damage. During this time Foster had acted on the defensive, strengthening the intrenchments by erecting traverses, placing merlons on the fortifications, etc., and nearly every night one or more vessels ran the Confederate batteries, bringing supplies and ammunition. The principal fort lay on the northeast side of the town, and on the night of the 8th the enemy built 4 additional redoubts in front and to the right of the fort. They were discovered in the act of mounting guns at daylight of the 9th, but a fierce fire of 32-pounders drove them away and prevented further operations along that line until nightfall. During the darkness the guns were placed in position, and on the morning of the 10th they opened fire on the fort. The fire was promptly returned

and after an hour the firing ceased, the enemy withdrawing his guns from view. On the 11th all the batteries within range were turned upon the Union works, but the gunboats *Hull* and *Eagle* succeeded in driving away the gunners in the batteries opposite them. On the night of the 13th the transport *Escort* and 2 schooners ran the batteries, bringing the 5th R. I. infantry, ammunition and commissary stores.

Foster now returned to New Berne and organized operations to raise the siege of Washington. Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince, commanding the 5th division of the 18th corps, was directed to move up the Pamlico and make a demonstration in the direction of Kinston. Brig.-Gen. Francis B. Spinola, in command of a provisional division, was ordered to attack the enemy on Swift creek, while Foster, with all his available force, moved directly upon Washington. Hill, finding the Federal commander was now prepared to put up a determined resistance, gave the order on the 15th to withdraw. Gen. Naglee's cavalry came up with the Confederate rear-guard near Washington and drove it for several miles, killing and wounding a number and capturing several prisoners and a battleflag. The Union loss in the siege of Washington was very light, being only 1 killed and 24 wounded. The Confederate loss was not ascertained.

Washington, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1864. Col. Robert K. Byrd says in a report to Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger: "Champ Ferguson, with 150 men, made a raid on our courier line last night at Washington * * *, killed the provost-marshal at that place and captured all the couriers from there to Sulphur Springs, killing 1 and wounding 2 others."

Watauga River, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1864. (See Carter's Station, Sept. 30.)

Waterford, Miss., Nov. 29-30, 1862. Advance Cavalry of Gen. Grant's Army.

Waterford, Va., Aug. 27, 1862. Company of Loudoun Rangers under Capt. Samuel C. Means. This company was surprised and captured by about 150 Confederates at Waterford, 14 miles south of Harper's Ferry. Reports of the affair are meager and it is impossible to ascertain what the loss was, nor was the strength of Means' company reported.

Waterford, Va., Aug. 8, 1863. Detachment of 6th Michigan Cavalry. Capt. Vinton with 105 men of the 6th Mich. cavalry left Harper's Ferry on the 7th and encamped at Waterford. About midnight he was attacked by a large force of the enemy and compelled to fall back to Point of Rocks, Md., some 50 of his men being missing when he arrived there.

Waterford, Va., May 17, 1864. Brig.-Gen. B. F. Kelley sent the following despatch from Harper's Ferry on the evening of the 17th: "A company of independent cavalry raised in Loudoun county, Va., was attacked this a. m. near Waterford, in said county, by a detachment of Mosby's men, numbering about 100. Our men were driven in here, losing 2 killed and 7 captured."

Waterhouse's Mill, Tenn., April 19, 1864. Scout's from the 2nd Indiana Cavalry. Lieut. Hill, with 15 men, attacked and routed a party of 27 of the 1st Tenn. (Confederate) cavalry, near Waterhouse's mill, about 8 o'clock in the evening, wounding 2 and taking 1 prisoner. No casualties on the Federal side.

Waterloo, La., June 16, 1863. Col. James P. Major (Confederate) reports that his cavalry brigade made a demonstration during the day and in the evening drove in the pickets at Waterloo. Under cover of darkness the Confederates withdrew. No casualties were reported.

Waterloo Bridge, Va., Aug. 23-25, 1862. The skirmishes about Waterloo bridge on these dates were a part of the operations along the Rappahannock river, and are merely mentioned in the official records, in connection with the more important encounters with the enemy.

Waterproof, La., Nov. 21, 1863. Steamer *Welcome*.

Waterproof, La., Feb. 13-15, 1864. Portion of Expedition from Vicksburg. As an incident of an expedition from Vicksburg to Waterproof under Capt. J. M. Anderson, 2 lieutenants with 28 men were sent to reconnoiter the Confederate position. Eight miles out they were attacked by the Confederate pickets, but immediately charged and drove the pickets back upon 300 Confederate cavalry, who suddenly charged, but the Federals retreated in good order until within two miles of camp, where the enemy overtook them and a hand-to-hand conflict occurred. Reinforcements from the Federal camp finally succeeded in driving the enemy back, but not until after 11 of the reconnoitering party had been killed. The Confederate casualties (estimated) were 15 killed. Attacks were made on Anderson's camp on both the 14th and the 15th, but were repulsed.

Waterproof, La., April 20, 1864. 63d U. S. Colored Infantry.

Water Valley, Miss., Dec. 3-4, 1862. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, 13th Army Corps. In the operations against the Mississippi Central railroad the brigade, commanded by Col. Edward Hatch, left Oxford on the 3d and commenced skirmishing with the enemy 2 miles from the town. From prisoners taken, Hatch learned that the enemy was in strong force at the three bridges on the roads crossing the Yocona river toward Water Valley, and that the intention was to destroy them on Hatch's approach. A demonstration was ordered to be made on the Springdale bridge at 4 p. m.; two companies, under Maj. Ricker, were sent to the Free bridge; and two companies under Capt. Blackburn to Prophet Bridge, with instructions to carry it with a dash as soon as the attention of the enemy was drawn to the other bridges. At Springdale bridge the Confederates were found in considerable force and the fight lasted until Capt. Ashmead dismounted his company, crossed the stream on logs, and drove the enemy from his position, pursuing until he found a large force drawn up to receive him, when he retired and rejoined the column. Blackburn carried Prophet bridge, meeting with but slight resistance, and held it. During the day 92 prisoners were taken.

At daylight on the 4th Hatch crossed the river and soon began skirmishing with the enemy, driving him steadily 6 miles to Water Valley, where a charge was made which sent the Confederates flying in confusion through the town, the pursuit being continued for 4 miles. About noon a large force attacked Hatch's rear, while another detachment drove in the scouts that had been sent out to the northeast of the town, and Hatch fell back to a strong position on a ridge north of the town to await an attack. Eight companies of the 7th Ill., under Lieut.-Col. Prince, and four rifle companies of the 2nd Ia., under Maj. Coon, were dismounted and deployed, but before the line was fully formed the Confederates assailed both flanks. Prince and Coon directed their men to withhold their fire until the enemy was at close range, when they poured in a volley that sent him staggering back with a severe loss in killed and wounded. Reinforcements were added and the assault was renewed, but the dismounted men were well sheltered and held the Confederates in check until Maj. Ricker, with his battalion of the 5th Ohio, charged their left flank, Prince at the same time extending his line in that direction, when they were driven down the hill in confusion. Another detachment now came up and attacked Hatch in the rear. The 5th Ohio and 2nd Ia. were faced about to meet this attack, leaving Prince to hold the ground against the enemy in front. A column was now seen approaching on the Springdale road, and this was reported to be additional reinforcements for the enemy. It turned out to be Col. Lee's brigade of Union cavalry, and this unfortunate mistake prevented Hatch from winning a decisive victory. The only casualties reported were the capture of 183 Confederate prisoners.

Watkins' House, Va., March 25, 1865. Parts of the 2nd and 5th

Army Corps. Early in the morning Gen. Mott, commanding the 3d division of the 2nd corps, ordered Gen. McAllister to send out a part of his brigade to drive the enemy from a line of rifle-pits in front, and directed Gens. Pierce and De Trobriand to hold their brigades in readiness to assault the enemy's works. Simultaneously Gen. Miles, commanding the 1st division, sent forward part of Scott's brigade for a similar purpose, the rest of the 1st and all of Hays' (2nd) division being massed in support of the movement. McAllister first sent forward a reconnoitering party of 50 men under Capt. Holmes, who reported the line occupied by a strong force—4 or 5 men in each pit. Lieut.-Col. Schoonover was then despatched with the 11th N. J. to drive the Confederates from the pits, but at 9:50 reported that the enemy was too strong for his regiment to overcome. Col. Lockwood, with the 120th N. Y., was ordered to his support and by a gallant charge carried the line, capturing about 100 prisoners. The two regiments held their positions until about 3 p. m., when the enemy attacked their left flank and recaptured part of the line. After retreating a short distance the men were rallied upon De Trobriand's brigade and again drove the Confederates from the pits, after which McAllister strengthened his line by the addition of the 11th Mass., which was placed on Schoonover's left to guard against another assault from that direction. Scott had attacked the pickets in his front, but owing to the dense thicket, through which his men had to work their way, the assault was repulsed. He then ordered his detachment farther to the left, where a weak place was found in the line and carried, about 20 prisoners being taken. About 1 p. m. he advanced his brigade in line of battle to the front, but found the works too strong to be carried by direct assault, and by direction of Miles drew back a little to a more advantageous position. Shortly after the attack on McAllister's flank the Confederates charged Scott's front, but the charge was fairly repulsed.

Early in the day Gen. Griffin, commanding the 1st division of the 5th corps, had sent Gregory's brigade to occupy the works directly on the left of the 2nd corps, and when the Confederates became aggressive in the afternoon ordered Chamberlain to report with his brigade to Mott. He was pushed well to the front, but did not become actively engaged until nearly dusk. Gen. Humphreys, commanding the 2nd corps, had ordered Hays to make a demonstration on the enemy's right, and three regiments under Col. Moore assaulted and carried the works on the opposite side of Hatcher's run, capturing 70 prisoners. Brig.-Gen. Smyth, commanding the 3d brigade of Hays' division, accompanied Moore, and now sent back word that if the remainder of his brigade were sent to him he could hold his position. The other regiments were therefore ordered to join him and he held his advanced position until 10 o'clock that evening, when he retired to his old picket line. Just before dark heavy firing was heard on Mott's right and Chamberlain was ordered to that part of the field. The skirmishers were already falling back in confusion and the enemy was pressing forward with spirit upon the main line, when part of Chamberlain's brigade came up at the double-quick to the edge of the woods immediately in the rear of Mott's line. The sight of these fresh troops aroused the courage of Mott's men and a heavy fire was opened upon the advancing Confederates, causing them to waver for an instant, when Chamberlain made a gallant charge and drove them back with considerable loss. About this time an attack was also made on part of De Trobriand's brigade. The pickets in front of the 124th N. Y. were driven in and three Confederate regiments moved out from their works to the attack. Col. Weygant, commanding the New Yorkers, cautioned his men to reserve their fire until the enemy was within easy range and then to "fire low." When the enemy was within 80 yards a heavy volley was

poured into their ranks that sent them back about 100 yards to their picket-pits, where they made a stand. Still firing low, Weygant's men compelled the enemy to keep close to the ground, almost silencing his fire. After holding them in this position for a few minutes Weygant ordered a charge. His regiment rushed forward in fine style, capturing 165 prisoners and the battleflag of the 60th Ala. The firing was kept up until a late hour, when the Union troops returned to their camps. This action opened the way for the extension of the Federal lines to the left and had a marked bearing on the battle of Five Forks a few days later. Incomplete returns of losses show 28 killed, 229 wounded and 152 missing. Some of the brigade commanders did not report their casualties, but the above statement includes by far the greater number. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not ascertained, but 757 prisoners were reported.

Waugh's Farm, Ark., Feb. 19, 1864. Detachment of 11th Missouri Cavalry. An escort of 100 men with a foraging train of 35 wagons was surprised at Waugh's farm, 12 miles from Batesville, and 4 of the escort were killed, 10 wounded and 32 captured. All the wagons were taken and destroyed.

Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 28-29, 1863. Portions of 11th and 12th Army Corps. During the march of the two corps, under Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, in Lookout valley with the object of opening a line of communication in the direction of Brown's ferry, which had been captured by the Federals the day before, Geary's division of the 12th corps reached Wauhatchie about 4 p. m. of the 28th and went into camp. The remainder of the command was farther up the valley, Howard's nearest division being 3 miles distant. About 10 p. m. Geary's outposts did some long-distance firing at the enemy, and shortly after midnight the Confederates attacked in force. Geary at once formed his line to receive the assault. The 137th N. Y. formed the extreme left, the 109th and 110th Pa. the center, at right angles to the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, and the right, composed of the 78th and 144th N. Y., was at right angles with the center. The division thus formed the corner of a square, one side of which was parallel to the railroad. The Confederate assault was directed chiefly against the left, the main column advancing upon it without skirmishers. The fighting was hard and desperate, assault after assault being repulsed by the unswerving Federal line. Finding himself foiled in his attempt to break that part of the line after half an hour's fighting, the enemy turned his attention to the center and right, the Federals on that front fighting from behind the railroad embankment. The engagement was fierce along the whole line for an hour and a half, when it became apparent that the enemy was preparing another attack in force on the left. In a little while a redoubled force was hurled against the left of the line, while another attempted to outflank Geary on the left, but the latter was thrown back by two companies of the 137th N. Y. A demonstration was then made on the right of the angle, but a single piece of artillery was dragged up the embankment and swept the enemy from it. About 3:30 a. m. the Confederates retired altogether.

About 1 a. m., on learning of the attack on Geary, Hooker ordered Howard to double-quick Schurz's division to Geary's relief. Before this division had proceeded far it was greeted by a musketry fire from the hills on the left. Tyndale's brigade was sent to dislodge the enemy, while the rest of the division hurried on to help Geary. Steinwehr's division followed Schurz and on coming up discovered the enemy on a hill in the latter's rear. Smith's brigade was ordered to clear the hill with the bayonet and successfully obeyed the command in one of the most brilliant charges of the war. The enemy was posted behind intrenchments,

but the impetuosity of Smith's attack compelled them to abandon their works in haste. Tyndale accomplished his object with less of a fight. By the time Schurz reached Geary the enemy had retired. The Union casualties in this affair were 78 killed, 327 wounded and 15 captured or missing. The losses in one brigade (Jenkins') which attacked Geary was reported as 31 killed, 286 wounded and 39 missing. The affair was an incident of the reopening of the Tennessee river.

Waverly, Mo., June 1, 1863. Detachment of the 4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A dismounted scouting party from this regiment ran upon the camp of 4 guerrillas in the brush near Waverly, and the skirmish resulted in 1 of the outlaws being killed and another mortally wounded. All their horses and camp equipage, etc., fell into Federal hands.

Waverly, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1863. Detachment from Fort Henry. Brig.-Gen. Alexander Asboth reported on the 17th: "During the snow storm yesterday Col. Lowe, commanding Fort Henry, sent out an expedition to Waverly, which captured 1 major, 2 captains, 1 quartermaster, 1 sergeant and 7 privates belonging to different regiments of the Confederate army, together with horses, arms, &c."

Waverly, Tenn., April 10, 1863. One company of the 5th Iowa Cavalry.

Waverly, Tenn., Oct. 22-25, 1862. Expedition from Fort Donelson. Maj. E. C. Brott, with part of the 83d Ill. infantry, a small detachment of cavalry and a piece of artillery, in connection with some infantry and part of the 5th Ia. cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Patrick, from Fort Heiman, made a reconnaissance in the direction of Waverly. On the afternoon of the 23d, when within 6 miles of Waverly, the advance guard was fired upon by a small Confederate force, and about sunset some 75 Confederate cavalry were encountered about half a mile from the town. They fired a volley, killing 1 man and wounding 2 others. The fire was returned and 4 men were seen to fall from their horses. Brott ordered his command to fall back about a mile, where he bivouacked for the night. From a prisoner brought in he learned that the force at Waverly numbered about 800 well-mounted men, with 2 rifled Parrott guns, and on the morning of the 24th started to fall back to White Oak springs, about 14 miles distant. He had gone but about 6 miles when some 300 of Napier's guerrillas attacked his rear, and his men were thrown into some confusion. They were rallied, however, and the attack was repulsed. In this action the Union loss was 1 severely and 2 slightly wounded. The enemy lost 8 killed and several wounded. During the expedition 15 Confederates were captured and brought to Fort Donelson as prisoners.

Wayland Springs, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863. (See Shoal Creek, same date.)

Wayman's Mill, Mo., Aug. 23, 1862. Detachment of 3d Missouri Cavalry. Capt. Avery with 200 men encountered 60 Confederates at Wayman's mill on Spring creek. Six of the enemy were killed, 1 mortally wounded and 8 were captured. Subsequently the prisoners attempted to escape; 2 of them succeeded, 1 was killed, 2 were mortally, 1 severely and 1 slightly wounded.

Wayne Court House, W. Va., Aug. 27, 1861. 5th West Virginia Infantry.

Wayne Court House, W. Va., Jan. 27, 1864. Detachment of 3d West Virginia Cavalry. Capt. J. S. Witcher with 25 men in pursuit of the Confederates under Capt. Hurston Spurlock encountered the band at Wayne Court House. The Federals charged and after a sharp fight of half an hour the enemy gave way. Three Confederates were killed and Spurlock and 4 others captured. There were no casualties in the Union command.

Waynesboro, Ga., Nov. 27-28, 1864. 1st Brigade, Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division. After the night attack at Sylvan Grove the division moved toward Waynesboro with the 92nd Ill. mounted infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Van Buskirk, acting as rear-guard. This regiment repulsed several attacks during the day. On the evening of the 27th the command went into camp along the line of the railroad and at Jones' plantation, a short distance south of Waynesboro. As another night attack was expected the troops hastily threw up barricades in two lines, the first being occupied by the 3d and 5th Ky. and the 8th Ind., and the second by the 2nd Ky. and 9th Pa. About 11 o'clock the Union pickets were driven in and before midnight the enemy had completely enveloped the Federal line and charged the barricades. Lieut. Stetson, with 4 pieces of artillery, poured canister into the enemy at short range, and this, with the steady fire from carbines and Spencer rifles, drove back the Confederates with considerable loss. Again they formed and charged with cries of "Hunt their damned barricades," "Go for them," "We'll show you how to desolate our homes and burn our towns," etc. The fight lasted until daylight on the 28th, when Col. Murray, commanding the brigade, withdrew in accordance with orders from Gen. Kilpatrick, and took up his march toward Louisville. The Federal loss was comparatively light, as the enemy in the darkness could not fire with any degree of accuracy, while the Union troops, protected by their barricades, knew the ground in front over which the enemy charged and could aim with better effect. The loss of the Confederates was not ascertained, but it must have been heavy, as Stetson seldom discharged his guns without producing a serious effect on the enemy.

Waynesboro, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864. 3d Division, 14th Army Corps, and Kilpatrick's Cavalry. Kilpatrick reached Thomas' station, about 8 miles south of Waynesboro on the Savannah & Augusta railroad, late in the afternoon of the 3d and made a disposition of his forces to protect Gen. Baird's infantry division, which was engaged in destroying the track. Part of Wheeler's cavalry made a vigorous attack on the 92nd Ill. mounted infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Van Buskirk, and the skirmishing continued until about 8 p. m., when the Confederates were driven off. Toward midnight another attack was made, the enemy this time shelling Van Buskirk's position, killing 2 men and wounding another. Again they were driven off, but desultory firing was kept up at various points along the railroad until morning. At daylight on the morning of the 4th Kilpatrick advanced with his whole command against the Confederates. Their skirmish line was met about a mile from the station and driven back on the main body, dismounted and posted behind barricades, with well protected flanks. Col. Atkins, commanding the 2nd brigade, was ordered to charge the barricades, but the enemy's position was stronger than was anticipated and Atkins was forced back. The 10th Ohio and 9th Mich. were then moved to the right, the 9th Ohio to the left, each regiment formed in columns of four by battalions, and the 92nd Ill. mounted infantry was dismounted and stationed in front. The 10th Wis. battery, under Capt. Beebe, was brought up to within 600 yards and opened fire on the barricades, forcing the enemy to withdraw his artillery. The charge was now sounded and the whole line steadily advanced. The 92nd Ill. was armed with Spencer rifles and as it moved forward kept up an incessant fire that kept the Confederates close behind their breastworks. Several counter-charges were made by the enemy to save his dismounted men and check the Union advance. For a time it looked as though Van Buskirk would be driven back by these onslaughts, but Col. Heath, with the 5th Ohio, made an impetuous charge on the enemy's flank and rear that threw his lines into confusion. Seeing this,

Van Buskirk pushed forward and before the Confederates had time to rally drove back the center. The enemy now gave way at all points and made a rapid retreat to Waynesboro. Here in greater force he took up a position behind another line of barricades, with his flanks so far extended that Kilpatrick's force was not sufficiently large to attempt to turn them. Murray's brigade was thrown forward, with orders to take the town. The 8th Ind. was dismounted as skirmishers, and behind this regiment Murray formed his line with the 9th Pa. on the left, the 3d Ky. in the center and the 2nd and 5th Ky. on the right. As soon as the skirmishers became engaged the whole line advanced, the 9th Pa. and the 3d Ky. delivering a cross-fire from the left and right, which, with the steady work of the regiments in the center, soon drove the enemy from his works. Three successive lines of barricades were carried in the single charge and the 5th Ohio, 5th Ky. and 9th Pa. followed Wheeler to Brier creek, 8 miles from where the fight commenced, and burned the railroad bridge and two wagon bridges over that stream, after which they joined the command and went into camp near Alexander. The Union casualties in these engagements were included in the general statement for the campaign. Wheeler's loss at Waynesboro alone was 50 killed, 150 wounded and 87 captured.

Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. 3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. The division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, was engaged in tearing up the railroad track near Waynesboro, when it was attacked by a strong force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The pickets were driven in and the main body of the command was formed in line of battle to meet an attack, when Wilson received orders from Gen. Torbert to fall back to Port Republic. The withdrawal was commenced immediately, but the enemy succeeded in getting a small detachment of infantry on the pike in Wilson's left and rear. Lowell was ordered to charge through the lines with his brigade, and Col. Wells was ordered to follow him. The former charged down the road, scattering the Confederates in all directions, but Wells made a slight detour to the left of the pike, avoiding the enemy entirely. No report of losses was made.

Waynesboro, Va., March 2, 1865. (See Petersburg, Sheridan's Expedition to.)

Waynesville, Mo., Aug. 25, 1863. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. Waldemar Fischer of the 5th Mo., reporting from Waynesville under date of Aug. 25, says: "An escort of 14 men, coming back from Lebanon, was attacked 4 miles from here by 25 rebels. They killed 1 of our men and wounded 1; both are here."

Waynesville, Mo., Sept. 30, 1864. Detachment of 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Lieut. Thomas B. Wright, with Co. B, 5th Mo. state militia cavalry, attacked 20 guerrillas at Waynesville, killed 1 and wounded 2. The attacking party sustained no loss.

Waynesville, Mo., May 23, 1865. Detachment of 13th Missouri Cavalry. A scouting party under Lieut. Bates attacked 12 bushwhackers at Waynesville, and killed 2 of them. The Federals suffered no loss.

Webber's Falls, Ind. Ter., April 25, 1863. Indian Brigade under Col. William A. Phillips. The brigade, after a night march of 30 miles, struck the Confederates under Stand Watie near Webber's falls, routed and broke them up with a loss of 2 men killed. The Confederate loss, although not definitely reported, was undoubtedly heavier.

Webber's Falls, Ind. Ter., Sept. 9, 1863. 2nd Colorado Cavalry.

Weems' Springs, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1863. Detachments of 1st Missouri Cavalry and 14th Michigan Mounted Infantry. Capt. James Clifford of the 1st Mo., in command of a scouting party from the two regiments,

charged the Confederate camp at Weems' springs. Fifteen men and 27 horses were captured.

Welaka, Fla., Feb. 5, 1865. Detachment of 17th Connecticut Infantry. The itinerary of the District of Florida contains the following: "Feb. 5.—Lieut.-Col. A. H. Wilcoxson, with Capts. French and Betts, Lieut. Chatfield, and about 40 enlisted men of the 17th Conn. volunteers, serving as guard to train of 10 wagons laden with cotton, were pounced upon by about 80 rebel cavalry under Capt. Dickson, near Welaka and about 90 miles from Saint Augustine, Fla. After a brief struggle, in which Col. Wilcoxson received three wounds and Adj. Chatfield was killed, the party from Saint Augustine was forced to surrender to Dickson, who marched to the river near by and recrossed with his prisoners and plunder." This affair is called "Braddock's Farm" in the Confederate reports.

Welch's Spring, W. Va., Aug. 21, 1864. 6th Army Corps, Army of the Shenandoah, and Detachment of Army of West Virginia. As an incident of the Shenandoah valley campaign two Confederate brigades crossed Opequan creek early on the morning of Aug. 21 and advanced on Gen. Sheridan's position near Welch's or Flowing spring. Some lively skirmishing took place during the day, but before evening the 6th corps had driven the Confederates from their position. No casualties were reported on either side.

Weldon, N. C., April 4, 1865. 1st New York Mounted Rifles, 13th New York Heavy Artillery. An expedition, numbering 1,000 men, was sent out from Deep Bottom, Va., to Weldon to destroy the railroad. Upon approaching Weldon, Col. E. V. Sumner, the commanding officer, learned that a considerable force of the enemy was stationed there and changed his course to strike the railroad about 7 miles from the town. While his men were engaged in tearing up the track a train loaded with Confederate troops came in sight from the direction of Margaretsville in the rear. The Federal soldiers immediately dropped their tools, seized their guns, and as the Confederates leaped from the cars opened fire. The enemy was soon driven back to the train with a loss of several in killed and wounded and 5 captured. As soon as they were all on board the train was pushed rapidly back out of range of the fire.

Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 18-21, 1864. 5th and 9th Army Corps; Spear's and Gregg's Cavalry. During the siege of Petersburg Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, commanding the 5th corps, was sent on an expedition against the Weldon railroad, which connected Petersburg with Weldon. N. C. Warren moved at 4 a. m. on the 18th, with his own corps and Spear's cavalry brigade, and about 7 o'clock encountered the Confederate pickets about a mile from Globe Tavern, a small station on the railroad, 5 miles south of Petersburg. Griffin's division, which was in advance, was formed in line of battle, skirmishers were deployed and pushed forward, and a number of prisoners belonging to Dearing's cavalry brigade were captured. Ayres' division was then moved north along the railroad, the intersection of the Vaughan road being the objective point, but Dearing had reported to Beauregard that the Federals were in force at Globe Tavern, and after proceeding about a mile Ayres found Heth's division in position, with artillery, to dispute further progress. Heth opened fire with his battery, Ayres quickly formed his division in line of battle, Crawford's division was thrown to the right of Ayres to outflank the enemy, and Hofmann's brigade of Cutler's division was moved up to support the first line. After some sharp fighting Heth was driven back and Warren pressed forward to within a mile of the Vaughan road. Meade now sent word to Warren to hold on at all hazards, and ordered Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke, commanding the 9th corps, to send forward reinforcements to assist Warren in retaining his hold on the railroad. Parke

sent forward the divisions of Willcox, Potter and White, and Mott's division of the 2nd corps, which was temporarily attached to the 9th. These troops were soon afterward followed by Gregg's cavalry division and 200 men to engage in the destruction of the track toward Reams' station. Beauregard also sent out reinforcements, consisting of three brigades of Mahone's division, W. H. F. Lee's cavalry and Pegram's artillery, all under command of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill. On the afternoon of the 19th this force was concentrated at the Vaughan road junction for an attack on Warren, who had in the meantime moved up to within half a mile of that point.

On the morning of the 19th Warren sent Bragg's brigade to the right, with instructions to support Crawford and establish connection with the skirmishers near the Jerusalem plank road. A little after 4 p. m. Heth attacked Ayres in front, while Mahone moved round Crawford's right, broke through Bragg's line and struck Crawford's skirmish line and part of his line of battle in the rear. The skirmish line fell back and in doing so carried with it Crawford's line of battle and the right of Ayres' line. Crawford was surrounded and compelled to fight in all directions. The enemy pressed forward, confident upon victory, but just at this critical moment Willcox's veteran division arrived on the field. The brigades of Hartranft and Humphrey were ordered to the support of Crawford and the Confederates were driven back with considerable loss. In the melee Lyle's brigade of Crawford's division suffered heavily in prisoners, Gen. Hays, commanding Ayres' 1st brigade, was captured, and Crawford was at one time prisoner, but managed to escape. Humphrey and Hartranft now advanced and drove the enemy from the captured works, taking a battle-flag and a large number of prisoners. White's division engaged Colquitt's brigade, drove it back and captured some prisoners. Warren reformed his line and moved forward, retaking all the ground that had been lost, and, pursuant to Gen. Meade's orders, intrenched "as close up to the enemy's works as he could get," though the next day he drew back about a mile to more open ground, where his artillery could be used to better advantage. At 9 a. m. on the 21st Hill's entire corps, part of Hoke's division and Lee's cavalry attacked Warren's new position. The Confederates opened with artillery, which was kept up for about an hour, when assaults were made simultaneously along the north and west of the Federal lines, but every attack was repulsed, the artillery doing good service, which demonstrated Warren's wisdom in falling back out of the woods. As the enemy fell back the Union skirmish line advanced and captured about 200 prisoners, besides 139 wounded that were brought in. Among the prisoners were 39 commissioned officers. Later in the day Mahone assaulted the left of Warren's works with such energy that Hagood's brigade got inside the lines, though but very few of the men belonging to that command got out again, being captured in a body.

The Federal loss during the four days' operations was 251 killed, 1,149 wounded and 2,879 missing. Most of the missing were those captured during the assault on Crawford on the 19th. The Confederate loss was not ascertained, but it must have been much heavier, as Warren's troops buried 211 of the enemy's dead after the assault of the 21st.

Welford's Ford, Va., Aug. 9, 1863. Detachment of 1st Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Capt. Crowninshield with 40 men was sent across the Aestham river at Welford's ford to connect the left of the picket line at that point with Gen. Buford's pickets opposite Beverly ford. He had not been across the stream more than 10 minutes when 150 Confederates attacked him and drove him back. Seventeen men were captured.

Wellington, Mo., June 17, 1863. Detachment of 1st Missouri State

Militia Cavalry. Lieut. John H. Smith with 50 men fired upon 4 bushwhackers who had just robbed a store in Wellington and were leaving with their booty. Three of the outlaws were killed.

Wellington, Mo., Aug. 14, 1863. Detachment of 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry. A detail of 65 men under Lieut. N. T. Rogers came upon a band of 4 guerrillas near Wellington. One of the outlaws was killed, 2 wounded and the horses of 3 were captured.

Wells' Plantation, La., May 6, 1864. Provisional Division, 17th Army Corps. The report of Brig.-Gen. T. Kilby Smith states that his detachment of the 17th corps participated in the fight at Gov. Wells' plantation on the 6th. This is the only official mention of an affair at that place.

Wentzville, Mo., July 16, 1861.

West Branch, Va., April 14, 1863. (See Suffolk, Siege of.)

West Bridge, Ala., April 29, 1862. Federal Troops under Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchell. An expedition against Bridgeport, consisting of two companies of cavalry, six regiments of infantry and 2 pieces of artillery, proceeded from Stevenson to the burned bridge within 4 miles of Bridgeport. After driving in the Confederate outposts and giving the enemy the impression that he would advance by the railroad, Mitchell made a flank movement, completely surprising the enemy, compelling him to abandon the Bridgeport road and take the Jasper route. The artillery was advanced to within 400 yards of the Confederate lines and the first fire drove them from the redoubt and breastwork across the main bridge. An attempt on the part of the enemy to fire the bridge was frustrated by a portion of the 2nd Ohio infantry. The casualties were not reported.

Westbrook's, Ga., Oct. 2, 1864. (See Fairburn, same date.)

West Liberty, Ky., Oct. 23, 1861. 2nd Ohio Infantry, Laughlin's Cavalry Company and a section of Konkle's Battery. Brig.-Gen. William Nelson reported that he ordered Col. L. A. Harris with the above named troops to move from camp at McCormick's gap on West Liberty, while he (Nelson) moved up from another direction. Harris encountered a Confederate force of several hundred, but drove them easily and entered the town without further opposition. No casualties were reported.

Westminster, Md., June 29, 1863. Detachment of the 1st Delaware Cavalry. About 3:30 p. m. on the afternoon of the 29th, while the Union and Confederate armies were maneuvering for position before the battle of Gettysburg, Maj. N. B. Knight with two companies occupied Westminster and learned that the Confederates were advancing on the Washington road. An advance guard was sent out, but was immediately driven in and reported another force advancing from the other side of town. One company charged the enemy on the Washington road and drove them until the reserve came up, when the Federals were in turn driven back. Knight then ordered a retreat to Reisterstown, Co. D protecting the rear. The Federal losses amounted to 67 all told; the Confederate casualties were not reported.

Weston, Ky., Sept. 14, 1864. Detachment of 48th Kentucky Infantry. A detail of 6 men under Sergt. Rogers was sent on the steamer Colossus from Smithland as a guard for 14 guerrilla prisoners. When the vessel neared Weston the guard was overpowered, the sergeant and a private being killed and 2 others wounded. After the prisoners gained control they ran the boat ashore and fled, taking all the arms with them.

Weston, W. Va., Aug. 31, 1862. Detachment of the 6th West Virginia Infantry. Brig.-Gen. A. G. Jenkins, of the Confederate army, in his report of an expedition into West Virginia and Ohio, says: "We reached Weston at daylight the next morning (August 31) and surrounded the place, but a dense fog suddenly arising, the enemy, of whom there were six companies, mostly escaped. We captured about a dozen prisoners."

Westover, Va., July 4, 1862. Col. Bradley T. Johnson of the Confederate army, says in a report: "On July 4 we occupied the woods in front of Westover Church. There was some sharp skirmishing, but no loss." This is the only official mention of the affair.

Westover, Va., July 22, 1862. Capt. Taylor, of the 4th Pa. cavalry, was fired upon from ambush while visiting his pickets, and slightly wounded. The enemy was pursued but made his escape.

West Plains, Mo., Feb. 19, 1862. Detachments of 6th Missouri and 3d Iowa Cavalry. The command, led by Lieut.-Col. S. N. Wood, surrounded the town of West Plains, and then attacked. After a short skirmish the enemy surrendered, having lost 6 killed and 8 wounded. The remainder, 60 in number, were made prisoners. There were no Federal casualties.

West Point, Ark., Aug. 14, 1863. Detachment of 32nd Iowa Infantry. A side expedition of the Union army advancing upon Little Rock, moved up the Little Red river in boats, and when returning was fired upon at West Point by a portion of Shelby's brigade. The fighting was sharp for a time, but the Confederates were finally repulsed with a loss of 7 or 8 men wounded. The Federals had 6 wounded, 1 of them mortally.

West Point, Ark., June 16, 1864. 9th Iowa Cavalry.

West Point, Ark., July 28, 1864. Detachment of 11th Missouri Cavalry. A detachment of this regiment, consisting of 2 commissioned officers and 18 men, while waiting at a house for the main body, was attacked by about 60 Confederates clad in Federal uniform. After an exchange of shots the Confederates compelled the Union troops to retire, leaving 1 dead on the field. The enemy had 2 men killed.

West Point, Ga., April 16, 1865. (See Fort Tyler.)

West Point, Miss., Feb. 20-21, 1864. Cavalry of Military Division of the Mississippi. During the Meridian expedition Brig.-Gen. William Sooy Smith concentrated his cavalry at Prairie Station and moved on West Point. When the advance was within a mile of the town a Confederate brigade was encountered and after a short, sharp fight was driven back. By 3 p. m. the whole command was in front of West Point and careful reconnaissances were made of the Confederate strength and position. That night Smith determined to withdraw and at daylight next morning began a retrograde movement, Forrest following closely all day and skirmishing constantly with the rear-guard. The casualties for this single engagement were not reported.

West Point, Va., May 7, 1862. Franklin's Division, 1st Army Corps. The division left Yorktown early on the morning of the 6th and at 3 p. m. the advance reached Eltham's landing. Two hours later the artillery arrived and the command went into camp. During the night there was some picket firing, in which each side lost 1 man killed and 2 Confederates were captured. Early on the morning of the 7th reconnaissances were made in all directions and Newton's brigade was ordered into position to guard the road where it debouched from the wood. About 9 a. m. firing commenced on Newton's right. The pickets fell back slowly and in good order until reinforced by two regiments, when they again advanced. By 11 o'clock the enemy had come up in such force that Newton's skirmishers were compelled to fall back to the edge of the wood, pursued by the enemy. Hexamer's battery had been placed to cover the road, and as soon as the enemy appeared opened fire, driving him back to the shelter of the timber. Hexamer's and Upton's batteries then shelled the woods until the firing ceased, when Newton was reinforced by parts of Slocum's and Taylor's brigades and the action continued until about 3 p. m., when the enemy withdrew. Although this engagement is known as the battle of West Point, it was fought on the opposite

side of the Pamunkey river between Eltham's landing and Barhamsville. The attack was made by the Confederates to protect their trains, which were in an exposed position at Barhamsville, and which they thought were in danger of an assault. The enemy's force consisted of part of G. W. Smith's division, the troops formerly commanded by Magruder, and Hill's and Longstreet's reserves. The Union loss was 48 killed, 110 wounded and 28 missing. The Confederate loss was not ascertained.

Westport, Mo., June 17, 1863. Detachment of 9th Kansas Cavalry. The detachment, under Capt. Henry Flesher, was fired upon from the timber near Westport just about sunset by some 200 or 300 Confederates. In retiring Flesher was compelled to pass through a narrow lane and the enemy followed so closely that it was impossible to keep his men in order. They were finally rallied near some buildings, when they turned and repulsed the enemy. The Union troops lost 14 dead and at least 4 wounded, while the enemy had 1 man killed, who was buried by the Federals.

Westport, Mo., Oct. 23, 1864. Army of the Border. After being compelled to retire from the crossing of the Big Blue river on the 22nd the Army of the Border fell back to Westport, the Confederates halting some miles south. Next morning the Union troops, after replenishing their ammunition, moved south and were deployed in line of battle 2 miles from the town, along the banks of Brush creek, a stream flowing east and skirted by heavy timber. The Confederates soon attacked in force and after a stubborn resistance the Union advance was obliged to fall back to the north side of the creek, while the enemy occupied the timber on the south side. When Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis arrived he extended the Federal line farther to the right, using the militia on that wing, and after some delay the 9th Wis. battery was planted on an eminence commanding the Confederate position on the other side of the stream. Finding that the infantry line was able to hold the enemy in check at every point, Curtis ordered a cavalry charge down the main road and on a road leading to the Confederate right. At the same time the infantry pressed forward and the enemy was compelled to seek a new position on the open prairie. Curtis' men advanced so steadily that resistance was impossible, and by noon, when Pleasanton's guns were brought into action on the left, the Confederate retreat had become almost a rout. At 2 p. m. Pleasanton joined Curtis and was sent in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. The casualties for this engagement were not definitely ascertained, but were not exceptionally heavy. The affair was the turning point of Price's Missouri expedition.

West's Cross Roads, S. C., Feb. 25, 1865. Foraging party of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 15th Army Corps. In the campaign of the Carolinas a foraging party, consisting of parts of the 48th, 63d and 93d Ill. infantry, was attacked near West's cross-roads by a Confederate detachment, some of whom wore the Federal uniform. In the skirmish 2 Union men were killed, 3 wounded and 5 captured, together with 2 wagons. A little later the same party attacked the pickets, but the attack was repulsed.

West Union, W. Va., May 6, 1863. Detachments of 2nd and 11th West Virginia Infantry. About 6 p. m. the Confederate cavalry drove in the pickets on both the Weston and Clarksburg roads and came within 600 yards of the town, when a volley from the garrison sent them back. Fifteen of the outside pickets and 3 scouts were captured and paroled.

Wet Glaize, Mo., Oct. 13, 1861. Detachment of 13th Illinois Infantry and Fremont Battalion Missouri Cavalry. The advance of a scouting party under Col. John B. Wyman of the 13th Ill. met 500 men of Johnston's advance at Wet Glaize or Dutch Hollow. Maj. Clark Wright, commanding the Missouri cavalry, attacked the Confederates and dispersed them with the aid of the infantry, the Union casualties being 1 killed and 1

wounded, while the Confederates suffered to the extent of 16 killed and 30 wounded. This affair is also called Monday hollow.

Wetumpka, Ala., April 13, 1865. Detachment of 4th Kentucky Cavalry. The official report of Maj.-Gen. J. H. Wilson, of his raid in Alabama and Georgia, says: "Maj. (John F.) Weston, of the 4th Ky., with a small detachment of his regiment made a rapid march toward Wetumpka, swam the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and captured 5 steamboats and their cargoes, which were taken to Montgomery and destroyed."

Weyer's Cave, Va., Sept. 27, 1864. (See Port Republic.)

Whaley's Mill, Mo., Sept. 13, 1862. (See Bragg's Farm.)

Whippy Swamp, S. C., Feb. 2, 1865. (See Barker's Mill.)

Whistler, Ala., April 13, 1865. Detachment of 2nd Brigade, 3d Division, 13th Army Corps. Pursuant to orders the 2nd brigade under Col. H. M. Day proceeded toward Whistler after it had marched through Mobile. Four companies of the 91st Ill. deployed as skirmishers suddenly came upon a body of Confederate cavalry near the railroad. The rest of the brigade was brought up and the enemy driven back to the Eight-mile creek bridge, which was about to be burned. Capt. A. P. Stover with 20 men of the skirmish line charged across the bridge, followed by the rest of the brigade, and drove the enemy in confusion. Pursuit was made for a mile and a half. The loss was 3 wounded on the Federal side; 4 killed and 2 wounded of the Confederates.

White Hall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862. (See Goldsboro, Foster's Expedition to.)

White Hare, Mo., June 15, 1864. Detachments of 6th and 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Maj. William B. Mitchell with portions of the two regiments came upon the band of guerrillas that burned Melville the day before as they were auctioning off the goods taken from that place. A charge was immediately made, in which 7 bushwhackers were killed, a number wounded, and all the stolen goods recovered.

White House, Va., June 21, 1864. 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Potomac. As the cavalry corps, Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding, was returning from the raid on the Virginia Central railroad, the whole command encamped on the evening of the 20th on the north bank of the Pamunkey river opposite the White House. The next morning the enemy was discovered holding the bluffs surrounding the White House, having made an attack on the force under Gen. Abercrombie there the day previous. Sheridan sent over Gregg's division dismounted, and Torbert's mounted, and after a spirited skirmish the Confederates were driven back toward Tunstall's station. No casualties reported.

Whiteley's Mills, Ark., April 5, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. A scouting party of 50 Federal cavalry attacked the camp of 250 guerrillas at Whiteley's mills on the headwaters of the Buffalo river. The Confederates had learned of the Federal approach and were in battle line. After 2 hours of hard fighting the Union command withdrew, having lost 1 killed, 1 wounded and 1 missing. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.

Whitemarsh Island, Ga., March 30-31, 1862. Detachment of 46th New York Infantry. Confederate reconnoitering parties on Whitemarsh and Wilmington islands attacked a Federal scouting party, killed 1, wounded 2 and captured 18.

Whitemarsh Island, Ga., April 1, 1862. Detachment of 8th Michigan Infantry and a Rhode Island Battery. Seven companies of the 8th Mich., constituting an escort for Lieut. J. H. Wilson, a topographical engineer making a reconnaissance of Whitemarsh island, were attacked

between 4 and 5 p. m. by some 800 Confederates. The Federal advance line, stationed behind a hedge, delivered its fire and the bugles sounded the "charge." Some of the men mistook the signal and commenced falling back, the enemy meantime advancing rapidly. As soon as the Union troops could be rallied they checked the Confederate advance and the same positions were maintained by the participants for an hour or more, when the enemy made an attempt to turn the Union left. The company holding that position advanced and the rest of the line followed, driving the Confederates steadily before them for a half or three-quarters of a mile. The Union loss was 10 killed and 35 wounded; the exact Confederate loss was not ascertained, but 2 dead and 1 mortally wounded were left in Federal hands.

Whitemarsh Island, Ga., Feb. 22, 1864. Confederate reports tell of an affair on Whitemarsh island, where Federal forces attempted to gain a foothold but were repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded and 4 captured. The Confederate casualties amounted to 1 killed, 1 wounded and 11 captured or missing.

White Oak Bayou, Miss., July 24, 1862. (See Coldwater, same date.)

White Oak Creek, Ark., April 14, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

White Oak Creek, Ark., Sept. 29, 1864. Detachment of Cavalry Division, 7th Army Corps. During a cavalry expedition from Fort Smith, under Maj. Thomas Derry, there was heavy skirmishing from Clarksville to White Oak creek, where bivouac was made. During the posting of vedettes the enemy showed himself in some force and was with difficulty driven away. One of the vedettes was killed at his post during the night.

White Oak Creek, N. C., Jan. 19, 1863. Detachments of 3d New York Cavalry and 51st Massachusetts Infantry. During a reconnaissance from New Berne to Pollocksville the detachments of the two regiments reached Young's cross-roads about noon and found that the bridge across the White Oak a mile below had been destroyed. As the Federals approached the stream the enemy opened fire from a barricade on the opposite bank. A howitzer was brought to bear against the barricade, which soon silenced the enemy's fire and caused him to retreat from his position. No casualties were reported.

White Oak Ridge, Mo., Aug. 18, 1862. 2nd Illinois Cavalry.

White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865. Two skirmishes occurred on this date on the White Oak road, in the first of which the Union troops were driven back and in the second the Confederates were defeated. (See Five Forks for detailed account.)

White Oak Run, Va., April 29-May 2, 1863. (See Fitzhugh's Crossing.)

White Oak Springs, Ky., Aug. 17, 1864. U. S. Troops of District of Indiana. This affair was an incident of an expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., under Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Alvin P. Hovey. The Confederate recruiting camp at White Oak Springs was attacked, a few prisoners were taken and the remainder of the force was scattered. No casualties were reported.

White Oak Swamp, Va., June 28-30, 1862. The operations about White Oak swamp were part of the Seven Days' battles, and a full account of them is given under that title.

White Oak Swamp, Va., June 13, 1864. 3d Cavalry Division and 3d Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. In the march from the Rapidan to the James the cavalry division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. H. Wilson, crossed the Chickahominy river on the night of the 12th

and was followed by the 5th corps, Maj.-Gen. Warren commanding. Wilson drove the enemy before him across the White Oak bridge and engaged him there until relieved by Crawford's division of the 5th corps, when the cavalry moved toward New Market cross-roads.

White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va., Aug. 5, 1862. Detachments of 5th U. S. and 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry. Col. William W. Averell, commanding a cavalry brigade in a movement to reoccupy Malvern hill, reports that his advance dashed upon some 30 or 40 Confederates stationed at White Oak swamp bridge. The enemy was dispersed and pursued, and 3 were reported killed, although the Confederate report says there were but 3 wounded. Twenty-two prisoners were captured. No casualties were sustained by Averell.

White Point, S. C., April 29, 1862. (See Pineberry Battery, same date.)

White Point, S. C., July 3, 1864. Troops of District of Florida. As an incident of a demonstration against Charleston Brig.-Gen. William Birney's command was disembarked on the 2nd about a mile from White Point on the Dawho river. In the advance next morning a small Confederate force was driven to a point where it was impracticable to cross a stream, on the opposite side of which was a small fort. Later in the day Birney withdrew. The Federal casualties were 6 wounded.

White Pond, S. C., Feb. 8, 1865. (See Williston.)

White Post, Va., June 13, 1863. 1st New York Cavalry. The only official mention of this action is in a despatch from Gen. R. H. Milroy, which states that "A small detachment of the 1st N. Y. encountered a body of rebel cavalry at White Post. * * * Two of the 1st N. Y. wounded and 1 missing. One rebel killed and some wounded."

White Post, Va., Aug. 11, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Shenandoah Valley Campaign. On this date, during the cavalry operations in the Shenandoah valley, Col. Cesnola, with the 4th N. Y., was sent on a reconnaissance toward Newtown. Near the crossing of the Newtown and White Post and the Front Royal roads he found the enemy in considerable force, strongly posted behind stone walls, and so reported to Brig.-Gen. Devin, commanding the brigade. The entire brigade was then brought up, the 6th N. Y. and 17th Pa. were deployed on the left and the 9th N. Y. was sent about a mile to the right, where it was ordered to charge the enemy's flank. Owing to the nature of the ground the movement could not be executed with success and the regiment was forced to retire. Devin then brought a section of Heaton's battery into position and opened fire on the Confederate front with artillery. At the same time the two regiments on the left were dismounted and charged the enemy's right flank, driving him from his cover. Pursuit was kept up for about a mile, when the Confederates gained a strong position and opened fire with a battery of 3-inch guns. All of Heaton's battery was now brought into action, and after a few shots were fired the Confederates again vacated their position and retired precipitately toward Newtown. No report of casualties.

White River, Ark., Jan. 13-19, 1863. Gorman's Expedition. Immediately after the fall of Arkansas Post on Jan. 11, Brig.-Gen. Willis A. Gorman, commanding the Department of Eastern Arkansas, undertook an expedition up White river, to break up Confederate detachments stationed at various places along that stream. A force of 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry was sent across the country from Helena to Clarendon, while Gorman embarked about 10,000 infantry on transports and the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Rose and Romeo and started for White river. St. Charles was reached late on the 13th. Here a large amount of forage, corn, etc., was captured, with a few prisoners, but the main

body of the garrison had evacuated before Gorman's arrival. Leaving the Cincinnati, a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry and a 6-gun battery to hold St. Charles, Gorman pushed on up the river, hoping to overtake the Confederate steamer carrying the artillery taken from that place. In the meantime the cavalry sent from Helena had occupied Clarendon without serious opposition, and when Gorman reached that point he started the cavalry in pursuit of the train that had gone overland toward Little Rock, but the heavy rains had overflowed the low grounds and the pursuit had to be given up. Devall's Bluff, with 25 prisoners, two 8-inch Columbiads, 90 new Enfield rifles, and some stores, was captured on the 17th. A force of infantry was seen to scatter in the woods as the boats approached the town, and was pursued for 7 miles on the Little Rock road, but only a few stragglers were taken. Col. W. T. Spicely, with the gunboats Romeo and Rose and the 24th Ind. infantry, was sent on up the river to Des Arc, arriving there at 4 p. m. and capturing the entire garrison of 70 men, several thousand bushels of corn, 70 stands of arms and 200 rounds of 6-pounder ammunition. The postoffice and telegraph office were seized and a large number of letters, some of them important, fell into Federal hands. Further operations had to be abandoned on account of the high water, and the expedition returned to Helena. The railroad track at Devall's Bluff was torn up for some distance, 2 railroad bridges and the depot burned and several cars broken to pieces. Not a man was lost during the expedition.

White River, Ark., March 22, 1863. Soldiers and Citizens from Fayetteville. Some 35 men sent out from Fayetteville to help the beef contractor in getting in his stock were attacked by about 200 Confederates near the head of White river. The Federals lost 3 soldiers and 1 citizen killed, 1 citizen wounded and 8 soldiers and 8 citizens captured. The Confederates were said to have lost their leader killed in the attack.

White River, Ark., March 25, 1864. Detachment of 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. A scouting party of 30 men under Capt. Albert A. Irwin came upon a band of Confederates 40 strong near White river. The enemy were feeding and resting, but they were at once charged, 4 of them being killed, 1 wounded and 2 captured. No casualties on the Union side.

White River, Ark., Sept. 14, 1864. (See Rodgers' Crossing.)

White River, Ark., Oct. 22, 1864. 53d U. S. Colored Infantry. While this regiment was proceeding down the White river on a transport it was fired upon when opposite St. Charles. Three men were killed and 17 were wounded.

White River, Mo., Aug. 4, 1862. Detachment of Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Capt. Milton Burch, in command of 100 men, came upon a camp of Confederates on the White river near Forsyth. In the charge the enemy was routed, leaving 4 dead on the field, while the only loss sustained by the Federals was 2 wounded. Twenty-three horses, 2 mules, 30 stands of arms, 75 saddles and bridles, commissary stores, etc., were captured.

White River, Mo., April 17, 1863. Detachment of 7th Missouri Cavalry. A squad of 20 men reconnoitering on White river was attacked by a greatly superior force of the enemy. In the running fight which the Federals were compelled to make in their retreat they lost 1 man killed and 8 missing. One of the Confederates was known to have been killed.

White River Station, Ark., June 22, 1864. Detachment of 12th Iowa Infantry. The garrison of 50 men of the 12th Ia. was attacked on the morning of the 22nd by some 300 Confederates. After a sharp fight the enemy was repulsed with a loss to the garrison of 1 killed and

4 wounded. The Federal reports estimate the Confederate losses at 30 killed and wounded.

White's Farm, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862. (See Richmond.)

White's Ford, Va., Sept. 21, 1863. Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.

Whiteside, Fla., July 27, 1864. 35 U. S. Colored Infantry.

White Springs, Ark., Jan. 2, 1863. The report of Gen. J. O. Shelby of Marmaduke's expedition into Missouri tells of a skirmish at White Springs in which the Federal participants were defeated, losing 20 killed, 20 wounded and several captured. Union reports do not mention the affair.

White's Ranch, Tex., May 13, 1865. (See Brownsville, same date.)

White's Tavern, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. (See Deep Bottom, Aug. 13-20.)

White Stone Hill, Dak., Sept. 3-5, 1863. Northwestern Expedition. These two affairs were incidents of an expedition against the Indians in Dakota. The action on the 3d was the bloodier, the soldiers coming upon the Indian encampment and charging into it. On the 5th a scouting party came upon a band of Indians in the tall grass, and killed the larger part of them, the Indian loss being over 150. The troops had 17 enlisted men killed and 36 officers and men wounded.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Aug. 26-27, 1863. (See Rocky Gap, same date.)

White Water, Mo., April 27, 1863. 2nd Division, Army of the Frontier. After the Confederates under Gen. Marmaduke had been driven from Jackson, the division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. William Vandever, pressed on in pursuit. Three miles from the bridge over the White Water river the 3d Ia. cavalry, which formed Vandever's advance, commenced skirmishing with Marmaduke's rear-guard and soon developed a force of some 6,000 or 7,000. At this juncture the main body of the division came up and the engagement became general, the Confederates gradually falling back to the river, where they succeeded in crossing and destroying the bridge behind them, thus checking pursuit. The Union loss in this action was 1 killed, 4 wounded and 17 missing. The enemy's casualties were not reported.

Whitmore's Mill, Ark., April 30, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Whitney's Ranch, Cal., July 28, 1862. Detachment 2nd California Infantry. Three soldiers had been left at this ranch because unable to continue with the troop. On the 28th the ranch was attacked by Indians and the owner, 1 soldier and an employee on the ranch were killed. The Indians were frightened away by the approach of a detail of the 2nd Cal. sent from Fort Anderson.

Wiggenton's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1863. Detachment of 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The picket post at Wiggenton's mills, consisting of 17 men of the 17th Pa., was attacked by 35 Confederates. Only 5 of the Federals escaped, 2 being killed, 1 wounded and 10 captured, together with 15 horses.

Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864. Army of the Potomac. On March 9, 1864, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general and placed in command of all the United States armies in the field. The interval from that time until the 1st of May was spent in planning campaigns, and in strengthening, organizing and equipping the several armies in the different military districts. Grant remained with the Army of the Potomac, which was under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, and which had for its objective the destruction of the Confederate army under command of Gen. Robert E. Lee. On May 1 the Army of the Potomac lay along the north side of

the Rapidan river and was organized as follows: The 2nd corps, Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock commanding, was composed of four divisions; the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. F. C. Barlow, the 2nd by Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, the 3d by Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney, and the 4th by Brig.-Gen. Gershom Mott. The 5th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, consisted of four divisions, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. Charles Griffin, J. C. Robinson, S. W. Crawford and J. S. Wadsworth. The 6th corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick, included the three divisions commanded by Brig.-Gens. H. G. Wright, G. W. Getty and James B. Ricketts. The 9th corps, Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside commanding, was composed of four divisions, each of which was commanded by a brigadier-general—the 1st by T. G. Stevenson, the 2nd by R. B. Potter, the 3d by O. B. Willcox and the 4th by Edward Ferrero. The cavalry corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, consisted of three divisions, the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, the 2nd by Brig.-Gen. G. A. Custer and the 3d by Brig.-Gen. J. H. Wilson. With the 2nd corps was the artillery brigade under Col. John C. Tidball; the artillery of the 5th corps was in charge of Col. C. S. Wainwright; that of the 6th corps under Col. C. H. Tompkins, and the artillery reserve, composed of Kitching's, J. A. Tompkins' and Burton's brigades, was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Hunt. Burnside had 14 light and 2 heavy batteries. During the campaign the 18th corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith, was transferred from the Army of the James to the Army of the Potomac. This corps was composed of three divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gens. W. T. H. Brooks, Godfrey Weitzel and E. W. Hinks, and the cavalry division under Brig.-Gen. August V. Kautz.

Lee's army—the Army of Northern Virginia—consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3d corps, respectively commanded by Lieut.-Gens. James Longstreet, R. S. Ewell and A. P. Hill, and the cavalry corps of Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. Longstreet's corps included the divisions of Kershaw and Field, and the artillery brigade under Brig.-Gen. E. P. Alexander. Ewell's corps was made up of the divisions of Early, Edward Johnson and Rodes, and the artillery brigade of Brig.-Gen. A. L. Long. Hill's corps was composed of the divisions of R. H. Anderson, Heth and Wilcox, and his artillery was commanded by Col. R. L. Walker. Stuart's cavalry embraced three divisions, commanded by Wade Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee and W. H. F. Lee, and the horse artillery under Maj. R. P. Chew. The Union army numbered about 120,000 men of all arms, exclusive of Smith's corps. Lee's army numbered about 61,000, not including the forces under Beauregard on the Petersburg lines and the troops left in the defenses of Richmond, about 30,000 in all. Ewell's corps was intrenched along the south side of the Rapidan, his right resting near Morton's ford a short distance above the mouth of Mine run. The upper half of the intrenched line was held by Hill's corps, the left extending to Barnett's ford, about 5 miles west of the Orange & Alexandria railroad. Longstreet's command was at Gordonsville, the junction of the Orange & Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads. Lee's headquarters were at Orange Court House, about half way between Longstreet and the line along the Rapidan, from which point he could easily communicate with his corps commanders, and detachments of cavalry watched the various fords and bridges along the river.

Grant's plan was to cross the Rapidan at the fords below the Confederate line of intrenchments, move rapidly around Lee's right flank and force him either to give battle or retire to Richmond. As soon as this movement was well under way, Gen. Butler, with the Army of the James, was to advance up the James river from Fortress Monroe and

attack Richmond from the south. The region known as the Wilderness, through which the Army of the Potomac was to move, lies between the Rapidan on the north and the Mattaponi on the south. It is about 12 miles wide from north to south and some 16 miles in extent from east to west. Near the center stood the Wilderness tavern, 8 miles west of Chancellorsville and 6 miles south of Culpeper Mine ford on the Rapidan. A short distance west of the tavern the plank road from Germanna ford crossed the Orange & Fredericksburg turnpike, and then running southeast for about 2 miles intersected the Orange plank road near the Hickman farmhouse. The Brock road left the Orange & Fredericksburg pike about a mile east of the tavern and ran southward to Spottsylvania Court House, via Todd's tavern. The first iron furnaces in the United States were established in the Wilderness, the original growth of timber had been cut off to furnish fuel for the furnaces, and the surface, much broken by ravines, ridges and old ore beds, was covered by a second growth of pines, scrub-oaks, etc., so dense in places that it was impossible to see a man at a distance of 50 yards. Between the Orange plank road and the Fredericksburg pike ran a little stream called Wilderness run, and north of the latter road was Flat run, the general direction of both streams being northeast toward the Rapidan, into which they emptied. On the Orange plank road, about 4 miles southwest from the Wilderness tavern, was Parker's store.

From the Confederate signal station on Clark's mountain, near the right of Ewell's position, the Federal camps could be plainly seen. On May 2nd Lee, accompanied by several of his generals, made a personal observation, saw the commotion in the Union lines, and rightly conjectured that an early movement of some kind was in contemplation. He accordingly directed his officers to hold their commands in readiness to move against the flank of the Federal army whenever the orders were given from the signal station. It was on this same day that Meade, by Grant's instructions, issued his orders for the advance. Knowing that his every movement was observed by the enemy, he determined to cross the Rapidan during the night. At midnight on the 3d the 5th and 6th corps, preceded by Wilson cavalry division, began crossing at Germanna ford. The 2nd corps, preceded by Gregg's cavalry, crossed at Ely's ford, farther down the river. On the evening of the 4th Warren's corps went into bivouac near the Wilderness tavern; Sedgwick was between Warren and the Rapidan; Hancock was near the cross-roads at Chancellorsville, and Burnside, with the 9th corps, was moving by a forced march from the Rappahannock river toward Germanna ford in response to a telegram from Grant. Wilson's cavalry covered both the plank road and the turnpike west of Warren's camp, the main body of the division being at Parker's store and a small force at Robertson's tavern on the pike. The orders issued that evening for the movements of the army on the 5th would indicate that both Grant and Meade believed that Lee would fall back toward Richmond upon finding his flank turned by a superior force. In this they were mistaken. Lee had outgeneraled Hooker on the same ground a year before, and he now decided to make an effort at least to drive the Federals back across the Rapidan. Therefore, as soon as he learned on the morning of the 4th that Meade's advance had crossed the river, Ewell was directed to move by the Orange turnpike, Hill by the plank road, and Longstreet was ordered to bring up his corps with all possible despatch. That night Ewell was bivouacked about 5 miles from Warren's camp, Hill was at Verdierville, about 3 miles in the rear of Ewell, and Longstreet was at Brock's bridge, 10 miles east of Gordonsville.

During the night Lee sent word to Ewell to "bring on the battle

now as soon as possible," and ordered Hill to move forward at the same time as Ewell. Warren's orders were to move at 5 a. m. on the 5th to Parker's store and extend his right toward the Wilderness tavern to connect with the 6th corps. He moved on time, Crawford's division in advance, Wadsworth's in the center and Griffin's in the rear. About 7 o'clock Meade received a despatch from Warren, announcing that the Confederates were in some force on the pike about 2 miles west of the tavern. Meade hurried to the front and directed Warren to attack with his entire corps to develop what part of Lee's army was there. Hancock, who was moving to take a position on Warren's left, was ordered to halt at Todd's tavern and await further orders. Sedgwick was ordered to move by a cross-road that left the Germanna road at Spottswood, attack any Confederate force he might find in his way, and connect with Warren's right on the pike. Grant joined Meade soon after these orders were issued and the two generals established their headquarters on the knoll around the Lacy house, a little west of the Wilderness tavern.

At 8 o'clock Crawford was in a strong position on the Chewning farm, where he was directed to halt until Griffin and Wadsworth were ready to move against the enemy on the turnpike, when he was to send one of his brigades to join in the attack. About noon Griffin attacked vigorously striking Jones brigade of Johnson's division and driving it back in some confusion through the supporting line, after which he advanced against Battle's and Doles' brigades of Rodes' division. Wright, of the 6th corps, was to have moved forward on Warren's right, but owing to the dense thickets and the uneven surface of the ground, he was unable to connect with Griffin's line in time to carry out the original plan of attack. As Griffin advanced, his right therefore became exposed, and Ewell hurled the brigades of Gordon and Daniel against his flank, forcing Ayres' brigade back across the pike. Seeing that his line was in danger of being broken, Griffin then gave the order to fall back. In executing this order his line was so closely pressed by the Confederates that he was compelled to abandon 2 pieces of artillery. Wadsworth, in moving forward through the thickets, lost his direction and exposed his left flank to Gordon and Daniel, just after they had forced Griffin to retire. These two brigades now attacked Wadsworth and drove back his left in disorder. The Confederates then poured through the gap thus formed and struck Dennison's brigade of Robinson's division in the flank as it was moving to Wadsworth's support. Pursuant to orders Crawford had sent McCandless' brigade to join Wadsworth's left, but the latter had begun his advance before McCandless could reach the position assigned him. The brigade was moved forward, however, in the direction that McCandless supposed would bring him into the desired place, and came up just in time to be engaged by Gordon's victorious forces after Dennison's defeat. A sharp fight ensued, but McCandless was greatly outnumbered and was finally forced to withdraw with a severe loss in killed and wounded and the capture of several hundred of his men. Ewell then reformed his line on the ground where he was first attacked and intrenched his position. Warren fell back about 300 yards and formed a new line with his right resting on the pike.

Early in the morning Wilson left Col. Hammond, with the 5th N. Y., at Parker's store and pushed on with the rest of his command toward the Craig meeting-house. Soon after Wilson's departure Hammond became engaged with Hill's advance and Crawford threw forward a skirmish line of his infantry to support the cavalry. This line soon encountered Kirkland's brigade of Heth's division and with Hammond's regiment was slowly forced back along the plank road toward the Wilder-

ness tavern. Getty's division was hurried forward to the intersection of the Brock and Orange plank roads, and a despatch was sent to Hancock directing him to move up on the Brock road to Getty's support. Getty reached the cross-roads just in time to secure that important position, and formed his division in two lines of battle at right angles to the plank road, Wheaton's brigade in the center, Grant's on the left and Eustis' on the right. Hill advanced against this line, but received such a galling fire that he speedily retired and for the next two hours everything was quiet, except for the almost constant firing of the skirmishers. When Hancock received the order at 9 a. m. to halt at Todd's tavern his advance was already some 2 miles beyond that point, and this caused some delay when, two hours later, he was ordered to move to the support of Getty. At 2 p. m. Birney's division came up on the Brock road and formed on Getty's left in two lines of battle along that road. The divisions of Mott and Gibbon followed in order, as fast as the narrow road and dense undergrowth would permit, and also formed in two lines on the left of Birney. Barlow's division, on the extreme left, was thrown forward to some high, clear ground, which was the only place along the line where artillery could be used to advantage. Here Hancock massed all his batteries except Dow's and one section of Ricketts', the former of which was placed near Mott's left and the latter on the plank road. As fast as the different commands fell into position breastworks of logs and earth were thrown up. The second line also threw up works in the rear of the first, and later a third line was constructed behind the divisions of Mott and Birney. Before his troops were in position Hancock received orders to attack, and a little after 3 p. m. Getty was directed to attack at once, without waiting for Hancock. During the lull of two hours Hill had been industriously pushing his men into position and forming a junction with Ewell's right. He was anxiously awaiting and expecting the arrival of Longstreet, but that officer had delayed his advance, because he was unwilling to take the road assigned him by Lee, and waited for permission to select his own route. The result was that when darkness fell on the 5th he was still miles away from Hill's right.

Although Getty received orders about 3 o'clock to attack at once, his advance was delayed an hour, as he was engaged in shifting Wheaton's brigade to the right of the plank road to make more room for the 2nd corps. At 4:15 he moved forward down the plank roads, but had not proceeded more than 300 yards when he encountered Heth's division. Ricketts' guns had advanced with the line of infantry and did good service in forcing back the enemy's center, but Hill's line overlapped Getty's flanks and the slight advantage gained in the center was more than offset by the severe losses on both the right and left, where the Federal attacks were repulsed, Grant losing nearly 1,000 men, about one-half of his brigade. Seeing that Getty had met the enemy in force, Hancock ordered Birney's and Mott's divisions to his support, and a little later sent Carroll's brigade of Gibbon's division to the right of the plank road to support Eustis. About 5:30 the enemy charged and forced back the Union line for 50 yards. One of Ricketts' guns had to be abandoned on account of the horses being killed. Some of the Confederates reached this gun and planted their colors on it, but they were driven away before they could withdraw it. About the time that this charge was made Hancock had completed the formation of his line and attacked Hill's right with great vigor, Smyth's "Irish" brigade driving back the enemy's line for some distance. In his report Hancock says: "The battle raged with great severity and obstinacy until 8 p. m. without decided advantage to either party." While this was apparently true at the time an hour more of daylight would

have witnessed Hill's defeat. He had extended his lines to the southward to cover the ground that had been assigned to Longstreet. This thin line was now shattered and disjointed, and had it been severely pressed for an hour longer it must inevitably have been broken at some point and the whole corps driven from the field. During the action Gen. Hays, commanding one of Hancock's brigades, was killed; Col. Carroll and Gen. Getty were both severely wounded, but neither left the field until the fighting was over for the day.

In the afternoon some heavy skirmishing took place on the Federal right. About 5 p. m. Ricketts' 2nd brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour, who had relieved Col. B. F. Smith that morning; Neill's brigade of Getty's division; and part of Wright's 1st brigade, under Col. W. H. Penrose, attacked the Confederate brigades of Hays and Pegram in a strongly intrenched position on the ridge south of Flat run. Pegram placed some artillery on his left, the fire from which enfiladed Neill's line, forcing him and Penrose to retire from the field with considerable loss. Seymour continued the contest until dark, but was unable to dislodge the enemy from his position. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was heavy on this part of the field, Col. Keifer, commanding Seymour's first line, being severely wounded. On the other side Gen. Pegram was wounded and compelled to leave the field.

While these different infantry engagements were going on the cavalry was not idle. At the Craig meeting-house Chapman's brigade of Wilson's division encountered Rosser's brigade of Hampton's cavalry and drove it back about 2 miles. Rosser was then strongly reinforced and Chapman fell back on the 1st brigade at the junction of the Parker's store and Catharpin roads. Soon after this Wilson ordered his whole command to Todd's tavern, where he had been directed by Sheridan to meet Gregg's division. On the way to Todd's he was closely pressed by the Confederate cavalry. Gregg arrived at the tavern about the same time as Wilson, when the two divisions immediately assumed the offensive and drove the enemy beyond Corbin's bridge across the Po river.

Immediately after the fighting ceased on the 5th, Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick received orders to attack at 5 o'clock the next morning. Burnside, then in the vicinity of Germanna ford, was instructed to march at 2 a. m., with Stevenson's, Potter's and Willcox's divisions, and be in position to join in the general advance at the hour designated. From prisoners captured during the day it was learned that Longstreet was hourly expected and Hancock was notified to keep a close watch on his left. Barlow's division, with all the artillery of the 2nd corps, was therefore placed in position to protect the left flank and a strong skirmish line was thrown out on the Brock road. The Federal attack was anticipated by the enemy, who began firing on both the left and right a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Soon after the firing commenced, Hancock attacked in two lines, extending across the plank road, Getty's division, with Eustis on the right, Wheaton in the center and Grant on the left, supporting the divisions of Mott and Birney, the latter being in command of Hancock's right wing. The Confederates were pushed back about a mile and a half from the cross-roads when Wadsworth's division came sweeping in from the right, which threw the enemy into confusion and resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners. The whole line then pressed on after the almost routed enemy for nearly a mile farther; Lee's trains and headquarters were in full view and the battle was nearly won, when a heavy artillery fire was opened on the Union lines from Poague's batteries masked in the shrubbery on the south side of the road, and it was learned that one of Longstreet's divisions had

finally connected with Hill's right. In the impetuous advance Hancock's line had become somewhat disordered and he ordered a halt to readjust his lines before engaging the fresh troops. Getty had been wounded during the action and turned over the command of the division to Wheaton. He was now relieved by Webb's brigade of Gibbon's division and formed his command along the original line of battle on the Brock road. At 7 a. m. Gibbon, commanding the left wing, was directed to attack the Confederate right with Barlow's division, but owing to the expected flank attack by Longstreet the order was but partially carried out. Frank's brigade only was thrown forward to feel the enemy's position and after some sharp fighting it connected with Mott's left. About 8 o'clock Stevenson's division of Burnside's corps reported to Hancock. Burnside, with his 2nd and 3d divisions, had been expected to move by a cross-road toward Parker's store, on Birney's right, and attack simultaneously with the rest of the line. About the time of Stevenson's arrival at the Brock road, Hancock received word from Meade that Burnside had then pushed forward nearly to the store and was ready to attack. This information proved to be erroneous and was in a measure contributory to the disaster that overtook Hancock later in the day. Burnside was delayed by a lack of definite information regarding the ground over which he was to move and the dense thickets he encountered, so that it was 2 p. m. before his attack was commenced. A few minutes before 9 o'clock Birney, Mott and Wadsworth, with part of Stevenson's division and three brigades of Gibbon's, resumed the attack along the plank road and were soon furiously engaged with the enemy. Just previous to this, rapid firing was heard in the direction of Todd's tavern, which Hancock supposed to be the threatened flank attack by Longstreet, and this caused him to send Brooke's brigade of Barlow's division out on the Brock road to occupy a line of breastworks there to hold Longstreet in check. Leasure's brigade of the 9th corps and Eustis' of the 6th were held in readiness to support Barlow. As a matter of fact Longstreet was at that moment in Hancock's front, the firing at Todd's being an engagement between Sheridan and the Confederate cavalry. In his report Hancock says: "The arrangements made on my extreme left to receive Longstreet prevented me from pushing my success at the time when Gen. Birney was driving Hill on the plank road."

South of the plank road and nearly parallel to it was the unfinished Gordonsville & Fredericksburg railroad. About 10 o'clock Longstreet sent Gen. Mahone with four brigades to move along the line of this railroad and gain Hancock's flank and rear, while the brigades of Law, Gregg and Benning engaged the Federals in front. Mahone first encountered Frank's brigade, which had nearly exhausted its ammunition and was therefore compelled to retire before the vehement flank attack. He then struck the left of Mott's division, which in turn was forced back in some confusion. Heroic efforts were made to rally the men and reform the line along the plank road by throwing back the left, but the troops had been engaged all morning under a heavy fire in the dense forest and their formation was too irregular for such a movement. At Birney's suggestion the whole line was then withdrawn and reestablished in the breastworks along the Brock road. When Longstreet saw that Mahone's attack was successful he ordered a general advance along the plank road, hoping to crush Hancock's line. Mahone's men, upon seeing the head of the Confederate column, mistook it for a fresh body of Union troops and fired a volley, killing Gen. Jenkins and wounding Longstreet. Lee then assumed command of his right wing in person and ordered the attack to be postponed, although the Confederate line was then within a short distance of the Union works. About half an

hour before Mahone struck the left of Hancock's line Cutler's brigade of Wadsworth's division was driven back to the open ground near the Lacy house, but Birney sent two brigades and recovered the lost ground, though at considerable loss. During this part of the battle Gen. Wadsworth was mortally and Gen. Baxter severely wounded.

From 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. all was comparatively quiet along Hancock's front. About 2 o'clock Robinson's 1st brigade, under Col. Lyle, and two regiments of heavy artillery reported to Hancock and were massed near the cross-roads in reserve. At this time Burnside made an assault on the enemy's line near the Tapp house, north of the plank road, and drove it back in disorder, but part of Heth's division and Wofford's brigade of Kershaw's came up as reinforcements and regained all the lost ground. At 3 p. m. Hancock and Burnside both received orders to attack at 6 o'clock. They were not permitted to wait until that hour, however, for at 4:15 the enemy advanced against Hancock in force, pressing up to the edge of the abatis, less than 100 yards from the first line of works, where they halted and opened a fierce fire of musketry. This was continued for half an hour, during which time the Union line held firm. Then a portion of Mott's division and Ward's brigade of Birney's gave way. Concerning this break, Hancock says in his report: "The confusion and disorganization among a portion of the troops of Mott's and Birney's divisions on this occasion was greatly increased, if not originated, by the front line of breastworks having taken fire a short time before the enemy made his attack, the flames having been communicated to it from the forest in front (the battle-ground of the morning), which had been burning for some hours. The breastworks on this portion of my line were constructed entirely of logs, and at the critical moment of the enemy's advance were a mass of flames which it was impossible at that time to subdue, the fire extending for many hundred paces to the right and left. The intense heat and smoke, which was driven by the wind directly into the faces of the men, prevented them on portions of the line from firing over the parapet, and at some points compelled them to abandon the line."

As soon as Mott's men gave way the Confederates advanced and some of them reached the breastworks and planted their colors thereon. But their victory was of short duration, for Carroll's brigade moved by the left flank, advancing at the double-quick with fixed bayonets, and drove the enemy back with heavy loss in killed and wounded, some of the dead being afterward found inside the works. Dow's battery, one section of which was near the plank road and the others in the second line near Mott's left, did good service in firing on the enemy, both during his advance and retreat. After the repulse of the Confederates by Carroll, Lee withdrew his troops from the contest, and there was no more fighting along the Brock road that day, the order for the attack being countermanded because Hancock's men were almost out of ammunition and it was too late to replenish the supply. When Burnside heard the firing in Hancock's front he advanced against the enemy before him, but his attacks were isolated and unsupported and the only important result attained was to prevent Heth and Wilcox from moving to Lee's support.

When the attack began in the morning Wright's division vigorously assaulted Early's intrenchments in his front, but was repulsed with heavy loss. A second attack met with no better success, and as the withdrawal of Burnside's corps had left Sedgwick's right exposed he was ordered to intrench his position and act on the defensive. Warren's attacks on Ewell were also unsuccessful, as the enemy's lines here had been strengthened during the night and several pieces of artillery added. During the day Sedgwick was reinforced by Shaler's brigade, which had been

guarding the trains, and Johnston's brigade was sent to Early. Both sides were thus reinforced and some sharp fighting occurred during the afternoon, the attacks of Warren and Sedgwick serving to keep Lee from concentrating his entire force against Hancock. Just before sunset Gordon's brigade, supported by Johnston's, made an attack on Sedgwick's right flank, while Pegram engaged the Federals in front. Shaler's brigade was engaged in building breastworks and the sudden descent of the enemy threw it into confusion, rolling it back on Seymour's brigade, which also fell into some disorder. Seymour and Shaler, with several hundred of their men, were captured. Johnston passed to the left of Gordon and gained Wright's rear, where he captured a few prisoners. Wright promptly restored order among the troops and repulsed the attack of Johnston. Gordon's men were thrown into confusion and Early ordered both brigades to withdraw. In his Memoir Early says of this flank attack: "It was fortunate, however, that darkness came to close this affair, as the enemy, if he had been able to discover the disorder on our side, might have brought up fresh troops and availed himself of our condition." This flank attack of Early's was the last important event in the day's contest, and, in fact, closed the battle of the Wilderness, for when Federal pickets and skirmishing parties were sent out the next morning no trace of the enemy could be discovered on the field of the day before. The Army of Northern Virginia had retired to its line of intrenchments and the redoubtable Lee had evidently abandoned his offensive campaign.

The Union loss in the battle of the Wilderness was 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded and 3,383 captured or missing. No doubt many of the wounded were burned to death or suffocated in the fire that raged through the woods on Hancock's front. Concerning the enemy's casualties Badeau, in his Military History of U. S. Grant, says: "The losses of Lee no human being can tell. No official report of them exists, if any was ever made, and no statement that has been put forth in regard to them has any foundation but a guess. It seems, however, fair to presume that as Lee fought outside of his works as often as Grant, and was as often repelled, the slaughter of the rebels equalled that in the national army. The grey coats lay as thick as the blue next day, when the national scouts pushed out over the entire battle-field and could discover no living enemy."

Wilkesboro, N. C., March 29, 1865. 12th Ohio Cavalry. As an incident of an expedition into western North Carolina under Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman, Brig.-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem reported that on the night of the 29th the 12th Ohio drove a force of Confederates from Wilkesboro, compelling them to leave their stores and horses behind. The casualties, if any, were not reported.

Wilkinson Pike, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1864. (See Murfreesboro.)

Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862. Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, commanding the cavalry division, says in his report: "We encountered the enemy's cavalry, and found them in strong force at Wilkinson's cross-roads. Our cavalry drove them rapidly across Overall's creek, and within one-half mile of the enemy's line of battle. The Anderson cavalry behaved most gallantly this day, pushing at full charge upon the enemy for 6 miles. Unfortunately their advance proved too reckless. Having dispersed their cavalry, the troop fell upon two regiments of rebel infantry in ambush, and after a gallant struggle was compelled to retire with the loss of Maj. Rosengarten and 6 men killed, and the brave Maj. Ward and 5 men desperately wounded."

Wilkinson's Cross Roads, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. 3d Kentucky Cav-

alry. At 8 a. m., just after the battle of Stone's River had begun, Col. Murray was ordered to move with his regiment to Wilkinson's cross-roads. He had gone but a short distance until the troops of the right wing began falling back in confusion, and a little farther on he found a train of baggage and ammunition in the hands of the enemy. Capt. Breathitt, with the 1st battalion, and Capt. Wolfley, with part of his battalion, charged the enemy and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the train was wrested from its captors and about 250 Union men who had been taken prisoners were recaptured. Palmer's division hospital and a portion of the 5th Wis. battery were also recaptured. Murray then took a position near the hospital, where he soon afterward was attacked but succeeded in repulsing the enemy, killing and wounding about 25 and capturing 50 or 60 prisoners. The Union loss was but 1 killed, 6 wounded and 1 missing.

Williams' Bridge, La., June 28, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Company Massachusetts Unattached Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Keith of the 21st Ind. infantry left camp at Baton Rouge on June 27, with 40 men of the cavalry company under Capt. J. M. Magee, on a reconnaissance. Next morning he learned from 3 prisoners taken by the way that a company of Miss. cavalry, 110 strong, under a Capt. Terrell, was encamped at Williams' bridge over the Amite river, 8 miles away, and determined to surprise and break up the camp. This was accomplished without casualty to the Federals and with a loss to the enemy of 4 killed and 7 prisoners, besides some valuable stores, forage and equipage.

Williams' Bridge, La., May 1, 1863. (See Grierson's Raid.)

Williamsburg, Ky., Oct. 28, 1862. 7th Kentucky Infantry.

Williamsburg, Ky., July 25, 1863. 44th Ohio Mounted Infantry. Col. John S. Scott (Confederate), reporting the operations of his cavalry brigade in a raid in eastern Kentucky, states that his advance reached Williamsburg about noon and found about 100 pickets of the 44th Ohio stationed at that place. After a brief skirmish the Federals were driven toward London.

Williamsburg, Va., May 4-5, 1862. 3d and 4th Army Corps and Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. Upon the evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederates, Gen. McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, ordered his cavalry, with four batteries of horse artillery, under the command of Brig.-Gen. George Stoneman, in pursuit, the infantry following as rapidly as possible. The 3d corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, moved on the direct road from Yorktown to Williamsburg, with Hooker's division in advance closely followed by Kearny's. The 4th corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, took the Lee's Mill road farther to the left, Smith's division having the advance with the divisions of Couch and Casey in supporting distance. Near the Half-way house—so called because it was about half way between Yorktown and Williamsburg—Stoneman's advance encountered some of the enemy's cavalry and the skirmishing commenced. Knowing that the Confederates were moving on both roads, Stoneman sent Emory's brigade to cut off the enemy on the Lee's Mill road, while he engaged the force in his front, gradually pressing it back to Fort Magruder, about a mile from Williamsburg. Fort Magruder was the largest of a line of redoubts which had been constructed sometime before by Gen. Magruder, commanding the Confederate forces on the lower peninsula. When Stoneman came in sight this was the only one of the redoubts occupied, but Gen. J. E. Johnston, who was conducting the retreat, hurried troops to the rear to man the trenches before Stoneman's supports could come up. Emory encountered a regiment of Confederate cavalry on the Lee's Mill road, under the command of Gen. Stuart himself, but without infantry

could not corner the enemy. Some confusion arose in the movements of the Federal infantry. McClellan had remained at Yorktown to direct the movements of Franklin's division of McDowell's corps, which had been ordered to the peninsula, and Sumner was assigned to the command of the forces in pursuit. Heintzelman was in the advance before Sumner, and in his report states that his instructions directed him to "take control of the entire movement." When Smith's division reached Skiff creek, on the left-hand road, the bridge was found to have been destroyed and Sumner ordered him to take a cross-road to the one on which the other column was moving. This brought Smith into the other road near the Half-way house just as Hooker's troops came up, forcing Hooker to halt for about 3 hours until Smith's command could get out of the way. Hooker then followed Smith for some 3 miles, when he crossed over to the road that the latter had left, and where Emory's cavalry was operating. Smith's division came up with Stoneman about 5:30 p. m. and by Sumner's direction was formed in three lines of battle to charge the enemy's works. About 6:30 the order was given to advance, but the dense undergrowth in the woods soon made it apparent that a charge over such ground was impracticable, and as darkness was coming on the troops were halted under instructions to attack at daylight the next morning.

The attack on the 5th was commenced by Hooker's division, which had marched until 11 o'clock the night before, and at 5:30 a. m. was within sight of the enemy's works before Williamsburg. Two hours later Gen. Grover was ordered to begin the attack by sending the 1st Mass. to the left and the 2nd N. H. to the right of the road as skirmishers, under instructions to advance to the edge of the timber, where they were to turn their attention to the occupants of the rifle-pits in their front, as well as to the sharpshooters and gunners in Fort Magruder. The 11th Mass. and 26th Pa. were then sent to the right of the 2nd N. H. and ordered to advance as skirmishers until they reached the Yorktown road. Webber's battery was next pushed forward into an open field on the right of the road, but before the guns could be brought into action it was subjected to such a heavy fire from Fort Magruder and a battery on the left that the cannoneers were forced to retire. Volunteers were called for to man the battery and the men of Osborn's battery dashed to the deserted guns, placed them in position and opened fire on the fort and the battery mentioned. Bramhall's battery was then brought up on the right of Webber's, and by 9 o'clock the guns of the forts were silenced, the Confederates in the rifle-pits having in the meantime been driven back by the well-directed fire of Hooker's sharpshooters. Leaving the 5th N. J. to support the batteries, Gen. Patterson moved with the rest of his brigade to the left of the road in anticipation of an attack from that direction, and the heavy firing there soon demonstrated that the anticipation was being realized. Patterson found himself confronted by Pryor's and Pickett's brigades, outnumbering his own command five to one, and twice sent back for reinforcements, but receiving none gave the order to retire. The 73d and 74th N. Y., the only remaining regiments of Hooker's reserve, were ordered to the left, and with their assistance Patterson rallied his men and repulsed the enemy three times after he had advanced to within 80 yards of the road, which was the center of operations. Hooker now ordered all his available troops to the left, and they arrived just in time to meet a fourth assault by Longstreet's whole division, which had just reached the field. At the same time the guns from Fort Magruder opened again and another body of Confederate troops advanced against Webber's and Bramhall's batteries, capturing 4 guns. Just then Berry's brigade of Kearny's division arrived on the field and

repulsed the attack on the batteries, saving the remainder of the guns, the 5th Mich. charging with the bayonet and driving the enemy back to the rifle-pits with a loss of 143 killed and a large number wounded. Kearney's other two brigades—Birney's and Jameson's—now came up and relieved Hooker's men, who retired to the rear, where they replenished their ammunition and remained in reserve. The Confederates, seeing that the Union line had been strengthened by the arrival of these fresh troops, gave up the attempt to turn Hooker's left and retired to their intrenchments.

Smith's attack, which was to begin at daylight, did not commence until about noon. Late on the evening of the 4th Sumner learned from a countryman that the redoubts on the Confederate left were unoccupied. A reconnaissance the next morning verified the information, and Hancock was ordered to move with his own brigade, part of Davidson's, and Cowan's N. Y. battery and occupy the redoubts. Hancock crossed Cub Dam creek on a narrow bridge, threw forward the 5th Wis. and 6th Me. as an assaulting party in case the redoubt should be occupied by the enemy. Finding it unoccupied he left three companies to hold it, formed a skirmish line in an open field to the rear, with the main body of his infantry behind in line of battle, the artillery in the center, and moved against another redoubt farther down the stream. This was also found to be unoccupied and was taken possession of by Hancock, who now sent back to Smith for reinforcements to enable him to hold the advantage he had gained. He then moved forward to drive the enemy from the two nearest works in his front and create a diversion in favor of Hooker, who was then seriously engaged in front of Fort Magruder. Deploying his line on a crest, with the artillery on the right and left of the redoubt, he threw forward a strong skirmish line and drove the enemy from his position, but did not take possession of it as the reinforcements had not arrived. Sumner had twice ordered reinforcements to Hancock, but each time had countermanded the order. Upon a third request for reinforcements he ordered Hancock to fall back to his first position. Doubtful as to whether this meant the first fort occupied or to retire across the creek, Hancock determined to hold on until he could communicate with Sumner, and again sent back for reinforcements, directing the officer to state the importance of holding the position. In his report Hancock says: "While I was awaiting a reply to this message the crisis of the battle in front of Fort Magruder appeared to have arrived, and in order to furnish all the assistance possible our battery threw percussion shell into that fort." This action drew attention to Hancock. Artillery was turned on him and D. H. Hill advanced with a heavy force of infantry to drive him from his position. Hill soon occupied the redoubts and Hancock's skirmishers became engaged with this force, while a cavalry column came out from behind a point of woods on the right. This was held in check by the skirmishers, however, and Hancock gave the order to fall back to the crest and form in line of battle. This was taken for a retreat by the enemy, who now advanced. Hancock's men behind the crest waited until the Confederates were within easy range, when they suddenly appeared over the top of the hill and poured a murderous volley of musketry into the line rushing up the opposite slope. "Now, gentlemen, the bayonet!" cried Hancock, and the whole brigade charged with a vigor that threw the enemy into utter rout and drove him from the field with a loss of about 400 men in killed, wounded and captured. McClellan, in his report, refers to this action of Hancock's as being "one of the most brilliant engagements of the war." It was the relieving feature of the battle of Williamsburg, an engagement fought without a plan, without unity of action on the part of the different commands, and practically without a commander. The repulse of Hill came about 5:30 p. m. Be-

fore he could reform his shattered lines to renew the attack darkness came on and the Confederates in front of Hancock bivouacked in line of battle, expecting to be attacked during the night. Late in the afternoon Peck's brigade of Couch's division came up and took position on the right of Hooker, where he held his position until the action was over. Had he arrived sooner Sumner might have been able to reinforce Hancock, thus enabling him to press the advantage he had gained on the Confederate left, which would no doubt have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Union arms. About the time that Hill was driven back loud and prolonged cheering was heard at Sumner's front, announcing the arrival of McClellan on the field. The enemy, however, regarded it as a signal that heavy reinforcements had come up, and during the night Johnston evacuated his position, continuing his retreat toward Richmond.

The Union losses in the battle of Williamsburg were 456 killed, 1,410 wounded and 373 captured or missing. The Confederate reports show a loss of 288 killed, 975 wounded and 297 missing, but Heintzelman, in his report, says: "In the town the enemy abandoned all their severely wounded without attendance or the least provision for their sustenance. Counting them, the prisoners captured during the battle and the first day of the retreat, we got about 1,000 men; among them one colonel and several other officers. Up to Saturday 800 rebels were buried by our troops."

Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 9, 1862. 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The regiment, numbering about 500 men, was stationed at Williamsburg, where it was attacked on the 9th by some 300 Confederates and was badly defeated, partly by mismanagement of the officers and partly by cowardice on the part of some in command. The regiment lost 7 killed, 13 wounded, while Col. Campbell, 6 other officers and 60 men were captured. Maj. Wilson was tried by a court-martial for cowardice and conduct unbecoming an officer, though the charges were not fully sustained. The enemy's casualties were not reported. After the Confederates retired 430 of the men were rallied and returned to the camp, which was partially destroyed.

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 7, 1863. 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Williamsburg, Va., March 29, 1863. 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. About 5 a. m. 100 Confederate infantry drove in the Federal pickets just outside of Williamsburg and advanced into the town. About the same time 1,000 Confederate cavalry advanced on the Richmond road and cut off 27 men on outpost duty, but they made a dash and cut their way through the enemy's line, losing 2 killed and 3 wounded in the effort, while 9 more were dismounted and probably captured. The other Federal pickets came in to Fort Magruder when they discovered the Confederate strength and after the artillery at the fort had fired about 12 rounds into the enemy's ranks the latter retired.

Williamsburg, Va., April 11, 1863. U. S. Troops of Department of Virginia. As the Confederates were moving to besiege Suffolk a portion attacked the Federals under Col. Robert M. West at Williamsburg. After some sharp fighting the enemy was driven off. No casualties were sustained by the Union force and the Confederate losses were not ascertained, though they left 2 dead on the field.

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 11, 1865. Pickets of the 4th Mass. and 20th N. Y. Cavalry and 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. A party of about 25 Confederate cavalry, dressed in the uniform of Union soldiers, surprised a picket on the Richmond road, killed 1 man, wounded 4 and captured 1 man and 4 horses.

Williamsburg Road, Va., June 29, 1862. The skirmishing on the Williamsburg road on this date was part of the Allen's farm engagement of the Seven Days' Battles (q. v.).

Williamsport, La., Sept. 16, 1864. Detachments of 87th Illinois Mounted Infantry and 1st Louisiana Cavalry. Some 70 men from the two regiments, under Capt. James E. Willis, were sent on a scout from Morganza. Willis left 40 men at Williamsport while he proceeded up the river with the remainder. On his return he learned that the Williamsport detachment had been attacked by a regiment of Confederate cavalry, with the result that 2 had been killed, 1 wounded and the balance except 1 man, were made prisoners.

Williamsport, La., Nov. 25, 1864. (See Raccourci.)

Williamsport, Md., Sept. 20, 1862. Couch's Division, Army of the Potomac.

Williamsport, Md., July 6 1863. 1st and 3d Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Potomac. In the retreat of Lee's army from Gettysburg the Union cavalry was harassing the rear and attempting to destroy the trains. Early on the morning of the 6th the 1st division under Brig.-Gen. John Buford moved to intercept a wagon train at Williamsport. On the way he received intelligence that the 3d division under Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was advancing on Hagerstown. The latter, on approaching Hagerstown, placed the 1st brigade in advance and when close enough a squadron of the 1st W. Va. and two of the 18th Pa. charged into the place driving the enemy, in superior force before them. Kilpatrick then ascertained that heavy reinforcements were coming to the Confederate aid, and leaving his 1st brigade under Col. N. P. Richmond to hold the enemy in check he hastened toward Williamsport to assist Buford in the destruction of the train before the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements. Just after he had left the Confederates charged Richmond, compelling him to retire, and about the same time a Confederate battery posted on an eminence to the rear of their main line created some confusion in the Federal ranks. Two miles from the town Richmond rallied his men and with a section of a battery of the 4th U. S. artillery made a desperate stand, repulsing four determined charges of the enemy, but was finally compelled to fall back in the direction of Boonsboro. Buford about 5 p. m. arrived at Williamsport and drove in the Confederate pickets from near St. James' college to within half a mile of their trains, where the enemy displayed force enough to effectually check Buford's advance. Merritt's brigade had the right, Gamble's the left and Devin's was on the left rear as reserve. The Confederates made an attack on Gamble, whose men, posted under shelter, reserved their fire until the enemy was within close range, and then drove him back into his stronghold. The same plan was again tried, but with no better success, while no direct attack was made on Merritt's front. The resistance at that point was strong enough, however, to show the uselessness of a Federal attack. Merritt frustrated an attempt of an infantry brigade to get to his rear. During the hottest of the fight Kilpatrick came up with his two brigades and joined Buford's right. It being near dark, however, the latter felt it useless to attempt to advance farther, and the command was slowly withdrawn in the direction of Boonsboro. The Federal losses at Hagerstown were 19 killed, 50 wounded and 194 captured or missing; at Williamsport were 14 killed, 37 wounded and 69 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not definitely ascertained, no report of any in the infantry engaged having been made. Their cavalry in the two fights had 8 killed, 65 wounded and 181 captured or missing.

Williamsport, La., Nov. 25, 1864. (See Raccourci.)

Williamsport, Md., July 14, 1863. 5th Michigan Cavalry. The itinerary of the 5th Mich. for the Gettysburg campaign contains the following entry for July 14: "Led the advance toward Williamsport and charged into the town, meeting no considerable force and driving the enemy's rear-guard across the river, capturing a number of prisoners."

Williamsport, Md., July 25, 1864. Army of West Virginia. The Army of West Virginia, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. George Crook, was driven from Winchester, Va., on the 24th by the Confederates under Gen. Early, and pursued to the Potomac river. At Williamsport Crook made a stand and drove the enemy from the town, killing and wounding a number and capturing some prisoners. (See Winchester.)

Williamsport, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1862. Detachment of Gen. Negley's Brigade.

Williams Valley, Cal., April 9, 1863. Detachment of 2nd California Infantry. A detachment of the 2nd Cal., under Capt. C. D. Douglas, came up with a band of Indians who had murdered a white settler and called upon them to surrender. They refused and in the skirmish which ensued were all killed.

Willis Church, Va., June 30, 1862. In the account of the Seven Days' battles mention is made of a Willis Church, around which there was some slight skirmishing as the two armies were going into position for the battle of Malvern hill. (See Seven Days' Battles.)

Williston, S. C., Feb. 8, 1865. Kilpatrick's Cavalry. As the cavalry moved from Blackville to Williston Spencer's brigade, which was in advance, engaged the enemy and drove him back through the town, where the whole command was ordered to go into camp. Gen. Kilpatrick ordered pickets to be posted on all the roads leading into the town, but the arrangements were hardly completed when the picket on the Aiken road was attacked by six regiments of Wheeler's cavalry. Two squadrons, under Capt. Latty, were sent to the support of the pickets, and soon the firing became so rapid that Col. Spencer ordered out the remainder of the brigade. The enemy was driven back about half a mile, where he had another line. This was soon broken and the enemy pursued to White Pond, where he made another stand. Spencer then ordered a charge, which was gallantly made and the enemy was completely routed, with a loss of several in killed and wounded, over 30 captured, together with a large number of horses, 4 regimental flags, and several hundred stands of arms which the Confederates threw away in their flight. The pursuit continued for about 7 miles, when Spencer ordered it discontinued. No casualties were reported on the Union side.

Willmarsh Island, S. C., Feb. 22, 1864. 85th Pennsylvania and 4th New Hampshire Infantry.

Willow Creek, Cal., Nov. 17, 1863. 1st California Battalion Mountaineer Infantry. This affair was an incident of operations against the Indians in the Humboldt military district. Two men of a scouting party sent out from camp near the mouth of Willow creek became separated from the rest of the command and were attacked by Indians. The other men became aroused by the fighting and hurried to the scene. After a fight of some 7 hours the Indians withdrew, carrying their dead and wounded with them. Two of the troops were wounded.

Will's Creek, Ala., Sept. 1, 1863. Mention is made in the official record of skirmishes on this date at Will's creek, Davis', Tap's and Neal's gaps, but no detailed reports can be found.

Willstown, S. C., April 29, 1862. (See Pineberry Battery, same date.)

Willstown Bluff, S. C., July 10, 1863. 1st South Carolina Colored Infantry. On the afternoon of the 9th the regiment, under command of Col. Thomas W. Higginson, left Beaufort on the armed steamer John Adams, the transport Enoch Dean and the tug Governor Milton and proceeded up the South Edisto river. By 4 a. m. next morning a 3-gun battery at Willstown bluff was engaged, but the enemy withdrew after a few shots had been fired. After noon the boats again proceeded up the river, the Dean engaging and driving back the same battery a mile

beyond the town. Still farther up the Confederates were again engaged and driven back. On the return down stream the Milton went aground and it was necessary to fire her in order to get down stream with the other 2 vessels before the tide went out. Four men on board the vessels were killed, and 3 were wounded. The Confederates had 2 men wounded.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 21-22. 10th and 23d Army Corps. In the campaign of the Carolinas Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of North Carolina, was directed to open railroad communications between the sea-coast and Goldsboro, where he was to collect supplies for Sherman's army. Schofield landed his forces at the mouth of the Cape Fear river and moved northward toward Wilmington, which was his first objective point. Fort Anderson was evacuated on the night of the 18th, and on the 20th Cox's division defeated the Confederates at Town creek with a loss of several in killed and wounded, 375 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery. On the 21st Cox captured the enemy's pontoons across the Brunswick river, drove the enemy from Eagle island and threatened to cross the Cape Fear river above the town. This demonstration caused the Confederates to burn their steamboats, a large quantity of cotton and military stores and abandon the town, which was occupied by Schofield's command on the 22nd. Schofield reported his losses during the movement as being about 200 in killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners was about 1,000. At Wilmington 51 pieces of heavy ordnance, 15 field guns and a large amount of ammunition fell into the hand of the Union troops. In the operations against Wilmington Schofield was assisted by Admiral Porter's fleet, so far as it was possible for a naval force to coöperate.

Wilmington Island, Ga., March 30-31, 1862. (See Whitemarsh Island.)

Wilson Creek Pike, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862. Detachments of 4th Michigan and 3d Kentucky Cavalry. This affair was a skirmish between a Federal scouting party and a command of the enemy posted behind a stone fence. The Union force drove the Confederates after a sharp engagement in which the latter had 2 killed, 1 wounded and 6 captured. One Union man was wounded.

Wilson Creek Pike, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1862. Detachment of 1st Division, 14th Army Corps. A foraging party, comprising all of the 1st brigade and part of the 2nd, skirmished all day on the Wilson Creek pike between Brentwood and Petersburg. Two Confederates were killed and 3 wounded.

Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. Army of the West. About 5 p. m. of the 9th the Federal forces under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon moved out from camp near Springfield to attack the Confederates encamped at Wilson's creek. They moved in two columns, one under Lyon and the other under Col. Franz Sigel. Lyon with the main body was to proceed down the Cassville road to the prairie and then turn so as to attack the Confederate left. Sigel was to move with his brigade to the left of the Cassville pike. Lyon's advance came close to the Confederate guard fires at 1 a. m. of the 10th and lay on their arms until early dawn. Then moving southward a short distance, a line of battle was formed and the column advanced until the enemy's outposts were encountered and driven in. A detachment was thrown across the creek and in the forward movement kept pace with the main line of battle. The skirmishing along the entire front soon became very brisk, and the Confederates were found occupying a ridge almost at right angles to the line of march and to the valley of Wilson's creek. The 1st Mo. was deployed and sent on the right and the 1st Kansas. to the left, the two regiments driving the enemy back, after which the whole line steadily advanced and the fighting

became furious. Totten's battery was brought into the action by section or piece as the nature of the ground permitted, and after an action of half or three-quarters of an hour, in which the portion of the line near the battery had been driven twice in confusion, only to be rallied and brought back into the fight, the Confederates gave way. Four companies of infantry under Capt. Plummer had been ordered to move forward on the right, but had been momentarily repulsed by a heavy force in a corn-field, when Du Bois' battery came up and by a few well directed shots cleared the field. The 1st Mo. on the extreme Federal right was still heavily engaged and the 2nd Kan. was sent to its support, succeeding in driving the enemy back. For a time there was a cessation of the heavy firing and then the Confederates advanced in force on the front, their objective point being Totten's battery. For more than an hour the battle raged around the battery, its support several times falling back only to be replaced by fresh troops. At one time every available battalion of Lyon's army was engaged. It was at this point while attempting to rally his men during an advance on the enemy to within 30 yards of the battery that Lyon was killed. The command then devolved upon Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, and within half an hour after Lyon had fallen the Confederates had been repulsed. Meanwhile nothing had been heard of Sigel's column which was to have coöperated with Lyon. Sturgis called his commanders together and it was debated whether it was wiser to advance or retire. While the discussion was in progress a considerable force of infantry was seen coming from the direction in which Sigel was supposed to be. As it was bearing the U. S. flag it was supposed that it was Sigel's column and Sturgis ordered his men forward to meet it. The column advanced down the hill in front of Sturgis within easy reach of the artillery and it was not until a battery was planted on the hill opposite that Sturgis discovered that it was Confederates who were advancing against him. The assault at this point was the fiercest of the day. Several times the enemy advanced to within a few feet of Totten's battery, but for the first time during the day the Union line could not be budged. Not a single battalion or company moved from its position and after their last desperate effort the enemy turned and fled. Meantime Sigel had taken a position and was awaiting the repulse of the enemy by Lyon's column. It was reported to him that Lyon's troops were marching up the road to form a junction with his and it was not until the approaching enemy opened a battery upon him that he discovered that it was a Confederate force. His men became panic-stricken and fled in disorder, losing in killed, wounded and missing, 292 men. The loss in Lyon's command was 223 killed, 721 wounded and 291 captured or missing. The enemy had 265 killed, 800 wounded and 30 captured or missing. (This action is also known as Oak Hills and Springfield.)

Wilson's Farm, La., April 7, 1864. (See Bayou de Paul.)

Wilson's Landing, La., May 2, 1864. 87th Illinois Infantry. Lieut.-Col. John M. Crebs with 500 men of his command was sent from Alexandria down the Red river on a reconnaissance. Ten miles below the town he ran upon a considerable picket of the enemy, which he drove back to Wilson's landing, where from 500 to 1,500 Confederates were stationed. After skirmishing with them for some time Crebs withdrew, the enemy not following. No casualties were reported.

Wilson's Landing, La., May 14, 1864. 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf. The itinerary of the cavalry division states that on the 14th, the second day of the retreat of Banks' army in the Red River campaign, the 1st brigade in the advance encountered a small force of Confederates at Wilson's landing and drove it back with some loss.

Wilson's Landing, Va., June 11, 1864. 1st U. S. Colored Cavalry.

Wilson's Raid, Petersburg, Va., June 22-July 2, 1864. While the siege of Petersburg was in progress Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, ordered Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson to take his own division of cavalry (the 3d cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac), and Brig.-Gen. August V. Kautz's cavalry division of the Army of the James and proceed on a raid against the South Side and Danville railroads. Accordingly at 2 a. m. of June 22, Wilson moved out from camp near Prince George Court House, Kautz in the advance. The route pursued was to Reams' station on the Weldon railroad, thence west through Dinwiddie Court House to a point on the South Side railroad 14 miles from Petersburg. Just as the rear of the column was passing Reams' station it was attacked by a detachment of W. H. F. Lee's Confederate cavalry. The enemy was repulsed and Kautz reached Ford's station about 4 p. m., where he destroyed practically all the railroad buildings and supplies, besides a quantity of rolling stock. At 2 a. m. of the 23d Kautz pushed on for Burkeville, a station on the South Side railroad, while Wilson moved more slowly, both tearing up the track as they went along. At Nottoway Court House the advance brigade, Chapman's, met the enemy's cavalry at the crossing of the railroad. The Confederates were attacked by Chapman with spirit, and compelled to fall back until they were reinforced and in turn forced Chapman back upon the main Federal line, where a further advance was checked. The loss at this point was about 75 in killed, wounded and missing. Kautz completed his mission at Burkeville and sent Wilson word that he proposed to move to Meherrin Station on the Danville road, and the 3d division was immediately started for the same point via Hungarytown. From Meherrin Station to Keysville the march was along the railroad, which was effectually destroyed until darkness put a stop to the work. Early next morning the Federals moved southwest along the railroad to the Staunton river. Besides putting the railroad property along the line and at Drake's and Mossing fords in ruins, numerous saw and grist mills were burned. About 2 p. m. the advance arrived at Roanoke Station and discovered the enemy, 500 or 600 strong with a battery of 6 guns, strongly posted in an earthwork on the south side of the Staunton river. The Federal batteries were posted on a hill three-quarters of a mile from the bridge, Kautz's division was dismounted and ordered to set the structure on fire, but after a gallant effort he was compelled to abandon the attempt. Meantime Chapman's brigade in the rear was attacked, but succeeded in repulsing the enemy. When it was ascertained that there was no way of crossing the stream without allowing the Confederates at the south end of the railroad bridge to cross and unite with those north of the stream, and knowing that the bridge could not be carried without too severe a loss, Wilson determined to withdraw eastward and march back to the James river. Under cover of night his retreat was begun, the column passing through Christianville and Greensboro, crossing the Meherrin river at Saffold's bridge, thence through Smoky Ordinary and Poplar Hill to the Nottoway river at Double Bridges, which place was reached about the middle of the afternoon of the 28th. It was there learned that the Confederates had a small force of infantry at Stony Creek Station on the Weldon railroad in addition to the two small detachments of Lee's cavalry cut off by Wilson's southward march. The road to Prince George Court House, which was Wilson's ultimate destination, passed two miles and a half to the west of Stony Creek Station. Along this road the command proceeded, unmolested until it reached Sappony church, where the advance attacked and drove a Confederate picket. This was no sooner accomplished than the enemy was rein-

forced and in turn drove the Union advance back upon the head of the column. McIntosh dismounted his brigade and charged, the enemy retiring before him to Stony Creek Station, where a rail breastwork effectually prevented further pursuit. From prisoners it was learned that Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton had just arrived at the station and Wilson determined to hold the enemy there while Kautz with the train got a good start toward Reams' station, where it was thought some of the Federal infantry was stationed. In the meantime the Confederates attacked with great fury and three times in the night repeated the attempt to force the Union line, but were everywhere repulsed. By dawn all of Wilson's force except a portion of Chapman's brigade had been withdrawn and the enemy on discovering the fact charged and broke through Chapman's left flank, compelling him to make a wide detour in order to join the column. Kautz arrived at Reams' station at 7 a. m. on the 29th and instead of finding infantry of the Army of the Potomac there he discovered Hoke's division of Confederate infantry, strongly posted. He attacked at once, but after capturing 60 men was compelled to retire. At 9 a. m. the command was reunited and after examining the ground it was decided to mass the whole force on the Petersburg road and break through the enemy's line. The Confederates on seeing the movement massed on the same road and frustrated the plan. It was apparent that the enemy's line could not be broken and with a cavalry detachment moving to outflank Wilson's left, Hoke's infantry on the right, another large force in two lines of battle in front and Hampton's cavalry at Stony Creek Station in the rear the situation was critical. Wilson ordered the train burned and the men to retire along the Boydton road to the Double Bridges over the Nottoway. The movement had not been fully executed when the enemy attacked the two regiments still in line, compelling them to retreat by the right flank. Kautz became separated from Wilson and withdrew across the railroad between Reams' station and Rowanty creek, bivouacking that night behind the Army of the Potomac. Wilson's own division had little trouble after passing Sappony church, proceeding thence by the Double Bridges to Jarratt's station, arriving in camp at Light-House point on July 2. In the expedition of nine days the command marched 335 miles and destroyed some 60 miles of railroad so thoroughly that it took 23 days to repair the damage, although the need was most urgent. The Federal cavalry was in wretched condition when it returned, but it had helped in great measure to bankrupt the Confederacy and thereby hastened the close of the war. The losses, besides the train which was burned and all the artillery necessarily abandoned in the retreat from Reams' station, were 240 in killed and wounded and 1,261 captured and missing. Grant averred a year later that "the damage suffered by the enemy in this expedition more than compensated for all the losses we sustained."

Wilson's Raid, March 22 to April 24, 1865. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. The several engagements of this raid are separately treated in this work, because the command moved by different routes. The principal actions were at Montevallo, Selma, Northport, Lanier's Mills, Fike's Ferry and Centerville, Ala.; and Columbus. Fort Tyler, Spring Hill and Macon, Ga. The raid started from Chickasaw, Ala., and ended at Macon, the total Union loss during the movement being 205 killed, 7 drowned, 870 wounded and 705 missing. Desolation marked the line of Wilson's march. Bridges, machine shops, factories, warehouses and railroads were destroyed; over 15,000 bales of cotton burned; 3 steamboats, 35 locomotives and about 600 cars were either destroyed or rendered unfit for service; 210 pieces of artillery, about 35,000 stands of small arms, 22 stands of colors, large quantities of

commissary and quartermaster's stores, 125,000 rounds of small and 10,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, over \$2,000,000 in Confederate bonds and money were captured, and 59,878 prisoners were paroled.

Wilson's Store, S. C., March 1, 1865. Detachment of the 14th Army Corps. In his report Gen. Blair mentions that one brigade, personally commanded by Gen. Mower, made a reconnaissance in the direction of Cheraw and fought the enemy at the crossing of the Chesterfield and Society Hill roads, developed the Confederate position and withdrew. In his report for the same date Confederate Gen. Wheeler speaks of an engagement at Wilson's store, which was no doubt the action referred to by Blair.

Wilson's Wharf, Va., May 24, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 18th Army Corps. A considerable force of Confederate Cavalry with 3 guns attacked the post at Wilson's wharf at noon on the 24th. The Federal front was encompassed and the enemy took position to cut off the steamers coming to the aid of the garrison. After an hour and a half of fighting the Confederate commander, Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, sent a summons to surrender, which Brig.-Gen. Edward A. Wild at once refused. A heavy assault was then made on the extreme Federal right, and came within a few yards of the parapet, but a heavy cross-fire drove the enemy back and in another hour Lee withdrew. Wild's loss in this affair was 2 killed, 19 wounded and 1 missing. The Confederate casualties were not ascertained, but were doubtless fully as heavy.

Wilsonville, Ky., Oct 1, 1862. (See Bardstown Pike.)

Winchester, Ky., July 29, 1863. (See Irvine, same date.)

Winchester, Tenn., July 3, 1863. (See Boiling Fork.)

Winchester, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1863. A Confederate report tells of an engagement near Winchester in which a part of Wheeler's cavalry was defeated, a colonel and 15 or 16 men being captured.

Winchester, Tenn., May 10, 1864. Detachment of 71st Ohio Infantry. Capt. McConnell with 16 men defeated a guerrilla band of 30 or 40 at Winchester and drove the outlaws a distance of 15 miles. No casualties were reported.

Winchester, Tenn., May 24, 1862. Detachment of 9th Brigade, 3d Division, Army of the Ohio. The record of events of the 3d division, Army of the Ohio, for the month of May contains the following entry: "On the 18th 300 men from the 9th brigade * * * marched for Winchester and arrived there on the morning of the 24th. After a skirmish, dispersed a body of rebel cavalry and occupied the town."

Winchester, Va., March 7, 1862. Detachment of the 3d Brigade, Banks' Division. Learning that Confederate scouting parties were seizing property of Union citizens, Brig.-Gen. A. S. Williams sent out from Bunker Hill the 5th Conn. and 46th Pa. infantry, Capt. Cole's cavalry company and a section of artillery under Capt. Matthews to beat up the hiding places of the patrols thus engaged. About 3 miles beyond the Union picket lines a Confederate vedette was sighted, but it retreated rapidly in the direction of Winchester for some distance, where a larger body of the enemy was found deployed on both sides of the pike. Cole engaged them in front while the infantry moved to gain their rear, but before the movement could be executed they fled, Matthews firing a few rounds from his guns as they retreated. The Union loss was 3 men of the cavalry company wounded. The enemy's loss was not learned.

Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862. (See Kernstown, same date.)

Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862. Gen. Banks' Army. Late on the afternoon of the 23d Gen. Banks, who was then with the main body of his army at Strasburg, learned of Col. Kenly's defeat at Front Royal

and that Gens. Jackson and Ewell, with some 15,000 or 20,000 men, were moving up the valley toward Winchester, evidently bent on cutting off his retreat. Banks had two infantry brigades, numbering about 4,000 men, 900 cavalry, 10 Parrott guns and a battery of smooth-bore 6-pounders. To remain at Strasburg with this small force was to be surrounded; to attempt to cross Little North mountain and gain the Potomac on the west meant the abandonment of the trains, the exposure of his army to flank attacks, and great difficulty in receiving reinforcements in case they should be sent to him; a direct attack on the enemy on the Front Royal road could only result in defeat and the probable destruction of his army. Under the circumstances Banks determined to give the Confederates a race for the possession of Winchester. If this place could be gained the valley to the north was open and he could fall back to Harper's Ferry via Martinsburg.

Accordingly the advance guard was called in and at 3 a. m. on the 24th the march to Winchester was begun. Expecting the attack to come from the rear, Banks put the train in front, preceded by several hundred disabled men belonging to Gen. Shields division, the cavalry and artillery bringing up the rear. At Middletown the order had to be reversed to repel an attack on the head of the column, and later in the day there was sharp skirmishing in the vicinity of Newtown, Barton's mill and Kernstown. The advance reached Winchester at 5 p. m. and the last of the troops came in about midnight. Banks had won the race, but the enemy was close upon his heels, and during the latter part of the night there was brisk musketry firing at intervals along the lines. At Winchester Banks was joined by the 10th Me. infantry and five companies of Maryland cavalry, which increased his force to 5,000 men, while rumor placed the strength of the enemy at from 25,000 to 30,000. Toward morning Banks determined to test the Confederate strength by actual collision. A line of battle was formed with the 3d brigade, Col. George H. Gordon of the 2nd Mass. commanding, on the right, and the 1st brigade under Col. Dudley Donnelly of the 28th N. Y., on the left. Both brigades were strongly posted, the center of the line being protected by a stone wall. Just before daybreak a spirited skirmish occurred at the outposts and a little after 4 a. m. the Federal artillery opened, but the main body of the Confederates was concealed behind the crest of a hill and in a thick wood, so that the fire did but comparatively little damage. It had the effect, however, of holding the enemy in check in front and preventing him from making a direct assault. The first demonstration of the Confederates was against the Federal left, a detachment being sent to gain that flank, but the movement was promptly met and defeated by some of Hatch's cavalry. They then massed on Banks' right, their maneuvers indicating that they were trying to gain the Berryville road, but the steady fire of the Union troops kept them from accomplishing their purpose.

After five hours of steady fighting a small portion of the line on the right gave way under the mistaken impression that an order to withdraw had been given. The enemy was quick to take advantage of this unfortunate circumstance and in a few minutes the hill in front fairly swarmed with Confederates. Seeing that successful resistance against such overwhelming odds was out of the question, Banks gave the order to retire toward Martinsburg in three parallel columns, each protected by a strong rear-guard. The Union losses at Winchester and in the skirmishes at Buckton Station, Front Royal, Middletown and Newtown on the two days preceding, were 62 killed, 278 wounded and 1,714 captured or missing. Banks says in his report: "The loss of the enemy was treble that of ours in killed and wounded. In prisoners ours greatly exceeded theirs." Confederate reports state that their loss at Winchester was 30 killed, 172 wounded and 3 missing.

Winchester, Va., June 13-15, 1863. 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps. The division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. R. H. Milroy, occupied Winchester on Dec. 25, 1862, and remained there or in the vicinity until this engagement. It was composed of three brigades, the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. L. Elliott, the 2nd by Col W. G. Ely and the 3d by Col. A. T. McReynolds, with 24 pieces of artillery, about 9,000 men in all. The fighting really commenced on Friday, June 12, as Lee's army was moving down the Shenandoah Valley for the invasion of Pennsylvania, with spirited skirmishes near Middletown, Strasburg, Cedarville, and on the Front Royal road. A little before 8 a. m. on the 13th the cavalry patrols on the Front Royal road came in and reported the enemy approaching in force. Sharp fighting continued throughout the day, Milroy's men gradually falling back to the Winchester fortifications. In the afternoon McReynolds' brigade was driven from Berryville by Rodes' division, reaching Winchester a little after 9 p. m., and that night Milroy withdrew all his troops to the forts north of the town. Early on the morning of the 14th detachments were sent out toward Front Royal, Martinsburg and Berryville and found the enemy in great strength on all these roads. Some of the Confederates took possession of a large brick house, surrounded by shrubbery, on the Berryville road, from which they could fire on the men behind the first line of works. Union skirmishers attacked this house and drove the enemy away from it, killing 6 and capturing 11 of the party stationed there. About 2,000 yards in advance of the main line of fortifications was a range of hills, known as Flint ridge, upon which a line of earthworks was under construction. This ridge commanded the Pughtown and Romney roads and Col. Keifer, with the 110th and part of the 116th Ohio, was sent to hold the unfinished trenches, his position there being covered by the guns of the main and star forts. About two hours after taking position Keifer was attacked by at least 10,000 Confederate infantry, and after a stubborn resistance was compelled to fall back, which he did in good order and with small loss.

About 9 o'clock Sunday evening (14th) Milroy called a council of war composed of the brigade commanders. At this council the situation was thoroughly canvassed. It was agreed that the town was practically surrounded; that Lee could hurl his whole army against the place if necessary to overcome it; that by the following morning the enemy could have 100 pieces of artillery brought to bear on the forts; and that only one day's rations remained in the works. Under these circumstances it was decided to make an effort to force a way through the Confederate lines and try to reach Martinsburg. This movement necessitated the abandonment of all the artillery and wagons, though the quartermasters were instructed to bring away the horses. The cannons were spiked, the wheels of the carriages cut to pieces, the ammunition thrown into the cisterns of the forts, and at 1 a. m. on the 15th the brigades marched out in the order of their numbers, the men carrying only their arms and the usual supply of ammunition. The column moved up a ravine for about a mile, when it struck the Martinsburg road. When about 4 miles from Winchester Elliott's brigade, which was in advance, was attacked by Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, some 10,000 strong. Elliott threw his troops into line of battle and sent Col. Keifer, with the 110th Ohio, into the woods to feel the enemy. This regiment and the 122nd Ohio maintained an unequal contest for over an hour, though they held the enemy in check, silenced 2 of his guns by killing the gunners and the artillery horses, and captured one of his caissons. Col. Ely, with two regiments, advanced into the woods on the left, but they were forced back by superior numbers. Firing was now heard in the direction of Winchester, indicating that the Confederates were approaching in

the rear. To avoid being caught between the two forces, Milroy directed his command to divide into two columns, one of which proceeded by way of Bath and the other by way of Smithfield toward Martinsburg. During the engagement on the Martinsburg road McReynolds withdrew his brigade and moved to the right of the road in an effort to reach Harper's Ferry, where he arrived, accompanied by a few of his men about noon. Milroy reported his loss as 95 killed, 348 wounded and 4,000 captured or missing. The Confederate casualties were not ascertained. A court of inquiry investigated the conditions attending the evacuation of Winchester, and upon the evidence brought out before the court the president rendered a decision, the concluding paragraph of which was as follows: "Serious blame is not necessarily due to every serious disaster, and I cannot say that in this case either of these officers is deserving of serious blame. No court martial is deemed necessary or proper in the case."

Winchester, Va., April 8, 1864. Detachment of the 6th and 7th West Virginia and 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Maj. H. W. Hunter, of the 6th W. Va., was sent out on the 7th with 151 men, to capture or destroy a company of about 100 Confederates that for several days had been prowling about the Union lines. The next day he came upon the company in the town of Winchester, while the men were engaged in feeding their horses and were therefore in a promising condition to be surprised. The Confederates took the alarm and hurriedly left the town, Hunter pursuing for about a mile. He then returned to Winchester, where he halted to rest his command, leaving Capt. Crawford with 44 men of the 14th Pa. to act as a rear-guard. About half an hour later the enemy returned and made a dash on Crawford, driving him back on the main body of the detachment, which was scattered through the town. Before the men could be formed the Confederates captured 27 men and left the place. Hunter was arrested and recommended for dishonorable dismissal from the service, but was allowed to serve out the term of his enlistment, being discharged in August following.

Winchester, Va., July 23-24, 1864. Army of West Virginia. On this date the main body of the Army of West Virginia was encamped near Winchester. It was commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. George Crook and was composed of three infantry divisions, respectively commanded by Cols. Joseph Thoburn, Isaac H. Duval and James A. Mulligan, and two divisions of cavalry commanded by Brig.-Gens. Alfred N. Duffie and W. W. Averell, about 10,000 men in all, with five batteries of light artillery. Each division was composed of two brigades. The fighting on the 23d was chiefly cavalry skirmishing in the vicinity of Kernstown about 4 miles south of Winchester. Early's whole army was brought to bear on the Union cavalry, which was forced back on the main body. Early pressed his advantage on the 24th by a vigorous attack, routing the Federal cavalry and driving it back in considerable confusion toward Bunker Hill. Some of Crook's infantry also became panic-stricken, and finding himself vastly outnumbered he gave the order to fall back toward Martinsburg. Bunker Hill was reached about 9 o'clock that evening, the Confederates having been several times repulsed during the retreat in attempts to turn the Federal flanks. About 5 miles north of Winchester Early halted the main body of his army, but his cavalry kept up a hot pursuit to Martinsburg. Crook finally reached the Potomac and crossed over to Williamsport, Md., where he rallied his men and repulsed the enemy, taking a few prisoners and inflicting a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The Union casualties were 100 killed, 606 wounded and 479 captured or missing. The enemy's loss at Kernstown and on the retreat from Winchester was not ascertained.

Winchester, Va., Aug. 11, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Shenandoah

Valley Campaign. About 11 a. m. Custer's brigade crossed the Opequan creek, advanced on Winchester and opened with artillery, while the infantry was moved up the east bank of the creek to gain the Milltown and Front Royal roads. The enemy made a dashing charge on Ransom's battery, but it was repulsed by a detachment of the 6th Mich. cavalry, commanded by Capt. James Mathers, who was killed while leading his men into action. Gen. Merritt, with the remainder of the division, moved on the Strasburg road, intending to strike the enemy in the vicinity of Stephensburg and force him either to fight or retreat farther westward. He encountered Gen. Gordon's division and tried to gain the rear of it, but was frustrated by Gordon's precipitate retreat, some of his forces passing over into Back creek valley. The Union loss during the day was about 125 in killed, wounded and missing.

Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864. Cavalry of the Army of West Virginia, and the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps. The 3d cavalry division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. H. Wilson, occupied Winchester about 11 a. m. on the 17th, as the army was falling back from Cedar creek, and was ordered to hold the town as long as possible. About 2 p. m. he was reinforced by Lowell's cavalry brigade, and the brigade of infantry, under command of Col. Penrose, who had been ordered to report to Gen. Torbert, chief of cavalry. The infantry was at once deployed to cover the roads leading to the town from the south and southwest, the 15th N. J. on the Martinsburg pike, and the 10th N. J. on the road to Front Royal, the 4th N. J. being held in the center as a reserve. Shortly after 4 p. m. the enemy advanced a strong skirmish line, which was repulsed, but about 6 o'clock Breckenridge's entire corps was pushed forward, and after a sharp fight the Union forces were compelled to withdraw. During this engagement Lieut.-Col. Tay, with part of the 10th N. J., on the extreme left, was cut off and captured. For a little while it looked as though the Federal left was in danger of being turned, but the effective artillery fire and the prompt movement of the reserve regiment forced back the enemy and gave Torbert a chance to reform his line in a position which was held until about 9 p. m., when the order was given to fall back to Summit Point.

Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. 6th, 8th and 19th Army Corps, and Cavalry Corps. On Aug. 7, 1864, Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan was assigned to the command of the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley. At that time a considerable Confederate force, under the command of Gen. Jubal A. Early, was operating in the valley, a constant source of apprehension to the authorities at Washington, as Early might at any time make a raid into Maryland or Pennsylvania or threaten the national capital. Sheridan's instructions from Gen. Grant were to act on the defensive, watch closely, and when troops were withdrawn from Early to reinforce Richmond to "Give the enemy no rest, and if it possible to follow to the Virginia Central railroad, follow that far. Do all the damage to railroads and crops you can. Carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, we want the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste."

Sheridan began active operations on Aug. 10, and from that time until the middle of September the incidents in the valley consisted of numerous skirmishes, a series of advances and retreats, the advantage being sometimes with one army, sometimes with the other. All this time Sheridan was keeping a close watch upon the enemy's movements and when, on the night of Sept. 15, he learned that Kershaw's division and Cutshaw's artillery had left Early the day before to join Lee, he decided that the time had come for him to assume the offensive. His first plan was to concentrate his forces quickly at Newtown, about 4 miles south

of Winchester, and compel Early to give battle there. But upon learning, on the afternoon of the 18th, that part of Early's troops had been sent to Martinsburg, he resolved to attack the main body of the Confederate army at Winchester early the next morning. Sheridan's forces at Winchester consisted of three corps of infantry and the cavalry corps, all belonging to what was known as the Middle Military Division. The 6th corps, Maj.-Gen. Horatio G. Wright commanding, was composed of three divisions, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. David A. Russell, George W. Getty and James B. Ricketts; the 8th corps (formerly known as the Army of West Virginia), was commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. George Crook and included two divisions, the 1st commanded by Col. Joseph Thoburn and the 2nd by Col. Isaac H. Duvall; the 19th corps, commanded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. William H. Emory, was composed of two divisions commanded by Brig.-Gens. William Dwight and Cuvier Grover. The cavalry corps was under the command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, and consisted of three divisions, the 1st commanded by Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, the 2nd by Brig.-Gen. W. W. Averell, and the 3d by Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson. With this force of infantry and cavalry were 25 batteries of light artillery, the total strength of the army being about 40,000 men, though all were not actually engaged in the battle.

That portion of Early's command opposed to Sheridan numbered about 15,000 men of all arms. It included Early's old division now commanded by Gen. Ramseur; Breckenridge's division under the command of Gen. Wharton; the divisions of Rodes and Gordon; the cavalry divisions of Gens. Lomax and Fitzhugh Lee, and the artillery commanded by Col. T. H. Carter.

Sheridan's camp at Clifton on the Opequan creek, 6 miles east of Winchester, was astir at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and 2 hours later the army was on the march toward Winchester. The infantry, with Getty's division in advance, preceded by Wilson's cavalry, moved along the Berryville pike, which ran for some distance through a narrow valley along a small tributary of Abraham's creek. About 2 miles from Winchester the road debouched upon a plateau, where part of Ramseur's division occupied a small earthwork commanding the road at the mouth of the defile. At dawn McIntosh's brigade of Wilson's cavalry charged through the valley and drove in the Confederate pickets. Peirce's battery, supported by Chapman's brigade, was then run forward and opened fire upon the earthwork, when McIntosh dismounted part of his command and by a gallant charge drove the enemy from his position, capturing 80 prisoners. Recognizing the importance of the position they had lost, the Confederates returned at once to the attack with both infantry and cavalry, but McIntosh held the intrenchments and repulsed their efforts to recapture them. At 8 o'clock the 6th corps arrived on the ground and went into position under a heavy fire of artillery, Getty's division on the left, Ricketts' on the right, with Russell's in reserve, and three batteries were brought up to reply to the enemy's fire. The 19th corps was moved to the right of the 6th, where it formed in two lines, but owing to the delay in moving troops through the narrow cañon it was 11 o'clock before the line of battle was completed. When the fight commenced Ramseur's division and the small detachments of cavalry guarding his flanks were the only Confederates opposed to Sheridan's advance. Had it not been for the delay in bringing up the troops Ramseur might have been overwhelmed before reinforcements could be brought to his assistance, as Gordon was at Bunker Hill, about 6 miles from the field, and Rodes was at Stephenson's depot, 5 miles away. As soon as Early heard the firing he ordered these two divisions and that of Wharton to Ramseur's relief. A little while before noon the Union line advanced and for a

short time carried everything before it, when Gordon made a determined charge on Emory's left, while a battery opened a heavy enfilading fire on his right, forcing his first line back, the left brigade breaking in some confusion. Rodes then attempted to turn the right of the 6th corps and did succeed in forcing back Ricketts' division, but Wright ordered Russell's division to move up into the gap made by the Confederate charge, and directed Col. Tompkins, chief of artillery, to turn the fire of two batteries on the enemy's advancing column. The deadly shower of cannister checked the Confederates and Russell made a gallant charge against their flank, thus turning the tide of battle. In this part of the action each side lost a fine commanding officer, as Russell and Rodes were both killed.

Crook's corps, which had been left in reserve, was now ordered to the front. His advance arrived on the field about 3 p. m. and formed at once on the right of the line. As soon as his troops were in position, Thoburn's division on the left and Duvall's on the right, he advanced against the Confederate left. Duvall met with an unexpected obstacle in the way of an almost impassable morass along Red Bud creek, which it was necessary for him to cross, and on the opposite bank of which a strong force of the enemy was posted behind a stone wall. He pressed forward, however, the men of different commands getting mingled together in crossing the swamp and creek, and without waiting to reform his line the whole division dashed forward and joined that of Thoburn, which had already forced back the enemy in its front. Duvall was wounded and Col. R. B. Hayes, afterward president of the United States, assumed command of the division. The whole corps then moved forward, driving the Confederates in confusion and capturing a large number of prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery. At this juncture another fresh force appeared on the Confederate left. Merritt's cavalry crossed the Opequan near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the morning and moved with all possible speed to strike Early on the flank. At Stephenson's depot he was held in check by Wharton's division, which had been sent out to meet him. For some time Wharton was able to prevent Merritt from proceeding further, when Averell's division, which was coming down the Martinsburg pike from Darkesville, struck Wharton on the rear and drove him from his position. The two cavalry divisions then pushed forward to Winchester and reached the battlefield just as Crook had routed the enemy along the Red Bud. Early had sent Fitzhugh Lee to meet the advance of the Federal cavalry, but a charge of Devin's brigade, closely followed by Custer's, drove Lee back on the infantry, when their whole line broke in disorder and fled through the town. Devin then turned his attention to a battery on his left front and ordered a charge, but while his line was forming the guns were hurriedly withdrawn. The charge was then directed to a body of infantry which the officers were trying to rally. Like a tornado the brigade swept into their midst, cutting some down with sabers, trampling others under the horses' feet, and scattering the remainder in all directions. The brigade emerged from the conflict with 3 stands of colors and 300 prisoners. This ended the battle on the right and while it was in progress a similar scene was being enacted on the left. When Wright and Emory saw that Crook's attack was well under way they advanced their own lines against Ramseur and Rodes, driving them steadily back to Winchester, which place was quickly occupied by the troops of the 6th and 19th corps. An attempt was made to rally the Confederates on the Strasburg pike south of town, but the two corps changed front with the design of again attacking and the effort to make a stand there was abandoned.

When Wilson's cavalry was relieved by the infantry in the beginning

of the engagement he was sent to the left with instructions to attack the enemy on the flank if opportunity offered. He first took a position on the Senseny road, where Peirce's battery was run well to the front and enfiladed the line of Confederate infantry engaged with Wright's corps. Next he moved well round toward the Millwood pike, where he encountered Bradley Johnson's cavalry brigade which had been posted there to cover the right flank of the Confederate line of battle. A charge by the 2nd N. Y., led by Capt. Hull, broke Johnson's line and another charge on his right flank and rear at the same time by Capt. Boice, with a squadron of the 5th N. Y., sent the enemy flying to the rear. When Early's army was completely routed Wilson pursued some of the retreating Confederates down the Valley pike to Kernstown, where his command went into bivouac at 10 p. m.

The Federal loss in the battle of Winchester was 697 killed, 3,983 wounded and 338 captured or missing. Early reported his loss as being 226 killed, 1,567 wounded and 1,818 missing. (This engagement is sometimes called the battle of the Opequan).

Winchester, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. Detachment of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps. Learning that some of the Union soldiers wounded in the battle of the 19th were on the Berryville pike about half a mile beyond the Opequan, Col. Oliver Edwards, commanding the brigade, sent 2 commissioned officers and 50 men to ascertain the truth of the report and if true bring in the wounded men. This party was attacked by about 200 of Mosby's guerrillas, and notwithstanding they put up a brave fight, the men were scattered by the overwhelming odds against them, only 4 reporting that day. Edwards immediately organized a pursuit, but the enemy was not overtaken.

Winchester, Va. (Note). Winchester was the center of nearly all the operations in the Shenandoah Valley. In addition to the engagements above noted mention is made of skirmishes on June 18 and Nov. 22, 1862; Feb. 25, March 19, April 8, May 19 and Nov. 13, 1863; Feb. 5, April 26, Aug. 14 and Sept. 7 and 13, 1864, but no detailed reports of these actions can be found in the official records of the war.

Windsor, N. C., Jan. 30, 1864. Troops of Department of North Carolina. Lieut.-Col. Tolles, with detachments of 101st and 103d Pa., 85th N. Y. and 15th and 16th Conn. infantry, attacked and routed a Confederate command at Windsor. The enemy lost 6 men killed and wounded and several captured. A quantity of arms, horses, mules, wagons, clothing and ammunition was also taken.

Windsor, Va., Oct. 4, 1862. (See Zuni, same date.)

Windsor, Va., Dec. 22, 1862. Detachment of 7th N. Y. Cavalry. Two hundred men under Lieut.-Col. Onderdonk were attacked by a large Confederate force 4 miles from Windsor. The Federals succeeded in extricating themselves with the loss of but 2 horses. Two Confederates were captured.

Winfield, N. C., March 23, 1863. Federal Troops of Department of North Carolina. A considerable Confederate detachment, under a Col. Brown, attacked the Federals at Winfield. Lieut. McLane, with a portion of a company of the 1st N. C. infantry (Union), took position in the blockhouse and after a fight of an hour and a half succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster sent three companies to the scene of action, but the engagement was over when they arrived and they were immediately sent in pursuit of the retreating enemy. At Rocky Hock creek on the following day a portion of Brown's force was attacked and dispersed. No casualties were reported.

Winfield, W. Va., Oct. 26, 1864. One Company of the 7th West Virginia Cavalry. Some 400 men belonging to Witcher's Confederate com-

mand attacked Winfield at 3 o'clock a. m., evidently in the hope of surprising the small Union garrison there, but the alarm was given in time for all the men to turn out, with the result that the Confederates were compelled to retreat. Capt. Thurmond was wounded and captured, and several others of the enemy were known to have been killed or wounded.

Winton, N. C., Feb. 18-21, 1862. 9th New York Infantry and Gunboats. After the occupation of Roanoke island by Gen. Burnside's army, Col. Rush C. Hawkins, with his regiment, the flagship Delaware, and 3 other gunboats, made an expedition up the Chowan river. About 3:30 p. m. on the 19th, as the Delaware approached Winton a negro woman appeared on the bank and beckoned the vessel to land. When within about 100 yards of the shore some 700 Confederates suddenly appeared on the bank and opened fire. No one on board was injured, but the vessel was badly riddled by the bullets. The other boats, nearly a mile in the rear, steamed up on hearing the firing, and in a short time the Perry was close enough to open on the enemy, who withdrew out of range. The boats dropped down the river for the night, but the next morning returned and about 11:30 the regiment, with 3 pieces of artillery, was landed and moved upon the town, the vessels taking position to support the movement. It was soon found that the enemy had evacuated the town, but considerable stores were found in some of the buildings, while others bore evidence of having been occupied by the Confederate troops. Hawkins placed his men to guard the approaches to the town and ordered every building that had been used for military purposes set on fire. In this way a good part of the town, with large quantities of bacon, flour, cornmeal, etc., and a large number of haversacks, blankets, knapsacks, cooking utensils and other equipments, were consumed. This is believed to be the first instance where the torch was applied by the Union soldiers in the war. Not a man of the expedition was lost or injured. The enemy suffered some loss in the action of the 19th, but it was not ascertained.

Wire Bridge, W. Va., June 26, 1864. 6th West Virginia Cavalry. The Confederates attacked a picket of 100 men of the 6th W. Va. cavalry stationed at Wire Bridge and after a short skirmish captured the whole party. (See Springfield, same date.)

Wireman's Shoals, Ky., Dec. 4, 1862. 39th Kentucky Infantry.

Wirt Court House, W. Va., Nov. 19, 1861. Detachment of 1st West Virginia Cavalry.

Wisconsin Ranch, Col. Ter., Jan. 15, 1865. (See Valley Station, same date.)

Wise's Forks, N. C., March 8, 1865. (See Kinston.)

Wolf Creek, Ark., April 2, 1864. (See Camden, Ark., Expedition to.)

Wolf Creek, W. Va., May 15, 1862. Detachments of 28th and 34th Ohio Infantry. A report made by Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding the District of the Kanawha, contains the following: "On the afternoon of the 15th Col. Moor threw a party of two companies of infantry under Capt. E. Schache, 28th Ohio volunteers, across East River mountain from French's to reconnoiter the position of the enemy near the mouth of Wolf creek. They found an outpost of a cavalry company 8 miles from the mouth of the creek, which they attacked and routed killing 6, wounding 2, and taking 6 prisoners. None of our men were injured."

Wolf Creek Bridge, Tenn., Sept. 23, 1862. 57th Ohio Infantry.

Wolf River, Ky., May 18, 1864. Detachment of 13th Kentucky Cavalry. Col. J. W. Weatherford of the 13th Ky. cavalry reports from Burkesville under date of May 18: "Scout just returned from Wolf river; had a fight; captured 7 prisoners—1 captain. Had 2 men killed."

Wolf River, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Cavalry of 5th Division, Army of

the Tennessee. Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman of the 5th division reports that a forage train guarded by 50 cavalry was fired on by a party that fled immediately after delivering its volley. It was believed that the attacking party was composed of citizens. One of cavalry guard was killed and 3 were wounded.

Wolf River Bridge, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1863. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps. Col. Frank Kendrick with a regiment of colored cavalry guarding Wolf river bridge was attacked on the morning of the 4th by Confederate cavalry under Forrest. Col. Edward Hatch with the 2nd brigade came up just as the enemy was driving the colored regiment back into Moscow and after a severe fight the Confederates were repulsed and obliged to retire, having suffered a loss of 100 in killed, wounded and captured, 26 dead being left on the field. Hatch's command had 4 killed and 19 wounded.

Wolf's Creek, Miss., June 4, 1862. Detachment of Cavalry Division, Army of Mississippi. During the operations incident to the siege of Corinth the cavalry brigade of Col. Elliott encountered the Confederates in force just beyond the bridge over Wolf creek. An engagement of an hour ensued, at the end of which time Elliott found his position untenable and retired in order, having lost 2 men killed, 8 wounded and 2 captured or missing. A prisoner stated the Confederate loss at 30 killed and wounded.

Wolf's Plantation, S. C., Feb. 14, 1865. 1st Division, 15th Army Corps. As Sherman's army was marching upon Columbia the 1st division reached Wolf's plantation about 4 p. m. on the 14th, and was preparing to go into camp when a detachment of Confederate cavalry was discovered lurking in the neighborhood. Gen. Woods deployed four companies as skirmishers and soon drove off the enemy, the detachment proving to be nothing more than a cavalry outpost. The command then went into camp on a range of hills, first taking the precaution to throw up a line of earthworks across the road to protect a battery there stationed. During the night the enemy made a dash on one of the picket vedettes and succeeded in capturing a lieutenant and 3 men.

Wolftown, Va., Aug. 7, 1862. A despatch from the signal officer on Thoroughfare mountain to Gen. Banks, dated Aug. 7, is as follows: "A skirmish is now going on 4 miles south of the mountain. The enemy have artillery and are shelling our cavalry. Our side falling back." This is the only official mention of the affair.

Woodall's Bridge, Ala., April 7, 1864. Brig.-Gen. James H. Clanton (Confederate) reported that with his staff and 40 men he charged and routed a Federal command of 325 at Woodall's bridge. No casualties were reported and Union reports do not mention the affair.

Woodburn, Ky., April 27, 1863. (See Negro Head Cut.)

Woodburn, Ky., May 13, 1863. U. S. Troops under Capt. Oliver P. Johnson. Brig.-Gen. H. M. Judah reported from Bowling Green that some of Capt. Johnson's command at Franklin attacked a Confederate camp of 100 men at Woodburn and routed them, killing several. Later in the day the same band of enemy attacked the train from Russellville at South Union, but were repulsed with a loss of 1 killed and a few wounded. No Federal casualties are reported in either affair.

Woodburn, Ky., July 5, 1863. Detachment of 26th Kentucky Infantry. Maj. Ignatius E. Mattingly with 80 men was sent to intercept a band of Confederates at Woodburn. The enemy was just in the act of cutting telegraph wires and burning the depot when Mattingly came up. After firing a volley they fled, closely pursued for a distance. One of the enemy was wounded, and 5 horses and 4 men were captured.

Woodbury, Ky., Oct. 29, 1861. Detachments of Kentucky Volunteers.

On learning that 140 Confederate cavalry were encamped at Woodbury, Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., with 100 men, penetrated 7 miles south of the Green river and came upon a scouting party of 14 of the enemy, who fired on the Federals, killing 1 and wounding 2 others. One of the enemy was killed and 4 wounded. A detachment went a mile farther and came upon 20 of the enemy, of whom 2 were killed. Meantime Col. S. G. Burbidge arrived at Woodbury and drove the enemy from the town with his artillery.

Woodbury, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1863. Detachment of 3d Ohio Cavalry. A Federal force, under Lieut. Clark, driving some Confederates who had attacked the vedettes at Readyville, came upon the enemy's pickets within 2 miles of Woodbury. The pickets had no sooner been driven than another party of Confederates attacked the Union rear. Clark wheeled his force and charged, scattering the enemy, killing 2, wounding 1 and capturing 10, without loss in his own party.

Woodbury, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1863. Portion of the Army of the Cumberland. At 8 a. m. Brig.-Gen. John M. Palmer moved forward on the Woodbury pike, the 23d Ky. and the 24th Ohio in the advance. About 3 miles from the town the Confederate outposts were encountered and steadily driven to within a mile of Woodbury, where the enemy was discovered in force behind a stone fence. The two advance regiments were deployed and the 41st Ohio and 6th Ky. were thrown out to the left, the 6th Ohio and the 84th Ill. being kept in reserve. Two pieces of Battery F, 1st Ohio artillery, were then brought into position and opened upon the stone fence, driving the enemy out in a short time, Palmer pursuing to the farther side of the town. Five Confederate dead, including 2 officers, were left on the field. The Union casualties, if any, were not reported.

Woodbury, Tenn., March 1, 1863. Detachment of 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 23d Army Corps. A scouting party of 100 men in the vicinity of Woodbury had a brisk skirmish with a largely superior force of the enemy on the morning of the 1st and was compelled to retire, but without loss. One Confederate was known to have been killed.

Woodbury, Tenn., April 2, 1863. Expeditionary Forces. In an expedition from Readyville to Woodbury, under Col. W. B. Hazen, the cavalry charged a picket post about a mile from Woodbury, captured 12 prisoners and drove the pickets back upon the main body in the town. Hazen then pressed forward with his main column and drove the enemy back about a mile beyond Woodbury, where he concealed the larger part of his force and allowed his advance to engage the enemy. When the proper disposals were made the entire command pushed forward and forced the Confederates back some 4 miles, when they were attacked on the flank by the 6th Ky and 41st Ohio infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Wiley, and completely routed. No Federal loss was reported. The enemy lost 3 killed, a number wounded, 25 captured, with 50 horses, 8 mules, 4 wagons and all his baggage and commissary stores.

Woodbury, Tenn., May 25, 1863. Col. William C. P. Breckenridge of the 9th Ky. (Confederate) cavalry reported an attack upon his camp at Woodbury by a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Federals compelled him to evacuate in a hurry, but failed to follow for any distance. Breckenridge reported his loss at 6 captured and that of the Union command at 1 killed and 6 wounded. As this report contains the only official mention of the affair it is not known what Federal troops were engaged.

Woodbury, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1864. 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry. As the regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas J. Jordan, was approaching Stone's river it was attacked on the edge of Woodbury by 150 Confederate cav-

alry. The assault was so sudden that for a time it gave the enemy the better of the contest. The Federals soon rallied, however, and charged and in 10 minutes the Confederates were retreating in the direction of Auburn. Jordan's men followed for 3 miles, capturing 4 men, 2 of whom were badly wounded. Two Union men were wounded.

Woodbury Pike, Tenn., March 27, 1863. 2nd Battalion, 3d Ohio Cavalry. Maj. Charles B. Seidel with the battalion proceeded from Readyville on the evening of the 27th to watch the enemy's movements. He had gone but a short distance when a squad of 50 Confederate cavalry was encountered and driven for a mile and a half. At that point reinforcements came to the enemy, and the advance had already engaged them when another force was seen advancing on Seidel's left. Line of battle was formed, which received and repulsed a charge. A counter-charge was then made and the enemy was scattered in every direction. Seidel started to pursue, but upon learning that the Confederate reserve was preparing for a charge, he withdrew. A Union lieutenant and 10 men were captured. The killed and wounded were not reported.

Wood Grove, Va., July 16, 1864. 1st Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia. During the operations in the Shenandoah Valley Duffie's division was ordered to Purcellville via Wood Grove. At the latter place at 9 p. m. the advance encountered and drove a Confederate picket, 300 strong, without loss to themselves.

Wood Lake, Minn., Sept. 23, 1862. Expedition under Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Sibley. At 7 a. m. Sibley's camp at Wood Lake, near Yellow Medicine, was attacked by about 300 Indians. The Renville Guards were sent out to meet them and the skirmishers of the 7th Minn. infantry cooperating with the guards managed to hold them in check. Another portion of the Indians passed down a ravine with the object of out-flanking the 3d Minn., but five companies of the 7th and two of the 6th Minn. were sent to reinforce the 3d, and Lieut.-Col. William R. Marshall of the 7th led a charge which cleared the ravine. Another Indian detachment attempted to gain the rear of the camp but was repulsed. On finding themselves repulsed at all points the red men withdrew, leaving 14 of their dead on the field. Four of the soldiers were killed and between 35 and 40 wounded.

Wood's Fork, Mo., Jan. 11, 1863. (See Hartville.)

Woodsonville, Ky., Dec. 17, 1861. (See Rowlett's Station.)

Wood Springs, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1862. Detachment of the 6th Illinois Cavalry. Capt. Peck, with 53 men, attacked and routed Faulkner's company of Jackson's Confederate cavalry about 3 p. m. at Wood Springs, 5 miles east of Dyersburg, killing 20 and capturing 3, together with 53 horses and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Peck reported his loss as 7 wounded, 2 mortally.

Woodstock, Va., May 18-21, 1862. Cavalry of the Department of the Shenandoah. On the 18th, Gen. Banks, commanding the department, reported that "Col. De Forest, with detachment of the 5th New York cavalry encountered two companies of rebel cavalry this morning and drove them through Woodstock." Again on the 21st he reported "Our cavalry encountered Ashby's men near Woodstock this afternoon, driving them into town and killing 4, capturing 6. No loss reported on our side."

Woodstock, Va., June 2, 1862. U. S. Troops of Mountain Department. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont reported at 6 p. m. that, after a running fight of 4 hours, in which the Confederates had been driven from every position they attempted to hold, the advance brigade occupied Woodstock. The enemy's loss was not ascertained, but was heavy in killed and wounded and more than 100 were captured. The Federal casualties were not definitely reported.

Woodstock, Va., Nov. 16, 1863. Detachment of 1st New York Cavalry. The advance of an expedition from Charlestown, W. Va., to New Market, Va., encountered 20 Confederate pickets and drove them from the town.

Woodstock, Va., Sept. 23, 1864.

Woodstock, Va., March 14, 1865. Detachment of the 9th New York Cavalry. A scouting party, under the command of Lieut. John M. Webb, reached Woodstock about 4 p. m., drove out a small party of the enemy and, after forming a picket line about the town, Webb went into camp. About 8 o'clock the picket line was attacked in three separate places. On the Edenburg road the Confederates charged the pickets, wounding 1 man and capturing another. The line was reestablished, but it was again attacked, and about 11 p. m. Webb withdrew to the north side of the town to avoid the annoyance of these constant demonstrations against his pickets. No further trouble occurred.

Woodville, Miss., Oct. 6, 1864. Cavalry of the Military District of Vicksburg. Col. E. D. Osband with detachments of the 5th, 11th and 4th Ill., and 2nd Wis. and 3d U. S. colored cavalry, a section of the 26th Ohio Battery and one of Co. K of the 2nd Ill. light artillery, attacked a Confederate force 250 strong, with 3 guns, in camp near Woodville. The result was the killing of 40 of the enemy, the capture of the guns, 54 men and a quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies. No loss was sustained by Osband's detachment.

Woodville, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1862. Detachment of Cavalry of Department of the Tennessee under Maj. J. J. Mudd. Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant sent the following despatch from Jackson, Tenn., on Oct. 23: "A despatch just in says our cavalry under Maj. Mudd ran into Haywood's Partisan Rangers 7 miles west of Brownsville. Killed 1 captain, captured about 40 prisoners, 60 horses and mules, and a wagon load of arms, completely breaking up the party."

Wormley's Gap, Va., Aug. 29, 1864. Detachment of the 96th Ohio, commanded by Capt. Blazer.

Worsham's Creek, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1862. Scout from La Grange, Tenn. Col. I. C. Pugh with detachments of the 3d Ia., 41st, 53d and 103d Ill. infantry, and the 2nd and 7th Ill. cavalry encountered the enemy on the Holly Springs road at Worsham's creek. After the artillery had fired on the Confederates for a short time the cavalry advanced and engaged the enemy in a running fight of 4 miles. The Confederate casualties were 1 killed, a number wounded and 2 captured.

Wren's Mills, Va., April 14, 1864. (See Isle of Wight County.)

Wrightsville, Pa., June 28, 1863. Confederate reports of the Gettysburg campaign tell of an engagement at Wrightsville as Lee was advancing into Pennsylvania. Gordon's brigade on approaching the town was opposed by some 1,200 Pa. militia, whom a few shells served to disperse. One member of the militia was left dead on the field and Gordon had 1 man wounded. Union reports do not mention the affair.

Wyatt, Miss., Oct. 13, 1863. Cavalry Division of the 16th Army Corps. During the pursuit of the Confederate Gen. Chalmers in his raid in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, the cavalry under Col. Edward Hatch struck the enemy's rear-guard when about a mile from camp. The Federals pushed on rapidly for 8 miles, fighting the rear-guard all the way to Wyatt, where the Confederates were found drawn up in line with their battery commanding the approach to the bridge over which it was necessary to pass in order to reach the town. Phillips' brigade was deployed and pushed back the Confederate right. The 7th Kans. cavalry was thrown forward as skirmishers, but a charge of the enemy drove the regiment back on the reserves. Moyers' brigade was then brought into line, extending the Federal position by the right flank and placing

the 9 guns of the 9th Ill. cavalry in a position to sweep the bridge. After making a demonstration on the right, the Confederates charged the left, but were repulsed with loss. Another attempt on the same part of the Union line met with the same result. Meantime troops on the right wing of the Federal line had occupied a strip of timber on the Confederate left and the enemy was unable to drive them from it. A last desperate assault was made on the left, but with no better results than before. By this time darkness had closed in and the men were firing by the flashes of the enemy's guns. At 9 p. m. Col. Phillips with the 9th Ill., 7th Kans., 3d Mich. and 6th Tenn. charged the town and drove the Confederates in disorder. At daylight next morning nothing was to be seen of them. Chalmers reports his loss at Wyatt at 9 killed and 28 wounded; Hatch said 60 covered his loss in killed and wounded. Fifty prisoners were taken by the Union troops, beside 200 stands of arms and 2 ammunition wagons. The town was burned by the victors as they were leaving it.

Wyatt, Miss., Feb. 13, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 16th Army Corps. The itinerary of the 1st brigade for the Meridian expedition contains the following: "The command started for Wyatt, which place they reached on the morning of the 13th. The enemy had destroyed the bridge, and were strongly posted on the opposite bank. Constant skirmishing was kept up until dark, but we succeeded in driving them from the river."

Wyerman's Mill, Va., Feb. 22, 1864. Detached Troops, District of the Clinch. The detachment, consisting of the 1st battalion of the 11th Tenn. cavalry, a company of the 2nd N. C. mounted infantry and a company of the 91st Ind. mounted infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. A. Davis, was surprised at daylight by the Confederates under Brig.-Gen. W. E. Jones and completely routed. Jones moved from his camp at midnight, sent a detachment to guard the crossing of Indian creek between Gibson's and Wyerman's mills, and then moved with his main body to the rear of Davis' camp. The Tennessee and North Carolina troops were nearly all captured, but the Indiana company, under Lieut. Wise, cut its way through the lines and escaped with a loss of 3 men killed or wounded. Jones reported the capture of 256 prisoners, 8 wagons, about 100 horses and a large lot of camp equipage, blankets, overcoats, etc. He gave his loss as 3 killed and 7 wounded and reported 13 Union men killed.

Wyoming Court House, W. Va., Aug. 5, 1862. Detachment of 37th Ohio Infantry. Lieut. Wintzer with 16 men left Wyoming Court House at 8 a. m. of the 5th and reached McDowell's farm where he encountered the advance guard of the enemy. After a short fight, in which one Union man was killed, Wintzer and 7 of his men were captured. When the news reached Wyoming Court House Capt. Messner started out with the remainder of the two companies stationed there and a mile and a half from the town came upon the enemy. He fell back to The Narrows and fought for a time, but ascertaining that the enemy was about to outflank him, he withdrew across Guyandotte mountain after losing 1 man killed.

Wytheville, Va., July 18, 1863. 34th Ohio Volunteers and 1st and 2nd West Virginia Cavalry. Col. John T. Toland with detachments of the three regiments approached Wytheville on the evening of the 18th. The town was found occupied by about 500 Confederates, but after an hour and a half of obstinate hand-to-hand fighting they were driven from the place in disorder. Toland and some 16 others were killed, 30 wounded and 38 were reported captured or missing. A Federal report estimated the enemy's loss in killed at 75 and states that 86 were captured. The Confederate mention of the affair puts their loss at 3 killed, 4 or 5 wounded and the number missing as 25.

Wytheville, Va., May 10, 1864. (See Cove Mountain.)

Wytheville, Va., Dec. 16, 1864. U. S. Troops under Brig.-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem. Just before daylight Gillem's brigade entered Marion and was fired upon by a large party of the enemy posted in the houses. A charge upon those in the streets caused them to withdraw and take a position on the heights beyond the town. Gillem waited until daylight, when he charged and drove the Confederates from their position, pursuing closely for 12 miles, charging the enemy every time he attempted to make a stand. Thirteen miles from Wytheville the Confederates attempted to bring their artillery into action, but a determined attack resulted in the capture of the guns. A mile out of Wytheville Gillem halted to allow his column to close up, having heard of a large Confederate force within the town. Upon entering, however, no enemy was discovered. The casualties were not reported, but during the day Gillem captured 8 pieces of artillery and caissons, 93 wagons and 308 prisoners.

Wytheville, Va., April 6, 1865. 3d Brigade, Cavalry Division, Stoneman's Expedition. Col. John K. Miller's cavalry brigade operating with Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman in his expedition to southwestern Virginia and western North Carolina was attacked by a force of infantry and cavalry at Wytheville. The enemy was repulsed, but not until after Miller had lost 35 in killed, wounded and missing.

Yager's Mills, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. While pursuing the Confederates from Rude's hill the brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. G. A. Custer, met and routed a detachment of Imboden's cavalry near Yager's mills on Hawksbill creek, pursuing them on the charge for nearly 3 miles and capturing a number of prisoners. Casualties not stated in the official report of the affair.

Yankeetown, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1863. Detachments of 9th Pennsylvania and 1st East Tennessee Cavalry. Col. Hughes' Confederate command attacked a Federal scouting party under Lieut. Bowman in the vicinity of Yankeetown and drove it to within 2 miles of Sparta. The garrison at the latter place went to Bowman's assistance and drove the Confederates 8 miles, killing 5. The Federal casualties were 5 killed, 1 wounded and 5 captured.

Yates' Ford, Ky., Aug. 31, 1862. 94th Ohio Infantry.

Yazoo City, Miss., Feb. 28, 1864. Yazoo Expedition. On Sunday, the 28th, Col. James H. Coates, commanding the expedition, disembarked his cavalry, the 1st Miss. colored, 6 miles from Yazoo City and ordered it to reconnoiter in the rear of the city. Before long the pickets were attacked and Maj. Cook with a detachment of the cavalry started out and after some skirmishing came on Ross' entire command. About 3 p. m. he returned, closely pursued by a superior force of Confederates, who were only repulsed after the infantry had been advanced to meet them. The casualties were not reported.

Yazoo City, Miss., March 5, 1864. Yazoo Expedition. Early on Saturday morning the Confederates under Ross and Richardson began a vigorous attack on the Federal picket on the Benton road just outside of Yazoo City. The Union troops were collected in two redoubts, commanded respectively by Maj. McKee, with the 11th Ill. infantry, and Lieut.-Col. Peebles, with part of the 8th La. colored infantry, and in the city, where Col. James H. Coates, leader of the expedition, was in command. By 10 a. m. the whole Federal line had become engaged, Coates saw an attempt was being made to outflank him, and before the four companies of the 8th La. colored infantry which he hurried to the support of the detachment of the 1st Miss. colored cavalry at that point could reach their destination Richardson's whole command was in the city,

between McKee and Coates' headquarters. Several times McKee was called on to surrender, but each time refused, even after he had been entirely surrounded. Coates posted his men in doorways and buildings and opened a telling fire upon the enemy in the streets. Subsequently he brought up a piece of artillery from one of the gunboats and under cover of its fire a charge was made at 2 p. m. The result was the driving out of the Confederates in the town and the force surrounding McKee, on seeing their comrades giving way, fell back in disorder. During the night the Confederates withdrew and the next day transports conveyed the expedition back to Vicksburg. The Federal loss in the expedition, which was a part of the Meridian campaign, was 31 killed, 121 wounded and 31 captured or missing, the larger part of whom fell at Yazoo City. Coates reported the Confederate loss on the 5th as 40 killed, but their own reports place it at 6 killed and 51 wounded.

Yazoo City, Miss., Dec. 1, 1864. Detachment of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry.

Yazoo City, Miss. (Note). During the operations tending toward the opening of the Mississippi river and in the Vicksburg campaign several expeditions were made against Yazoo City. The most important of these were in May, July, September and October, 1863, and in May and October, 1864. The various engagements that occurred during these movements are separately described under the proper titles.

Yazoo Pass, Miss., Feb. 19, 1863. Detachment of the 1st Indiana Cavalry. While the effort was being made to open the Yazoo Pass route to Vicksburg Lieut.-Col. W. F. Wood, with a portion of his regiment, engaged some of Forrest's cavalry near the Coldwater river and put them to rout. Six of the enemy were killed, 3 wounded and 15 captured, while the Union troops suffered no casualty. (See Vicksburg.)

Yellow Bayou, La., May 17-18, 1864. See Bayou de Glaize.)

Yellow Creek, Tenn., May 22, 1863. Detachment of 5th Iowa Cavalry. Maj. Harlon Baird with a portion of the 5th Ia. was attacked by a party of the enemy in ambush on Yellow creek. The Federals were routed and chased 12 miles, losing 7 prisoners and 1 man wounded. The Confederate loss was not learned.

Yellow House, Va., Aug. 18-21, 1864. Some of the Federal reports mention an action at Yellow House, while the operations against the Weldon railroad were in progress, during the siege of Petersburg, but from these reports it is difficult to determine the exact location of the house, or the character of the engagement. (See Weldon Railroad.)

Yellow Medicine, Minn., Sept. 23, 1862. (See Wood Lake, same date.)

Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. 1st and 3d Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Potomac. During the military operations about Spottsylvania, in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, the 1st division, Brig.-Gen. A. T. A. Torbert commanding, encountered the Confederate cavalry under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart at the Yellow tavern. The brigades of Devin and Merritt became engaged immediately, and Custer's brigade was thrown in on Merritt's left. In front of Custer the enemy was strongly posted on a bluff behind a thin skirt of woods, and opened a heavy fire on his line before it was fairly formed. Brig.-Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding the 3d division, was ordered to take position on the left of Custer and support that brigade. Custer dismounted the 5th and 6th Mich. and Wilson dismounted all his 1st brigade except the 1st Vt., the dismounted men being deployed as skirmishers and thrown forward to drive the enemy from his position. A Confederate battery, concealed by the timber, had obtained perfect range of Custer's position and was doing considerable damage by its fire. By a personal examination of the ground,

Custer saw that the battery could be charged by keeping well to the right. Forming the 1st Mich. under cover of the wood, under command of Lieut.-Col. Stagg, the regiment was advanced to the edge of the timber, when the battery opened a brisk fire of canister. Just at this critical moment the dismounted men and Heaton's battery moved against the enemy in front and with a yell Stagg's men charged upon the battery, capturing 2 pieces of artillery, 2 limbers filled with ammunition and a number of prisoners. Chapman's brigade of Wilson's division charged at the same time, turning the defeat into a rout. It was in this charge the Confederate Gen. Stuart was killed. Col. Henry Clay Pate was also among the enemy's killed. In his report Custer says: "I have every reason to believe that the rebel Gen. J. E. B. Stuart received his death wound from the hands of Private John A. Huff, Company E, 5th Mich. cavalry, who has since died from a wound received at Haw's shop." Concerning the death of Stuart, Wilson says in his report of the action at the Yellow Tavern: "From it may be dated the permanent superiority of the national cavalry over that of the rebels."

Yorktown, Va., April 5-May 4, 1862. 2nd, 3d and 4th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. Yorktown is situated on the right bank of the York river, about 20 miles from Fortress Monroe. Opposite the town is Gloucester point, projecting into the river and reducing its width about one-half. A short distance from Yorktown the Warwick river rises and flows a southerly direction into the James river. In the early spring of 1862 the Confederate fortifications at Yorktown, Gloucester point and along the Warwick were manned by some 12,000 to 15,000 troops, all under the command of Gen. J. B. Magruder. The Army of the Potomac, numbering about 145,000 men, was divided into four corps and was under the command of Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan. The 1st corps, commanded by Gen. Irwin McDowell, was composed of the divisions of Franklin, McCall and King; the 2nd corps, Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, embraced the divisions of Richardson, Blenker and Sedgwick; the 3d corps, Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, consisted of the divisions of Porter, Hooker and Hamilton, and the 4th corps, under command of Gen. E. D. Keyes, included the divisions of Couch, Smith and Casey. The reduction of Yorktown was the initial movement of the Peninsular campaign. McClellan's plan was to land the main body of his army at Fortress Monroe, establish a base there, and then move up the peninsula between the York and James rivers, while McDowell's corps was to land about 4 miles below Yorktown and move directly against that place. Or, if conditions were favorable, McDowell was to land on the left bank of the York river and carry the enemy's works at Gloucester point, after which he was to move to West Point, thereby gaining the rear of the works at Yorktown, which would compel the enemy to evacuate them or be cut off. In the execution of this plan McClellan expected the coöperation of the gunboats under command of Flag-officer Goldsborough, then lying in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. Two divisions of Heintzelman's corps reached Fortress Monroe on March 23, but owing to limited transportation facilities nearly two weeks elapsed before enough troops had been assembled there to begin the advance. The enemy, well aware of McClellan's movements, took advantage of this delay to strengthen his works all along the line. McClellan arrived at Fortress Monroe on April 2 and reported 58,000 men, with 100 pieces of artillery, as his total force with which to begin the campaign, instead of the 145,000 he had expected. On the 5th he received notice from Washington that McDowell's corps had been withdrawn from his command, and at the same time Goldsborough announced that he did not "feel able to detach to the assistance of the army a suitable force to attack the water batteries at Yorktown and

Gloucester." This necessitated a change in the entire plan of campaign. In his report McClellan says: "It was now, of course, out of my power to turn Yorktown by West Point. I had therefore no choice left but to attack it directly in front, as I best could with the force at my command." Reconnaissances had already commenced along the line of the Warwick river, and on the very day that McClellan received the notice of McDowell's withdrawal skirmishes occurred at Lee's mill and the junction of the Warwick and Yorktown roads. In these reconnaissances Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding the 2d division of Keyes' corps, reported the weakest part of the line to be near Lee's mill, and by McClellan's order a second assault was made at that point on April 16, but the line held fast. (See Lee's Mill and Warwick Road). McClellan then determined to besiege the place. Gen. Fitz John Porter was placed in charge of the construction of batteries, in which he was assisted by Gen. W. F. Barry, chief of artillery, and Gen. J. G. Barnard, chief of engineers. About 100 heavy Parrott guns, mortars and howitzers were placed in position to bear upon the town at a range of from 1,500 to 2,000 yards, and on May 1 fire was opened from the first battery with good effect. Magruder's object in holding his line of defenses at Yorktown and on the Warwick river was "to keep the enemy in check by an intervening line until the authorities might take such steps as should be deemed necessary to meet a serious advance of the enemy on the Peninsula." By the time McClellan's siege guns were in position this object had been attained. May 6 was fixed as the date when all the Union batteries were to be opened on the intrenchments at Yorktown, but on the night of the 3d the entire Confederate line was evacuated. Fifty-six pieces of artillery, all in good condition except three, were abandoned by the Confederates in their retreat, as well as large quantities of ammunition, all their camp equipage, etc.

Yorktown, Va., April 11, 1862. 57th Pennsylvania Infantry. Col. Charles T. Campbell, in reporting this affair, says: "The enemy were concealed in a peach orchard near the road leading to Yorktown and along a cross fence from a road toward the woods on the left—I should suppose about 600 or 700 strong. Their fire on our approach was very heavy from their cover and from their fort on the right, but they were soon compelled to cease and quit their cover by the well-directed fire of the 57th. They returned towards their fort in very good order, though I am convinced their loss was heavy. The loss of the 57th is 4 wounded."

Yorktown Road, April 5, 1862. (See Warwick and Yorktown Roads.)

Yorkville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1863. Detachments of 22nd Ohio Infantry and 11th Illinois Cavalry. A foraging party from the two regiments was attacked by Dawson's band of Confederates at 9 a. m. The enemy was repulsed in a sharp skirmish, losing 1 killed and 5 wounded; there were no Union casualties.

Young's Cross Roads, N. C., May 15, 1862. Detachment of 2nd Maryland Infantry. A detachment of three companies under Capt. M. Wilson stationed at Young's cross-roads was attacked by a considerable body of Confederate cavalry. The Federals allowed the enemy to come within 200 yards and then fired, driving him back with 1 officer badly wounded. During the night Wilson's pickets were twice driven in, but no attack was made by the enemy.

Young's Cross Roads, N. C., July 27, 1862. Detachments of 9th New Jersey Infantry and 3d New York Cavalry. This affair was an incident of a reconnaissance from Newport to Young's cross-roads under Col. C. A. Heckman. A portion of the cavalry was

fired into from across a creek, the bridge over which had been destroyed. Heckman deployed his men and after receiving reinforcements rebuilt the bridge under cover of a musketry fire and crossed the stream, when the enemy had fled. The Federals lost 6 wounded.

Young's Mill, Va., Oct. 21, 1861. The following is a despatch to the Confederate adjutant-general from Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, commanding at Yorktown: "A part of Gen. McLaws' force is now engaged with the enemy in front of his command at Young's mill." This is the only official mention of the affair.

Young's Point, La., June 7, 1863. During the operations about Milliken's bend, Gen. Hawes' Confederate brigade made a demonstration on the Union camp at Young's point, but it did not develop into a serious attack, and Hawes retired, shelled by three gunboats lying in the Mississippi river. No casualties reported.

Yreka Road, Cal., Sept. 21, 1862. (See Fort Crook.)

Zollicoffer, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863. Detachment of 23d Army Corps. The itinerary of the corps for the East Tennessee campaign states that for 3 hours the Confederates engaged the advance two and a half miles from Zollicoffer. The Federals were finally compelled to withdraw to Blountsville. No casualties reported. (Skirmishes are also mentioned at Zollicoffer on Sept. 24 and Oct. 19, 1863.)

Zuni, Va., Oct. 4, 1862. 1st New York Mounted Rifles. Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, commanding at Suffolk, reported as follows on the 9th: "On the 3d inst. several hundred of the enemy crossed the river in the vicinity of Zuni and occupied Windsor, having among other designs that of tearing up the Petersburg railroad. At dawn of the 4th Col. Dodge was advanced with a portion of the N. Y. 1st mounted rifles, who occupied the place and during the day forced the enemy across the Blackwater."

Zuni, Va., Oct. 26, 1862. (See Blackwater, same date.)

Zuni, Va., Nov. 14, 1862. (See Blackwater Bridge.)

Zuni, Va., Dec. 12, 1862. Terry's Brigade. A despatch from Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, commanding at Suffolk, dated 11 a. m., says: "Firing is heard from the vicinity of Zuni, where the Petersburg railroad crosses the Blackwater." Confederate accounts state the Union loss in this action as "about 100 killed and wounded." Their own loss was given as 1 killed, 1 wounded and 11 missing.

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